

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

A DIGEST

OF THE

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION
CUSTOMS TARIFFS,

NAVIGATION, PORT, AND QUARANTINE LAWS, AND CHARGES,

SHIPPING, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

AND

THE MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF
ALL NATIONS.

INCLUDING ALL

British Commercial Treaties with Foreign States.

COLLECTED FROM AUTHENTIC RECORDS, AND CONSOLIDATED WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO
BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS, TRADE, AND NAVIGATION.

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DISCOVERY BY COLUMBUS TO THE YEAR 1547."

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOL. IV.

LONDON:—WHITTAKER AND CO.,
AVE-MARIA LANE.

1848.

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A DIGEST

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL
LEGISLATION, &c., OF ALL NATIONS.

SECTION XVIII.—HAYTI, AND FOREIGN WEST INDIES.

CHAPTER I.

COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE.

BURKE, in his account of the European settlements in America, extols the colonial policy of France, under the ancient *régime*, as constituting in system and in practice the perfection of administrative wisdom.

Whoever will examine the history of Canada, under France, and of the French West Indies, will discover that Burke was dazzled by the great value of the tropical products which were cultivated in the French possessions in the West Indies, and not by a full knowledge of the French administration, in those colonies. If the French colonial system had, according to its theory, been administered justly in the colonies, France would at this day have possessed Hayti: naturally one of the most fertile and splendid islands of America.

The French colonial system was, certainly, so constituted that it might well allure even Mr. Burke, and others, who only read of its organisation, into an admiration of its theory, and, into a belief that it was perfectly adapted for the wise and practical administration of the colonial governments.

We have examined the French colonial system, beyond France,—we have investigated its executive, legislative, and judicial administration in the Canadas, in Cape Breton, in the French West Indian islands, and in Guayana, and we have, especially in Hayti, found, it to be, in practice, a fallacious commercial

and fiscal policy, partial and unjust in its administration, and very far from being divested of judicial corruption.

The French colonies were placed under the superintendence of a council of commerce in Paris, presumed to be judiciously constituted; its members being twelve chief officers of the crown. This council was assisted by deputies, presumed, also, to be chosen from the richest and most intelligent merchants and traders in the commercial towns of France. These deputies were liberally paid, for their attendance in Paris, from the funds of the cities in which they were chosen. This council sat once a week. Their duties were, to propose measures for redressing all commercial grievances,—for rendering prosperous declining,—and reviving extinct trades,—for creating new branches of commerce,—for promoting manufactures already existing, for inventing and fostering new fabrics, to find out new markets for the products of French industry,—and, in general, to watch over all the commercial affairs of France, of the French colonies, and of foreign trade. The French plantations were placed under the especial care of this council. Its decrees, when drawn up, were reported to the royal council; which, almost without exception, issued a royal edict to enforce the decisions of the council of commerce.

This system was eminently French; that is to say, it was a system of centralisation, by which every thing was to be done by the paid council of commerce; nothing by the shipowners, merchants, manufacturers, or colonists, excepting by the dictation of this centralised absolute council of commerce.

In each colony there was a governor, who was the representative of the king, or rather of the council of commerce,—an executive (not legislative) royal council,—the members of which were selected by the crown (or by the council of commerce),—an *intendant*, who was a check against the governor, and also trustee of the king's rights and revenues. The council was presumed to be a check upon both governor and intendant, in order to protect the people. This system of appointing one authority over the other was, in principle, much in the same spirit as the colonial system of Spain; with the exception of the latter being delegated to more powerful authorities: that is, independent powers being vested in the three separate authorities of the viceroy, the church, and the *audiencia real*.

All salaries were paid by the crown; all the navigation and trade of the colonies were confined to France. There were few taxes, and no import duties, levied in the colonies; the duties on exports were only about two per cent *ad valorem* on the export from the colonies, and import into France. The amount of the salaries of the governors and all other officers,—the expenses of erecting fortifications and all other public edifices and buildings, were drawn by the intendant-general on the French treasury at Paris.* The expenses of the French colonies, including their garrisons and defences, imposed an enormous tax upon the French tax-

* See an account of the enormous losses which followed the non-payment of the bills of the intendant in Canada—Article *Canada*, Book II.

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payers at home, and tended, in a great degree, to cause those fiscal difficulties which finally involved the nation in its first sanguinary revolution.

The French colonial policy, instead of being the perfection of wisdom, as eulogised by Mr. Burke, was one maintained at an enormous expense, and with little advantage to France. The exclusive colonial trading system was of no real benefit to France. It was rendered abortive by the intrepid and fearless British, American, and West Indian smugglers; and by the connivance of the officers of the French government in the colonies. Notwithstanding the presumed intelligence of the council of commerce, its decrees were often at variance with facts, and obstructive to practical undertakings in the plantations. The governors-intendants, and colonial councils, instead of the one checking the other, each found its interest best promoted by overlooking or tacitly approving their separate mal-practices.

It was argued in favour of the French colonial system, that the fisheries* of Newfoundland and Cape Breton flourished, and that the sugar plantations in the West Indies had thriven even more prosperously than those of England, and infinitely more so than those of Spain. We admit the fact; but if we examine the causes, these were, first, that the fishermen and sugar planters of France, aided in no way towards the colonial expenditure and defences; secondly, that the French fishermen, as they are still found to be in the ports of Boulogne, Dieppe, and Brittany, were always hardy, industrious, and economical seamen and fish-takers; and, lastly, that the French sugar-planters were generally intelligent, and economical until they became rich. But that the colonial policy was the most injudicious and expensive that could have been conceived with regard to the people of France; and, almost the worst that could have been planned for the retention of the colonies, is amply proved by facts, and especially by the history of Hayti, at one time the most prosperous of all the French possessions.

CHAPTER II.

HAYTI, OR SAN DOMINGO.

THE Spaniards had gradually neglected Hayti, after robbing the aborigines of their wealth, and destroying them by forced labour and sanguinary cruelties. It is true that a few, of the least adventurous but most industrious, Spaniards remained at Hayti, and cultivated sugar, ginger, and cacao; but, with the exception of the archiepiscopal establishment in the city of St. Domingo, the island was to a great degree abandoned by emigrations to Cuba, and especially to Mexico.

When the French colonised the western parts of the island, they even extended advantages to the Spanish farms and planters, by purchasing their

cattle and horses ; and, by breaking through the Spanish colonial system, they supplied the Spaniards in Hayti with manufactured goods at cheaper rates, and in greater abundance, than they could be obtained from Spain.

The cultivation of sugar, cacao, and ginger, was in consequence revived, and the culture of indigo, and tobacco was extended on the Spanish plantations. . The great portion of the Spanish division remained, however, uncultivated, though it yielded the benefit of grazing cattle.

Hayti is estimated at nearly 400 miles long and from 60 to 150 broad. Its area is about 29,000 square miles, or 18,816,000 square acres. Near its centre rise the Cibao mountains, the highest of which are estimated at nearly 9000 feet above the sea ; lower ranges ramify from these chiefly from east to west. On the east highlands rise among extensive plains, in parts without trees. These places afford good pastures : the Llanos, especially along the southern coast, which extend about eighty miles from the town of St. Domingo to Higüey, being about thirty miles in breadth. The Llanos are separated by a range of hills from the plain of La Vega on the north, extending east to west about fifty miles, and for about thirty miles in breadth. This plain is very fertile, watered by the Yuna down to the Bay of Samana. The low and swampy peninsula of Samana, on the north side of this bay, is joined to the mainland by a low isthmus covered by the sea at spring tides. Along the northern shores west of Samana, the mountains rise abruptly from the sea to a considerable elevation, with here and there a few slopes, long the shore, of lower lands. Behind these the wide and fertile plain or valley of Santiago is drained by the River Yague. Along the southern and northern shores of the western part of Hayti, small tracts of level and cultivable land occur only in detached portions, but between the hilly ridges are the valleys, or rather plains of Artibonite and Cul de Sac ; the one is irrigated by the Artibonite the other covered partly by the salt lake Laguna de Henriquillo, and has no outlet, and by the fresh-water lake Saumache. The region between the mountains of Cibao and the southern coast comprises high hills and ravines, with but few inhabitants. The soil of the plains and valleys yields the most luxuriant vegetation, and the forest trees of the mountains are of gigantic growth. The most valuable trees are mahogany, lignum vitæ, ironwood, and dyewoods. Wild fowl, turtle, and excellent fish are abundant on the coast.

The coast in most parts is rocky, with numerous harbours for coasting vessels, some of which are capacious, with deep water. Port St. Nicholas, is about six miles long, and sheltered by mountains of considerable height. The harbour of Cape François, on the north coast of the island, is spacious, has good anchorage, but not thoroughly sheltered. The Bay of Samana affords good anchorage, but it is not frequented, being unhealthy. The harbour of San Domingo is exposed to the southerly winds—it has good holding ground. Port-au-Prince has two harbours, formed by islets ; both afford good and sheltered anchorage.

Gonaives is a safe harbour, with water sufficiently deep for large vessels. The whole island is divided into six *departments* and thirty-three *arrondissemens*.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, the capital of Hayti, is situated in the Bay of Gonaives. The streets are straight, and tolerably wide and commodious, but the houses in general are mean. Its trade is chiefly with the United States and Jamaica; population about 30,000. The town of Cape Haitien, on the northern coast, has about 12,000 inhabitants, with some trade. San Domingo, formerly the Spanish capital, has about 15,000 inhabitants. Its former trade in jerked beef, cattle, and hides, has nearly vanished.

Population.—The number of inhabitants is variously estimated at from 600,000 and 1,000,000, being chiefly mulattoes or quadroons; we doubt if the whole population exceeds 700,000. The number of whites and pure negroes is small in comparison with the mulattoes, or descendants of Europeans and negroes, and of the descendants of aborigines, Europeans, or negroes.

From the variety of climate all the tropical as well as the products of the temperate climates will grow in perfection. In the plains, of the old Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, and varies in proportion to their distance from the mountains. In the plains the thermometer is sometimes at 99 deg. In the mountains it rarely rises above 72 deg. or 77 deg. There the nights are cool enough to render a warm blanket or covering necessary; and in the higher mountains even a fire is agreeable in the evenings. Violent heats and heavy rains render St. Domingo humid. Metals soon tarnish, particularly on the seashore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the island. The south part of the island is subject to southern gales, so called, as not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the Windward Islands.

Roads.—These are little more than foot-paths, or tracks passable on horseback. The island is in general watered by rivers and brooks. Their courses are but short, and few of them navigable to any distance. The rivers which in dry weather hardly cover the pebbles on its bed, is changed by a tempestuous rain into a flood; and should the banks give way, the rivers spread in devastation over the plains. Many rivers are infested with alligators. The only lakes or ponds worth notice are those of Henriquelle and Saltpond.

French and Spanish Boundary.—Before the independence of the island its divisions and statistics, chiefly on the authority of French officers' reports, and on the documents prepared by Bryant Edwards, were as follows:—The division line which separated the French from the Spanish part of the island extended from the River Des Anses à Pitre or Pedernales on the south side, to that of Massacre on the north side, at the head of the Bay of Mancenille. It comprised about 6,000,000 acres of a generally fertile soil, with hills, valleys, woods, and streams.

Spanish Division.—The cantons or jurisdictions, beginning at the westernmost point of the old Spanish frontiers, on the south coast or narrows, were Baha-

ruco, then possessed by fugitive Spanish and French negroes; Neyve, Azua, Bani or Vani, the city of St. Domingo, and territory dependent thereon, St. Laurent des Mines, Samana, Cotuy, La Vega, St. Yago, Daxabon, St. Raphael, Hinche, Banique, and St. John of Maguana.

Population of this Division.—It was composed of whites, freed people, and slaves. There were also a few Creoles resembling the Indians, having long, straight, and black hair, and seemed to be a mixed race descended from the aborigines and the Spaniards.

The people of colour were excluded from almost all employments, civil as well as military, as long as the colour of their skin betrayed their origin; but the political constitution of the country admitted of no distinction *between the civil rights* of a white inhabitant and those of a free coloured person. The major part of the Spanish colonists were then of a mixed race: which in a great degree quashed the prejudice otherwise manifested. People of colour were, however, admitted to holy orders, as *curates*, but not to the upper dignities of priests and bishops. The slaves were said to be treated with extreme mildness, and usually fed as well as their masters. Few of the creoles could either read or write. Slavery had so rapidly diminished that when in 1798, there were over the whole Spanish part of the island, 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 were free, and 15,000 only slaves. The French portion of Hayti furnished three-fifths of the produce of all the French West India colonies put together, or more than ten millions sterling. At that period the dress and mode of living of the Spanish creoles indicated pride, laziness, and poverty. The capital had the aspect of neglect and decay; insignificant towns were seen here and there, near immense districts, called *hattes*, where cattle were raised with little care. The *hattes* comprised most of the Spanish settlements; and were of an extent far disproportioned to their utility. Some were several square leagues in extent, with not above 500 head of cattle, great and small. Some were called *horse-hattes*, others *cattle-hattes*, according to the animals they reared; others for breeding pigs were called *corails*. In these *hattes* the people lodged and lived miserably. The small provision farms called *canacôs*, were under the poorer colonists, or freed people of colour.

When the insurrection broke out in the French part of Hayti, the slaves in the Spanish part adhered with wonderful fidelity to their masters. They did not revolt nor attempt to enrich themselves by plunder, rapine, or predatory robbery. The attachment of the slave towards his master, arose from the Spaniards in Hayti being eminently the most kind and indulgent slave-owners. They seldom inflicted punishment, except for flagrant acts of insubordination and theft; and treated their slaves, generally, with leniency and humanity; attended to their wants, and so far mitigated the bond of slavery as to be such little more than in name.

A jealousy and hatred had always existed between the French and Spanish colonies in Hayti, yet the smuggling trade was carried on with the Spaniards for

horned cattle, mules, horses, &c.; the French supplied them with the manufactures of Europe, and with slaves: both which they could not obtain by the regular course of importation at such moderate prices as from the French. The latter purchased, annually, about 25,000 head of horned cattle, and about 2500 mules and horses; the Spaniards also paid the French upwards of half a million of dollars, in specie, during the year for the purchase of goods, implements of agriculture, and negroes. Mahogany and dye-woods were legally exported to Spain, and clandestinely, to different parts of Europe, and to the United States, and, indirectly, to England. A trading intercourse of some extent, was carried on with the islands of Porto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica: to both the latter islands cattle were exported, and mahogany and dye-woods, especially to Jamaica, more advantageously than to Europe, owing to procuring returns in a more direct and cheap way, than through Spain, or France.

The commerce with Porto Rico, and the Spanish main, was also productive of some profit to the people of Hayti, from the facilities of smuggling, by which the enormous duties on foreign European goods of thirty-four per cent, when imported from Spain, were in most cases saved: such goods were purchased in Hayti on far more moderate terms, being illicitly obtained from the French part of the island.

The trade to the United States of North America, was also of importance; North American vessels carried off large quantities of mahogany, hides, some coffee, and a little dye-wood, in return for flour, beef, pork, butter, salted herrings, and dried cod-fish: also some East India goods, and fir-timber, boards, and shingles.

From the day on which Christophe expired, down to the present day, a period of twenty-six years, neither industry, nor improvement, nor energetic administration, nor the extension of the education of the people, nor any progress in the march of civilisation, appears in the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, moral, social, or political condition of the republic of Hayti. The climate, the soil, and the pastures, yield, almost without culture, sufficient merely to feed a people, too indolent to work for comforts and luxuries. The natural inclination of all mankind, in a rude state, is indolence, and an absence of forecast in providing for the future. But there are races, among which individuals arise with powers of mind, so far superior to that of the communities among which they have been born, that their perceptions have discovered means, for ameliorating the rude state of uninstructed man; and who have, by force of character and wisdom, directed some races, more rapidly than others, into that progress which has formed their advance, by degrees,—from the savage or rude state in which man has, first, subsisted, on the produce of hunting, fishing, and of wild herbs, roots and fruits,—to the pastoral and agricultural state; and, thence, always accompanied, more or less, by both the latter, into the discovery of the more simple arts, manufactures, and sciences—to the pursuits of navigation, of trade—to learning,

intelligence, and to the higher arts and sciences. Self-discipline, and virtue, must necessarily accompany and direct this progress, which is the result caused by the elements of commercial intercourse, of civilisation. Luxury and voluptuousness, arising from the accumulation of wealth, and, as under the Medici, the exercise of despotism,—and the absence of civil liberty and religious freedom, have no doubt pervaded, and in most cases prevailed during, periods of high civilisation. There is no greater fallacy than to confound civilisation with civil liberty. The age of the Medici, and the Borgias, and of Louis XIV., were brilliant epochs of civilisation, of arts, of learning and science: but neither civil liberty, nor religious freedom, existed during those periods in either Italy or France.

Among the rude inhabitants,—the swineherds, and hunters of the German forests, there was almost perfect civil liberty,—in the absence of arts and sciences, and nearly of trade, or manufactures, or any of the elements, which are considered as forming the great framework of civilisation.

Among the Hurons, Iroquois, and other barbarous nations of hunters in North America, there appeared, within each nation, perfect civil liberty.

In luxurious and civilised Mexico, the emperor was absolute, and not to be questioned in his rule: the priests were terrible in their religious domination, and in their sacrifices.

That social and political state of communities, in which the greatest happiness is attained, to which human nature is adapted, can only exist when the people are so thoroughly educated, and of such wise judgment, as to appreciate so thoroughly the blessings of civil liberty and religious freedom, that they, at the same time, make, or consent to, the regulations which restrain one man from perverting that liberty, to the injury of the property, or person, of another man:—that is freedom without anarchy, constituting wise, equal, just, mild, yet energetic government. Under such government, civilisation, in its highest degree, and true civil liberty, and religious freedom, are thoroughly compatible. But such intelligence and such government has never yet existed. The progress of education, the wonderful power of scientific invention, and that celerity and freedom of intercourse between the nations of the earth,—freedom of personal intercourse, and of the interchange of commodities, which navigation and the steam-engine have, during a late period of the world's history, rendered irresistible, will, no doubt, rapidly advance nations towards that state of civilisation and intelligence, and, that civil and religious liberty, which can exist practically and happily together.

But, that there are races and nations, which do not move onward in this progress as rapidly, or as securely, as other races do, is a mere truism. Some nations have made great advances in civilisation, and others have either remained stationary, or have deteriorated. The Chinese appear to us to be exactly in the same state of civilisation as, probably less moral than, when Marco Polo and Duhalde travelled among them.

STATISTICS OF HAYTI.

CHAPTER III.

STATISTICS OF HAYTI.

SINCE the expulsion of Boyer, our statistical materials, relative to Hayti, are scarcely in any case more than vague estimates. The trading regulations, and the customs tariff abound in the greatest contradictions and absurdities, fiscally and commercially. The great capabilities, and former commerce of Hayti, will be elucidated by the following tables, prepared by order of the French government:—

GENERAL State of Agriculture and Manufactures in the French Division of St. Domingo, in 1791.

CHIEF JURISDICTIONS.	PARISHES.	Sugar.										
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
The Cape	Le Cap et dependances.....	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	2	1	21,613	
	La petite Ance and the Plaine du Nord.	43	7	37	1	5	2	3	..	4	2	11,122
	L'acul, Limonade, and Sante Suzanne.	52	4	137	3	6	..	9	..	1	1	19,876
	Morion and La Grande Riviere.	35	1	255	2	1	..	5	7	..	..	18,554
	Le Dondon et Marmelade.	..	..	216	1	..	..	1	..	32	2	17,376
	A Lambé and Port Magot.	22	3	272	5	11	..	7	1	2	2	18,978
	Plaisance and Le Borgue.	..	..	324	2	4	..	..	..	3	5	15,018
	Fort Dauphin.	29	7	71	2	10	..	4	..	3	8	10,004
	Ouanaminthe et Valhere.	25	2	151	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	9,987
	Terrier rouge et le trou.	56	1	123	1	37	..	5	..	4	1	15,476
Port de Paix	Port de Paix le petit St. Louis	6	2	214	9	369	..	4	18	26	4	29,540
	Jean Rabel et le gros Morne.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Mole	Le Mole et Bombarde.	..	..	81	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	5,183
	Port-au-Prince and La Croix des Bouquets.	65	75	151	22	15	..	20	1	20	1	48,848
Port au Prince	L'Archaie.	11	36	62	24	48	..	14	..	23	5	18,533
	Mirebalais.	3	..	27	19	322	..	..	2	5	..	10,902
Leogane	Leogane.	27	39	58	18	78	..	2	1	14	1	14,896
	St. Marc.	22	21	208	315	1184	..	10	1	71	12	67,216
Petit Goave	St. Marc la petite Riviere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Les Verettes and Les Gonaives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jeremie	Le petit Goave, le Grand Goave, et le fonds des Negres.	11	16	52	25	31	..	1	2	9	..	18,829
	L'Anne a Veau and Le petit trou.	6	11	11	7	145	..	7	1	9	2	13,220
Les Cayes	Jeremie and Le Cape Dame Marie.	3	5	105	30	41	..	6	25	14	..	20,774
	Les Cayes et Torbeck.	21	86	69	76	175	..	18	2	32	8	30,937
Cape Tiburon	Cape Tiburon and Les Coteaux.	1	1	21	169	..	..	..	..	7	1	8,153
	St. Louis, Cayillon et Aquin.	9	23	39	23	157	..	..	..	18	1	18,785
Jacmel	Jacmel.	..	..	57	80	129	..	..	3	7	1	21,151
	Jacmel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifty-one parishes.....		451	341	2860	705	3097	3	173	69	313	61	480,000

PRODUCE of St. Domingo Exported to France, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, inclusive.

DEPARTMENTS.	Sugar.		Coffee.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Hides.		Syrup.	Tafia
	White.	Brown.				In the Raw	Tanned. (Sides.)		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.	bars.	kegs.
Cape.	43,861,552	1,517,489	29,367,382	..	195,099	2006	6975	16,654	..
Port Dauphin.	8,609,258	1,639,000	2,321,610	1,200	2,005	1134	160	2,731	..
Port de Paix.	473,800	824,500	1,823,754	38,752	61,472	120	..	272	2 1/2
Mole.	22,500	165,000	294,550	29,236	6,294	31	..	64	6
Port-au-Prince.	7,792,219	53,618,923	14,584,023	1,370,021	176,918	1601	752	8,350	30
Leogane.	1,432,383	7,688,537	1,780,484	154,084	12,520	112	..	95	45
Saint Marc.	3,244,674	6,093,966	5,521,237	3,008,163	357,530	..	..	206	49
Petit Goave.	218,866	853,237	1,355,050	84,865	1,075	100	..	..	6
Jeremie.	19,804	476,445	4,453,331	189,194	105,456	67	..	6,938	136
Les Cayes.	4,375,027	18,984,425	1,843,403	740,770	1,954	..	..	90	..
Cape Tiburon.	63,150	278,500	305,740	34,325	2,064	..	..	..	..
St. Louis.	2,000	9,600	30,706	42,497	7,309	15	..	..	..
Jacmel.	48,266	67,910	4,357,270	613,019	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	70,227,698	93,091,112	68,151,180	6,286,126	930,016	5186	7887	20,502	303

FOREIGN WEST INDIES.

VALUE in Colonial Currency of the Produce Exported from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1791.

ARTICLES	Quantity.	Average Price.	Value.		Duty paid
			livres.	sous.	
Sugar, white.....lbs.	70,227,708	0 12	67,670,781		2,528,197
" brown.....do.	53,177,512	0 6	40,041,507		1,677,195
Coffee.....do.	68,131,180	0 16	51,890,748		1,226,720
Cotton.....do.	6,280,126	2 0	17,572,252		785,766
Indigo.....do.	930,016	7 10	10,875,120		465,008
Cacao.....do.	150,000	0 16	120,000		
Syrup.....do.	29,502	68 0	1,947,132		221,275
Tafia.....kegs	303	72 0	21,816		1,821
Hides, tanned.....sides	7,887	10 0	78,890		10,377
" in the raw.....number	5,186	18 0	93,348		7,807
Tortoiseshell.....lbs.	5,000	10 0	50,000		
Mahogany and campeach wood...do.	1,500,000		40,000		
Total value in colonial currency.			199,401,634		6,924,166
Total value in livres tournois....			133,514,423		2,616,011
Total value in British money....			5,565,600		109,001

SUMMARY of the Territorial Value of Plantations and Buildings in the French Division of St. Domingo.

PROPERTIES	Number.	Value of each.	Valuations.		TOTAL VALUE.
			Lands and Buildings.	Negroes and Animals.	
Sugaries, white.....	451	livres. 230,000	livres. 103,730,000	livres. 103,730,000	
" brown.....	341	180,000	61,380,000	61,380,000	
Coffee plantations.....	2,810	20,000	56,200,000	56,200,000	
Cotton.....	705	30,000	21,150	21,150,000	
Indigo.....	3,097	30,000	92,910,000	92,910,000	
Guildiveries.....	173	5,000	865,000	865,000	
Cacao plantations.....	69	4,000	275,000	275,000	
Tanneries.....	3	160,000	480,000	480,000	
Lime-kilns, brick and pottery works	374	15,000	5,510,000	5,510,000	
Old and young negroes.....	455,000	2 00	1,137,500,000	1,137,500,000	
Horses and mules.....	16,000	100	6,400,000	6,400,000	
Horned cattle.....	125,000	120	1,440,000	1,440,000	
Total Value of agricultural property			1,145,340,000	1,187,810,000	

Trade of the French Part of St. Domingo with France. Imports for the Year 1788.

NATURE OF GOODS.	Quantity.	Amount in Hispaniola Currency	NATURE OF GOODS.	Quantity.	Amount in Hispaniola Currency
	number.	livres.		number.	livres.
Barrels of flour.....	186,759	12,271,247	Brought forward.....		33,113,783
Quintals of biscuit.....	1,366	38,684	Baskets of mixed liquor.....	19,457	251,398
" of cheese.....	3,309	217,150	Quintals of vegetables.....	5,099	322,130
" of wax candles.....	2,044	602,010	Cases of preserved fruit.....	14,613	320,477
" of soap.....	27,151	1,589,685	Quintals of cod fish.....	2,486	85,607
" of tallow candles.....	16,896	1,179,510	" of salt fish.....	1,308	26,700
" of oil.....	20,762	1,973,750	" of butter.....	17,219	1,650,150
" of tallow.....	1,359	55,750	" of salt beef.....	24,261	998,300
Casks of wine.....	121,587	13,610,960	" of salt pork.....	11,732	1,101,395
Cases of wine.....	7,020	584,770	" of salt pork.....	4,351	376,500
Casks of beer.....	5,732	328,175	" of hams.....	1,027	177,340
Hampers of beer.....	6,174	157,380	Dry goods, viz. linens, woollens, silks, cottons, and manufactures		
Cases of cordials.....	10,375	340,079	of all kinds.....		30,008,600
Ankers of brandy.....	6,937	140,238	Sundry other articles, valued at.....		8,645,600
" of vinegar.....	2,284	24,781			
Carried forward.....		33,113,783	Amount of all the goods imported.....		86,410,040

These importations were made in 580 vessels, measuring together 189,679 tons, or by average 325½ tons each vessel, viz. :—

224 from Bourdeaux	10 from Bayonne	1 from Dieppe
129 from Nantes	5 from La Rochelle	1 from Rouen
90 from Marseilles	3 from Harfleur	1 from Granville
80 from Havre-de-Grace	2 from Cherbourg	1 from Cette
19 from Dunkirk	2 from Croisic	1 from Rhedon.
11 from St. Malo		

Add to the 580 vessels from France, 98 from the coast of Africa, and the French part of Hispaniola will be found to have employed 678 vessels belonging to France in the year 1788.

Foreign Trade in 1788 (exclusive of the Spanish).

Imported by foreigners (Spaniards excepted) to the amount of . . . 6,821,707 livres.
Exported by the same 4,409,922 „

Difference 2,411,785 „

N.B.—This trade employed 763 small vessels, measuring 55,745 tons. The average is 73 tons each. Vessels from North America (American built) are comprehended in it: but there were also employed in the North American trade 45 French vessels, measuring 3475 tons (the average 77 tons each), which exported to North America colonial products, value 525,571 livres.

And imported in return goods to the amount of 465,081 „

Difference 60,490 „

Spanish Trade, in 1788.

259 Spanish vessels, measuring 15,417 tons, or 59 tons each, imported to the amount of (chiefly bullion) 9,717,113 livres.

And exported negro slaves, and goods (chiefly European manufactures), to the amount of 5,587,515 „

Difference 4,129,598 „

N.B.—This is exclusive of the inland trade with the Spaniards, of which there is no account.

NEGROES imported into the French Part of Hispaniola, in 1788.

PORTS OF IMPORTATION.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Amount.	Vessels.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Port-au-Prince .	4,742	2256	764	541	8,293	24
St. Marc.....	1,665	645	236	60	2,600	8
Léogane.....	1,652	798	468	327	2,945	9
Jeremie.....	88	75	23	18	204	1
Cayes.....	1,624	872	1045	849	4,590	19
Cape François..	5,913	2394	1514	752	10,573	37
	15,674	7040	4215	2547	29,506	98

In 1787, 30,839 negroes were imported into the French part of St. Domingo.

The 29,506 negroes imported in 1788, were sold for 61,936,190 livres (Hispaniola currency), which on an average is 2099 livres, two shillings each, being about 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.

The foregoing statements exhibit an extraordinary state of prosperity in the French division of San Domingo: that is, for an area less than one-third of the whole island. Toussaint and Christophe, who understood thoroughly the disinclination of the population to agricultural labour, may well be justified for the severity of their rural codes when we compare the San Domingo of 1790 to the island of Hayti in 1846.

STATISTICS OF HAYTI.

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade of Port-au-Prince during the Year ending 31st of December, 1841.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Tonnage.		Crew.	Invoice Value.	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Invoice Value.
	No.	tons.				number.	tons.	
British.....	22	3,197	207	£ 94,711	24	4,068	227	90,593
Haytian.....	..	..	..	..	2	172	19	2,525
French.....	27	6,204	339	65,892	22	4,084	289	102,585
German.....	15	2,192	153	20,416	13	1,922	132	43,097
Danish.....	5	1,019	51	3,000	5	881	40	13,900
Swedish.....	3	481	31	4,190	3	984	31	8,247
Belgian.....	1	196	14	23,778	..	..	..	..
United States.....	72	8,956	582	63,137	75	9,524	599	107,175
Total.....	145	22,580	1380	275,424	144	22,638	..	..

DESCRIPTION.	Cargoes.	ARRIVALS.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
		No.	tons.	£
Of the twenty-two British vessels that arrived there were—				
From Great Britain.....	general ballast	15	2,373	92,776
" ".....		4	616	
Total from Great Britain.....		19	3019	92,576
From St Thomas's.....	general ballast	1	108	2,135
" Trinidad.....		1	150	
" St. Vincent.....	do.	1	142	
Total from other parts.....		3	480	2,135
Total from Great Britain.....		19	3019	92,576
Total.....		22	3899	94,711

DESCRIPTION.	Cargoes.	DEPARTURES.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
		No.	tons.	£
Of these twenty-four British vessels that departed there were—				
For Great Britain.....	coffee and cotton	19	3322	70,648
" Loughorn.....	do.	2	276	10,913
" Hamburg.....	do.	3	470	9,032
Total for other parts.....		5	746	19,945
Total for Great Britain.....		19	3322	70,648
Total.....		24	4068	90,593

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade of the Port of Cape Haytien, for the Year ending 31st of December, 1841.

NATIONS.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value.
	number.	tons.	number.	£	number.	tons.	number.	£
British.....	19	2,624	157	29,096	16	2,098	130	32,387
Haytian.....	3	149	18	1,029	1	42	6	224
French.....	11	1,907	111	27,082	9	1,543	90	36,556
German.....	11	1,964	121	22,509	10	1,770	109	51,279
United States.....	40	5,067	210	56,798	42	5,349	221	42,324
Total.....	84	11,806	617	136,484	78	10,802	546	162,770

BRITISH ARRIVALS.			
	Cargoes.	Vessels.	Invoice Value.
From Great Britain with	dry goods.	5	897
" Turks' Island.....	do.	1	90
" Nassau	provisions.	1	53
" St. Thomas	dry goods.	1	27
" "	ballast.	2	97
" "	do.	2	422
" "	dry goods.	2	128
" "	beer.	1	143
" Trinidad	bricks.	1	260
" Barbadoes	ballast.	2	351
" Barbadoes	provisions.	1	161
From other parts.....	....	14	1732
" Great Britain.....	....	5	797
Total.	....	19	2629
BRITISH DEPARTURES.			
	Cargoes.	Vessels.	Invoice Value.
For Great Britain with.....	Coffee, &c logwood.	5 2	890 410
For Great Britain....	....	7	1300
" Nassau.....	logwood.	4	214
" St. Thomas.....	coffee.	1	58
" Turks' Island	do.	1	53
" Halifax	do.	1	70
" Antwerp.....	do.	1	143
" Hamburg	do.	1	260
For other parts.....	....	9	798
" Great Britain.....	....	7	1300
....	....	16	2098
....	....	....	32,387

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade of Port Gonaives for the Year ending the 31st of December, 1841.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value.
	number.	tons.	number.	£	number.	tons.	number.	£
British.....	13	1986	109	1,399	12	1795	97	18,353
French.....	10	1912	102	3,505	10	1912	102	14,651
Danish.....	1	150	8	..	1	160	10	9,681
Hamburg.....	1	276	13	284	2	426	21	3,787
United States.....	30	4764	228	9,970	27	4228	203	32,386
Total.....	55	9088	460	15,158	52	8521	433	78,80

BRITISH ARRIVALS.			
	Cargoes.	Vessels.	Invoice Value.
From Great Britain.....	dry goods.	3	523
" Nassau, N. P.....	hardware.	1	44
" "	crockery.	1	16
" St. Thomas.....	dry goods.	2	255
" "	ballast.	3	536
" Demerara.....	dry goods.	1	277
" Barbadoes.....	ballast.	1	171
" Trinidad.....	do.	1	164
From other parts.....	....	10	1463
" Great Britain.....	....	3	523
Total.....	....	13	1986
....	....	....	1399

BRITISH DEPARTURES.	Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value.
For Great Britain.....	coffee, &c.	1	176	£3,127
" "	mahogany.	4	700	8,176
" "	do. and coffee.	1	200	1,795
" "	machinery and do.	1	134	1,186
For Great Britain.....	....	7	1210	11,563
" Nassau.....	coffee.	1	41	225
"	logwood.	1	16	64
" Boston.....	coffee and machinery.	1	101	1,216
" Demerara.....	do.	1	277	2,004
" St. Thomas.....	coffee.	1	57	170
For other parts.....	....	5	585	3,709
" Great Britain.....	....	7	1,210	14,584
Total.....	....	12	1,795	18,353

Exports from the Republic during 1840 and 1841.

PRODUCTS.	1840	1841	PRODUCTS.	1840	1841
Coffee.....lbs.	36,126,372	34,114,717	Maize.....barrel	6	81
Cocoa.....do.	412,305	610,616	Starch.....do.	147	72
Tobacco-leaf.....do.	1,725,389	3,219,690	Pinento.....do.	174	177
Campeachy wood.....do.	39,285,205	15,971,391	Ignames.....do.	2	..
Cotton.....do.	922,375	1,591,154	Cane mats.....dozen	296 7-12	319 8-12
Raw sugar.....do.	741	1,303	Cassava.....do.	6	..
Gum guaiacum.....do.	15,511	9,506	Kid leather.....do.	1	20
Yellow wax.....do.	19,862	43,413	Live oxen.....do.	53	28
Tortoiseshell.....do.	1,754	2,652	Pigs.....do.	17	22
Horns of cattle.....do.	16,251	19,178	Coco nuts.....number	400	1,345
Cassia fistula.....do.	3,190	18,874	Bananas.....pieces	11,290	7,025
Ginger.....do.	8,136	15,822	Sugar-canes.....number	350	350
Rags.....do.	37,292	44,596	Tamarinds.....barrel	34	..
Syrup of battora.....	196,699	2,712	Lemons.....lbs.	6,774	..
Mahogany.....feet	4,072,611	6,009,632	Saltpetre.....do.	13	..
Hides.....number	39,627	27,126	Liqueurs.....case	..	20
Cigars.....do.	313,100	728,650	Rum.....barrel	..	265
Syrup of honey.....gallon	818	927	Castor oil.....barrel	..	4
Taffia.....barrel	252	110	Avocats.....barrel	..	4
Oranges.....do.	19	10	Mangos.....do.	..	4
Peanes.....do.	98	14	Pineapples.....do.	..	1

PRODUCTS Exported from Port-au-Prince.

ARTICLES.

Coffee.....lbs.	21,656,814	15,898,881
Cotton.....do.	784,077	1,175,180
Cocoa.....do.	109,810	218,925
Raw sugar.....do.	741	300
Campeachy wood.....do.	10,613,016	11,429,950
Mahogany.....feet	1,212,831	1,515,779
Tortoiseshell.....lbs.	1,323	1,793
Hides.....No.	2,115	2,143
Horns of cattle.....lbs.	2,811	12,028
Leaf tobacco.....do.	201,197	271,817

ARTICLES.

Cigars.....No.	84,200	247,750
Cassia fistula.....lbs.	3,190	18,343
Ginger.....do.	6,901	15,181
Cane mats.....doz.	296 7-12	319 8-12
Rags.....lbs.	36,300	44,566
Yellow wax.....do.	1,493	8,270
Gum Guaiacum.....do.	184	959
Saltpetre.....do.	6,692	40,536
Logum vite.....do.	..	12,841
Castor oil.....do.	..	265

MEMORANDUM ON THE TRADE OF HAYTI DURING 1841.—There is a remarkable falling off in the trade of Hayti during the year 1841, when compared with the preceding year. This decrease may be accounted for, as arising from various causes, but chiefly from the deficiency in the coffee crop and the very great importations of 1840.

The necessary limitation of credit, which the merchants find indispensable to their interests, in consequence of the enormous debts already due by the country, may be cited as another influential cause of the decrease of commercial activity. It may also be remarked that the general poverty of the inhabitants, and the depreciation of the currency have both contributed towards lessening the demand for better description of goods, and have caused the substitution of those of a cheaper and coarser kind. British and German trade is sensibly affected by this change, whilst that with France suffers still more, there being but little demand for silks, cambrics, and wines. The American trade is carried on with some activity, but is far from being profitable to those engaged in it.

There is a considerable decrease (upwards of 12,000,000 lbs.) in the export of coffee—that amount being about *one-fourth* of the average crop. The value of the exportation

of this article, the staple produce of Hayti, is annually decreasing, owing to large supplies of coffee being now imported by European markets, from Brazil.

The export of cotton remains much the same, varying from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000lbs. nor has the mahogany trade undergone any great variation during the last four or five years. There is, however, a falling off in the export of logwood, caused by its low value in Europe, and by the high rates of duty still maintained on its exportation.

Tobacco has of late years been much cultivated in the north-eastern parts of Hayti and has well repaid the care bestowed upon it.

STATEMENT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Republic of Hayti, during the Year 1837.

RECEIPT.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Duties on importation.....	701,166	Supply of provisions.....	21,354
— consignment.....	43,106	— — clothing and equipment.....	63,543
— exportation.....	409,435	Works and public edifices.....	37,942
Territorial imposts.....	402,028	Salaries of civil officers.....	391,290
Weighing and wharfage.....	64,167	— military officers.....	182,934
Tax on slaughter-houses farmed out.....	61,351	Wages.....	1,163,816
— Demeunes farmed out.....	25,256	Arsenals.....	5,495
“Valeur locative”.....	4,522	Hospitals.....	14,771
Land-tax.....	1,758	Marine.....	17,838
Stamps.....	54,027	Repayment of lodging money.....	10,086
Patents.....	82,003	— — — — — rations.....	132,408
Registry and mortgages.....	36,730	National debt.....	536,305
1.08½ dollars, and 2½ per cent.....	5,588	Unforeseen expenses.....	100,000
Sale of demeunes.....	10,893	Disbursements.....	35,000
Various extraordinary receipts.....	129,725	— — — — —	311
Total.....	2,082,522	Total.....	2,713,102
		Expenses of government.....	2,084,983
		National debt.....	536,305
		Notes burned.....	91,813
		Total.....	2,713,102
Details of the excess per annum —	dollars.		dollars.
Money, foreign.....	755,765	Balance December 31, 1836.....	981,653
— national.....	282,921	General receipts.....	2,082,522
Funds remitted to various chests.....	1,038,686	Notes issued.....	785,100
	100,787	Total.....	3,852,576
Balance on Dec. 31, 1837.....	1,139,474	Balance December 31, 1837.....	1,139,474

REVENUE from all Sources during the Years 1840 and 1841.

PORTS.	1840	1841	Increase	Decrease.
	£. c.	£. c.	£. c.	£. c.
Port-au-Prince.....	1,290,957 20	988,335 76	578 43	302,621 41
Jeremie.....	51,997 62½	52,506 5½	..	51,223 11
Cayes.....	471,799 21	417,575 80	..	26,848 45
Jacmel.....	203,018 74	176,770 29	..	81,702 88½
Gonaïves.....	151,890 32½	156,078 40	1188 71	..
Cape Hayti.....	556,644 97½	471,912 9½	..	..
Porte-Plate.....	76,539 71½	107,849 49 1-12	31,309 77 4-12	..
Saint-Domingo.....	119,587 47	139,431 10	19,846 63	..
Total.....	2,526,025 20½	2,510,551 99 1-12	52,922 91 1-12	468,396 21½
Deducting.....	2,510,551 99 1-12	..	..	52,922 91 1-12

Decrease in the year 1841 compared with the year 1840 415,473 30 2-12

CUSTOMS REVENUES.

DESCRIPTION.	1840	
	£s.	£s.
Duties on imports.....	914,529 39 8-12	678,005 92 2-12
— — consignments.....	33,509 52 7-12	22,018 93 4-12
— — exports.....	665,169 70 6-12	603,121 54 7-12
Transit Duties.....	738,204 54 1-4	649,448 73 5-12
— — — — — large for weighing and wharfage.....	125,925 15 11-12	116,790 56
Total.....	2,477,338 33 1-12	2,071,385 49 6-12
	2,071,385 49 6-12	..
Diminution of the customs revenue during 1841.....	405,952 84 5-12	..

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

P O R T S.	Increase.				Decrease.			
	G.		C.		G.		C.	
Port-au Prince.....	1,549,852	80	1,784,438	44	234,585	64	19,291	14½
Jeremie.....	81,093	26½	61,802	14			22,851	3
Cayes.....	238,800	71	216,839	68			11,793	83
Jacmel.....	103,481	1	91,687	18			83,146	91½
Gonaives.....	106,336	54½	83,189	63			124,466	75½
Cape Haitien.....	453,520	79½	320,054	3½			13,992	30 5-12
Porte-Plate.....	69,771	4 5-12	55,778	74			28,621	11½
Saint Domingo.....	172,415	19½	142,794	8				
Total.....	2,775,361	37 5-12	2,506,583	92½	234,585		243,363	8 11-12
Deducting.....	2,766,583	92 6-12					234,585	64
Decrease of the General Expenditure of 1841 compared with that of 1840 was								8,777 44 11-12

By comparing the Expenditure of 1840 and 1841 in the following table the difference is remarkable :

Y E A R S.	National Debt.		Bank Notes.		Expenses of the Interior.	
	G.	C.	G.	C.	G.	C.
1840.	554,091	64	218,030	0	2,003,239	73 5-12
1841..	725,217	44	179,623	0	1,801,743	48½
Balance in hand in the treasury of the republic, in 1840.					1,580,826	68 8-12
General debt					2,310,551	99 1-12
Bank notes issued during the year.....					670,800	
Total.....						4,762,178 65 9-12
Expenses of the interior during the year 1841.....			1,801,743	48½		
National debt sinking fund.....			745,217	44		
Bank notes destroyed.....			179,623			
Total.....						2,766,583 92 6-12

BALANCE in hand, in the Treasury, of the Republic on the 31st of December, 1841.

P L A C E S.	Foreign Specie.		National Specie.	
	G.	C.	G.	C.
Gross amount in hand.....	1,028,315	15	553,180	
Treasury of Port-au-Prince.....			130,622	81
„ Jeremie.....	4,737	21	6,813	31½
„ Cayes.....	5,212	2	59,341	62
„ Jacmel.....	7,023	50	31,021	41
„ Gonaives.....	4,020	94½	24,653	92
„ Cape Haitien.....			14,593	28½
„ Porte-Plate.....	9,282	78	19,596	82 8-12
„ St. Domingo.....	9,719	89	183,06	91
Envois de fonds et mandats à régler.....				
Total.....				1,995,594 73 2-12

GOVERNMENTS OF ST. DOMINGO AND OF HAYTI, *December*, 1846.—In Domingo, or the Spanish part, Santa Anna, has published a constitution. It declares the limits of the republic to be the boundary of 1793—as appertaining to Spain. It declares the government to be *civil* not *military*, republican, popular, representative, elective, and responsible. The territory to be divided into five provinces: 1. Ampastella de Azun; 2. Santo Domingo; 3. Santa Cruz del Seybo; 4. La Concepcion de la Vija; 5. Santiago de los Caballeros. These provinces to be divided into communes. Citizenship is extended nearly to all—even to foreigners who pay a fixed amount of *taxes*. Sovereignty is vested in all the *citizens*. The executive is a president, with a legislative assembly, and council. In HAYTI President Riché has proclaimed the constitution of 1816, which is that already described as merely a transcript of that of France, with the exception of president for king, and *republic* for kingdom.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

HAYTI.—The tonnage duty heretofore exacted on foreign vessels, at one dollar Spanish per ton, is increased to two dollars Spanish per ton (consequently, American vessels pay two dollars and twenty cents per ton).

All foreign vessels, going from one port to another in this island, will pay for each port visited an additional duty of 100 dollars, Haytian currency, on vessels under 150 tons.

Vessels from 150 to 200 tons, pay 150 dollars.

Vessels of 200 tons and upwards, pay 200 Haytien dollars.

The duties on wharfage and weighage, on merchandise *imported*, are increased to double their former rates.

The "territorial" duty on exports is still in force; but the duty of exportation is reduced, which reduces the export duty on coffee from twenty dollars, Haytien currency, per 1000 lbs., to twelve dollars.

Cocoa from ten dollars to four, per 1000 lbs.

Tobacco, in leaf, from fifteen dollars per 1000 lbs., to five dollars.

Logwood, from seven dollars per 1000 lbs., to two dollars.

Mahogany, from twenty-two dollars to twelve dollars per 1000 feet.

Hides of all kinds are free of export duty.

The wharfage, and the weighage and measuring are to be added to the foregoing, as follows:

On coffee,	one dollar, Haytian currency.
On cocoa,	" "
On tobacco,	" "
On logwood,	" "
On mahogany,	" "

Hides are charged one cent, Haytian, each.

The present value of a Haytian dollar is two-fifths of a Spanish or American silver dollar, or sixty per cent below their par.

SAN DOMINGO.—Foreign vessels to pay one gourde or dollar in silver per ton, about 4s. 3d. sterling. Those taking on board mahogany or other cargoes the produce of the soil.

DESCRIPTION.	Tonnage Duty.
	dollars.
From 10 to 50 tons.....per vessel	250
" 51 to 100 do.....do.	400
" 101 to 200 do.....do.	600
" 201 to 300 do.....do.	900
" 301 and upwards.....do.	1500

CHAPTER IV.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

SPAIN, notwithstanding the revolt and independence of her vast possessions on the continent of North and South America, still possesses fertile and magnificent insular colonies, in the western hemisphere.

The Abbé Raynal observes, in describing Cuba,—

"This, one of the largest islands in the world, served as the entrepôt of a great trade. It is regarded as the *boulevard* of the New World, and it has important productions. Under these aspects it merits serious attention.

"Cotton is the production, which may be naturally increased with profit in this island. At the time of its conquest it was very generally grown; now it has become so rare, that for years none of it has been exported.

"Although the Spaniard has an aversion, almost insurmountable, to imitate others, he has adopted in Cuba the culture of coffee; but in transplanting this production from foreign colonies, he did not imitate the activity which renders it valuable.

"Sugar, the most important production of the West Indies, would alone suffice to extend prosperity to Cuba; but the Spaniards have only a small number of plantations, where their best canes yield only a small quantity of inferior sugar.

"Spain possesses by far the most extensive and fertile part of the West Indian Islands. In active hands their islands would become the source of riches without limits in their present state, they are frightful solitudes.

"It would be calumniating the Spaniards to believe them incapable, by character, of laborious and painful industry. If we consider the excessive fatigues, which are so patiently endured by those, of this nation, who follow the contraband trade, it is evident they endure much greater hardship and fatigue than is experienced in rural industry. If the Spaniards neglect to enrich themselves by labour, it is the fault of their government."

Such was the state of Cuba about sixty years ago.

The colonies still possessed by Spain in America, are the magnificent and fertile islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

CHAPTER V.

CUBA.

CUBA is situated between the latitude of 19 deg. 50 min. north, and 23 deg. 12 min. north, and between the meridians of 74 deg. 8 min. west, and 84 deg. 58 min. west longitude. Its extreme length, following the centre, is calculated by some at 800 miles, by others, at not 700 miles. Its breadth varies from 20 to 130 miles. The area of this magnificent island is stated by Humboldt to be 3615 square leagues, or 32,535 geographical square miles. Mr. Turnbull's calculation is 31,468 square miles; that of its dependencies; viz., the Isle of Pines, 865; Turignanc, 38; Romano, 172; Guajaba, 15; Coco, 28; Cruz, 59; Paredon Grande, 11; Barril, 13; De Puerto, 9; Eusenachos, 19; Frances, 14; Largo and other minor isles, 96; total, 32,807 square miles. If the latter is calculated as English statute miles there is a great discrepancy between the two estimates. We are inclined to believe in the correctness of Humboldt, as calculated in marine leagues, of twenty to the degree; viz., 226 marine leagues, in its extreme length, equal to 660 geographical miles, or 764½ British statute miles.

The coasts of Cuba are generally surrounded with reefs and shallows, within which are low sandy beaches in many parts, or more generally a slip of very low land, frequently overflowed by the sea, and nearly always wet and healthy. The lagoons, within the beaches and sands, yield a good deal of sea-salt. There are, however, many excellent harbours.

A cordillera of ~~coniferous~~ mountains extends from one end of the island to the other. Its soil is ~~generally~~ fertile, except where the limestone rocks protrude over the surface. The forests of Cuba are still of great extent. Mahogany, and other useful woods, are among the large indigenous trees. Palm-trees and plantains are abundant. Maize is indigenous. Only one small animal, the Hutia, has ever been known as indigenous. As to its mineralogy, its copper mines are by far the most valuable. Coal, which is highly bituminous, follows next. Asphaltum, marble, and jasper abound. It is doubtful whether there were ever any gold or silver mines worked in this island. That found among the natives, is now supposed to have been collected by washing the sands, and accumulated during ages by them.

In agriculture, especially in the cultivation of sugar and coffee, the inhabitants of Cuba, aided by slave labour, have made great progress since the year 1809, when the trade of this island was emancipated from the restriction of trading to no foreign country whatever. The administration of Cuba has, since that period, published, with apparently great care, official returns of the population, agriculture, revenue, and trade of the colony. These returns, made under the direction of Don Rama de Sagra, were commenced during the administrations of the Captain-general Don Francis Denis Vives, and of the Superintendent-general Conde de Villanueva. We have from these returns formed the condensed tables which follow.

Population of Cuba.—The census of 1775, gave a population of 170,370; that of 1791 gave 272,140; that of 1817 gave 551,998; and that of 1827 gave 704,487 inhabitants; viz., whites, 168,653 males and 142,398 females; total whites, 311,051. Free coloured and negroes, 51,962 males, 54,532 females; slaves, 183,290 males, 103,652 females.

STATEMENT of the White, and Free, and Slave-Coloured Population, in each of the Departments of the Island of Cuba, in the year 1841.

DEPARTMENTS.	Cen & Town	Pop.	WHITES			FREE		SLAVES.		
			Males	Females	TOTAL	Co- loured	Ne- groes.	Co- loured.	Ne- groes.	TOTAL
Western department.....	9	89,62	90	135,079	108,944	244,023	25,280	41,183	5,885	315,389
Central department.....	6	6 34	88	60,035	53,838	113,873	21,294	10,285	2,849	47,797
Eastern department.....	7	3 ..	101	32,030	28,365	60,395	11,480	13,316	2,240	62,820
Total.....	22	98 96	279	227,110	191,147	418,291	58,054	64,784	10,974	125,521

Of the free coloured 43,658 were males, 44,396 females. Of the free negroes 32,145 were males, 32,739 females. Of the slave coloured 5868 were males, 5106 females. Of the slave negroes 275,382 were males, and only 150,139 females. Total free population, 571,129. Total slaves, 436,495. Excess of free over slave population 134,634.

There is a garrison of several battalions, and a small marine force.

Agricultural Returns.—In 1830, of the 468,523 caballerias of thirty-two English acres of land, which compose the whole territory, 38,276 were under sugar, coffee, tobacco, garden, and fruit cultivation, and 9734 in grazing-grounds, and in unfelled woods belonging to sugar and coffee estates.

	caballerias.
There were under sugar-cane plantations	5394
„ „ coffee-trees	5764
„ „ tobacco	1389
In lesser, or garden and fruit, cultivation	25,732
	<hr/>
Total caballerias	38,276
Total acres	1,224,832

It appears that there was an area of 430,247 caballerias, or 13,767,904 acres uncultivated in the whole island; some parts of which were appropriated to rearing and fattening animals, others to settlements or towns, and the remainder occupied by mountains, roads, coasts, rivers, and lakes; but the greater part were absolute wilds. The value of lands vested as private real property has been estimated as follows:—

	dollars.
32,857 caballerias in grazing grounds, for larger and for smaller cattle, and attached to Halos and Cerrales, at 100 dollars	3,285,700
10,752 ditto in grazing grounds, attached to estates, with enclosures, at 1000 dollars	10,952,000
15,300 ditto in sugar estates, at 1500 dollars	22,950,000
9,200 ditto coffee estates	13,800,000
20,732 ditto in smaller cultivation, provisions, &c., at 2000 dollars	41,464,000
2778 ditto in tobacco, at 700 dollars	1,944,600
	<hr/>
Total value of lands in 1830	94,396,300

Those under cocoa or cotton, are supposed to be included in the above.

The buildings, engines, materials of labour, and other utensils of country estates, were estimated in value as follows:

	dollars.
On the wild pastures	1,737,000
On pasture or grazing attached to estates	619,600
On sugar estates	28,825,000
On coffee estates	20,000,000
On smaller cultivation	2,789,400
On tobacco plantations	622,850

• Total value of buildings, utensils, &c., 1830 55,603,850 dollars

The value of the different products of cultivation were valued as follows, viz.,

	dollars.
Sugar-canes in the ground	6,068,877
Coffee-trees	32,500,000
Fruit-trees, vegetables, &c., of smaller estates	41,464,000
The same on the larger estates	5,476,700
Tobacco plants	340,620

• Total value of plants in 1830 85,850 197 dollars

	dollars.
The value of the wood exported in 1830 was . . .	155,563
Ten times the quantity exported was consumed on the island . . .	1,555,630
The charcoal consumed has been valued at . . .	2,107,300

Total annual value of the produce of woods . . . 3,818,493 dollars.

The minimum value of the forests of the island of Cuba was estimated in 1830 to be equal to 190,624,000 dollars.

Value of slaves in 1830 ; viz.,

	dollars.
100,000 slaves in sugar and coffee estates, at 300 dollars . . .	30,000,000
31,055 ditto in smaller cultivation	9,316,500
7,927 ditto in tobacco	2,378,100

Total value of 138,982 slaves, supposed useful, at 300 dollars . . 41,694,600 dollars.

The others being old or supposed of little or no value.

Value of live stock ; viz.,

	dollars.
1,058,732 beeves and 893,538 hogs existing in the original grazing grounds	21,282,077
140,539 oxen for labour and hauling	7,026,950
186,973 horses, supposing 20,000 employed in other private uses, separate from estates	9,348,650
9642 mules and asses, deducting 10,000 which may be found in other occupations	772,360
46,962 sheep, goats, &c.	187,848
1,000,000 domestic breeding birds	1,000,000

Total value of animals 39,617,885 dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

	dollars.
Lands	94,396,300
Plants, including the forests	276,774,367
Buildings, engines, and tools	54,603,850
Slaves	41,694,600
Animals	39,618,885

Representative value of agriculture 507,088,002 dollars.

Representative value of the capital invested . . . 317,264,832 dollars.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

	dollars.
8,091,837 arrobas of sugar, white and brown . . .	8,091,837
81,545 „ of inferior do.	40,772
35,103 hogshheads of molasses	262,932
2,883,528 arrobas of coffee	4,325,292
23,806 „ of cocoa	74,890
38,142 „ of cotton	125,000
500,000 „ of tobacco in the leaf	687,240
520,897 „ of rice	454,230
165,659 „ of beans, peas, garlic, onions . . .	257,260
1,617,006 fanegas (nearly a barrel) of maize . . .	4,853,418

Carried forward . . . 19,172,871

Brought forward	19,172,871
4,051,245 horseloads of vegetables and fruits	11,475,712
2,793,308 of grapes	5,586,616
36,535 horseloads of casada	146,144
2,107,300 bags of charcoal	2,107,300
woods, or the products of woods	1,741,195
Total value of vegetable productions	40,229,838 dollars.

ANNUAL VALUE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.

	dollars.
180,289 heewes, slaughtered	3,605,780
equal number of hides	180,289
269,211 pigs	1,346,055
60,000 calves, colts of all kinds	1,200,000
30,000 animals giving wool	120,000
1,953,120 domestic birds	976,560
29,952 thousands of eggs	1,060,800
592,800 jars of milk	296,400
63,160 arrobas of virgin wax	189,480
76,404 „ of honey	47,752

Total value of animal productions 9,023,116 dollars.

	dollars.
Vegetable productions	34,629,868
Animal do.	9,023,116

Total gross produce of agriculture 43,652,984

ESTIMATED NET RENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

	dollars.
Net produce of the primitive grazing grounds	2,928,405
„ of the grazing grounds of estates	1,667,161
„ of sugar estates	4,189,043
„ of coffee estates	1,287,375
„ of smaller cultivation	1,861,984
„ of tobacco	372,654

Total net product 22,863,322 dollars.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	dollars.	sterling.
Representative value of the agriculture of Cuba	508,189,332	£101,637,866
„ of capital invested	317,264,832	63,490,593
„ of gross products	49,662,987	9,932,597
„ of net rents	22,808,622	4,561,724

CAPITALS INVESTED.

	dollars.	dollars.
1. Grazing grounds of all kinds, cost	24,149,417	produce 5,051,835
2. Sugar estates	83,780,877	„ 8,862,087
3. Coffee estates	85,825,000	„ 4,323,292
4. Vegetable and fruit plantations	111,861,984	„ 24,867,638
5. Tobacco plantations	6,532,420	„ 681,240
6. Menageries	26,767,977	„ 5,051,836

We have no accounts of the present extent of cultivation in Cuba; but by comparing the value of exportable produce of 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimates, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens, may fairly be estimated at 54,000 caballerias, or 1,728,000 acres. In 1840 the number of persons engaged in agriculture were, on 1238 sugar estates, 138,701 persons; on 1838 coffee plantations, 114,760 persons; and on 42,549 farms, 393,993 persons. Total number employed in agriculture, 647,454 labourers.

If we compare this extent with the remaining vast area of the fertile soils of Cuba, which are still uncultivated, and the produce which the whole island at present yields, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say, that Europe might draw as much coffee and sugar from Cuba alone as the quantity at present consumed. But the process of reclaiming the forests and waste lands must necessarily be slow, even by slave labour; for that labour must not only be hereafter more limited, but it would appear from the returns of free labour in Porto Rico, and from the Prize Essay lately approved of in Jamaica, that free labour is cheaper than slave labour.

In 1760, the produce of coffee and sugar together, in Cuba, only amounted to about 5,000,000 lbs. Forty years afterwards the produce of both increased to above 40,000,000 lbs. In 1820, the exports increased to above 100,000,000 lbs.; and since that period the increase will appear by referring to the tables of the trade of Cuba, which follow. In 1800, there were, according to Don Sagra, but eighty coffee farms and plantations; in 1817, they increased to 780; in 1827, to 2067; at present it is estimated to above 3000. Tobacco is indigenous, and the best quality is grown, but it is said not to be profitable to the planter. In 1826, the exports of cigars amounted to 197,194 lbs.; in 1837, to 792,438 lbs. The culture of cotton and indigo is on the decline. Maize, rice, and plantains are abundantly grown, also potatoes and some wheat. Mr. Turnbull says, that burning the wood on the ground to be cleared deteriorates the soil: in North America, and even in Old Spain, it is burned to fertilise the soil. There is one railroad constructed; the common roads are very bad.

CHAPTER VI.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND REGULATIONS OF CUBA.

THE customs and fiscal system of Cuba has been greatly improved since 1803. Differential duties on cargoes in Spanish and in foreign ships are, however, maintained.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The rate of duty charged on the importation of foreign produce and manufactures, in foreign bottoms, are $24\frac{1}{4}$ and $30\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on valuations attached to each article in the tariff, excepting flour, hogs, and tarred cordage, which pay a fixed duty; and as a general

rule, although there are a few exceptions, foreign produce and manufactures in Spanish bottoms, from a foreign port, pay $17\frac{1}{2}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$, and Spanish produce and manufactures in foreign bottoms, from a Spanish port, pay the same; and foreign produce and manufactures in Spanish bottoms, direct from the Peninsula, pay $13\frac{3}{4}$ and $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Spanish produce and manufactures (except flour, which pays 10*l.* sterling per barrel), imported in Spanish bottoms, direct from the Peninsula, pay $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the valuation in the tariff, but after having touched in any foreign port, they pay duty as if shipped from that port.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The produce of Cuba pays export duty at the following rates:

Foreign flag, for any port, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the valuation of tariff.

Spanish flag, for a foreign port, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ditto.

Spanish flag, for a Spanish port, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ditto.

Except leaf tobacco, which pays $12\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, according to the flag and destination; and clayed sugar, which pays 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling per 100 lbs. in foreign bottoms, and 11*d.* sterling in Spanish bottoms; whilst rum, tafia, swine, horses, mules, horned cattle, cigars, and molasses pay the same duty in all cases.

On the total amount of all duties an additional 1 per cent is levied, under the denomination of "dencho de boianza," and of late years an additional impost of one-seventh of the amount of duties has been added, to meet the expenses of the late war, except on the import of Spanish flour and the export of sugar, coffee, molasses, leaf tobacco, and cigars, which have had a fixed additional duty imposed.

Foreign flour remains untouched, the old duty amounting nearly to a prohibition.

On all bottled liquors there is a deduction made of 5 per cent on the duties, as a compensation for breakage; and on earthenware and glass 6 per cent for the same cause.

On jerked beef, from Buenos Ayres and Brazils, 14 per cent; from the United States and Campeachy 6 per cent is allowed for waste and damage.

There is also a small impost on imported liquors, to meet the expenses of the "casa de beneficencia" of the Havana, at the rate of 2*s.* sterling per pipe, 1*s.* per cask or hogshead, 6*d.* per denijohn, and 6*d.* per dozen bottles.

Coffee pays an additional municipal duty of about 13*d.* sterling per 100 lbs.

Gold and silver, of the proper standard, when properly manifested and reported, may be imported free of duty, otherwise 4 per cent is levied. Gold pays an export duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and silver one of $2\frac{1}{2}$, but the duty is generally evaded, although at the risk of seizure both of specie and vessel.

Foreign agricultural implements and machinery, in foreign bottoms, pay $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent *ad valorem*; but steam-engines for the use of the mines, ploughs, stallions, mares, rice-mills, and all implements for the manufacture of sugar, may be imported free of duty.

Cotton, green fruits, tobacco stems, syrup, and lime juice are exported duty free.

Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco in leaf, and cigars, air-guns, daggers, pocket-pistols, knives with points, and obscene prints, are not allowed to be imported; and books and printed papers generally are subject to the inspection of a censor before leaving the custom-house.

Gunpowder and muskets are the only goods allowed to be deposited at St. Jago de Cuba, and as the slave-trade falls off so does the deposit of these articles. The Havana is the only general port of deposit in the island.

Merchandise having paid duty inwards pays none on exportation.

Every master of a vessel entering the port is obliged to present two manifests of his cargo and stores; one to the boarding-officers of the customs, and another at the time of making the entry and taking the oaths, twenty-four hours after arrival, with permission to make any necessary corrections within the twelve working hours; and every consignee is bound to deliver a detailed invoice of each cargo to his, her, or their consignment, within forty-eight hours after the vessel entering the port, and heavy penalties are incurred from mere omission or want of accuracy.

The total amount of duties paid upon the leading articles of *import* and *export* in foreign bottoms are shown in the following table, reduced to British money.

DUTY ON IMPORTS.*

	l ^s s. d.		l ^s s. d.
Beef.....barrel	0 12 6	Tar.....barrel	0 3 4½
— jerked Brazil.....100 lbs.	0 6 11½	Wines, Marseille.....half pipe	1 7 6½
— ditto United States.....do.	0 8 11½	— ditto.....dozen	0 4 0
Bread, pilot and navy.....barrel	0 8 2	— Bordeaux.....half pipe	1 18 1½
Butter.....100 lbs.	0 16 9	— ditto.....dozen	0 5 2½
Candles, tallow.....do.	0 16 9½	— Catalonia.....pipe	2 8 6
— sperm.....do.	1 15 9½	Sheetings.....piece	0 11 2
Cheese, Dutch and English.....do.	0 13 11½	Satins.....do	0 18 7
— American.....do.	0 12 3½	Chairs, Windsor.....dozen	1 7 11½
Cordage, tarred.....do.	1 8 6	Boards.....1000 feet	1 2 4½
Flour, foreign.....barrel	2 0 5	Hogs.....1000	2 0 3
Fish, cod and scale.....100 lbs.	0 3 1½	Box of Hooks.....each	0 1 0
— herring.....barrel	0 6 4	Hoghead ditto.....do.	0 1 1½
— mackerel.....do.	0 5 8½	Cords.....ton	0 3 7
Hams.....100 lbs.	0 14 0	Powder.....100 lbs.	1 0 2
Lard.....do.	0 16 5½	Earthenware.....crate	2 10 4
Nails.....do.	0 7 10	Axes.....dozen	0 8 5
Oil, whale.....gallon	0 0 7	Machets.....do.	0 10 6
— linseed.....do.	0 0 7	Hoes.....do.	0 5 1
Onions, ropes.....100 lbs.	0 4 6	Table knives and forks.....do.	0 3 5
Potatoes.....barrel	0 1 9½	Iron wrought in bars.....100 lbs.	0 4 6
Pork.....do.	0 19 7	Sheet copper.....do.	1 14 11
Rice.....100 lbs.	0 8 5	Tumblers, all sizes.....dozen	0 1 2
Soap.....do.	0 1 0	Wine glasses, ditto.....do.	0 1 2
Coffee.....do.	0 2 5½	Cigars.....1000	0 2 6½
Sugar.....do.	0 2 1	Rum.....cask	0 2 0
Molasses.....cask	0 3 0	Tafia.....do.	7 2 0
Fustic.....ton	0 1 1	Wax.....100 lbs.	1 5 1
Lignum vitæ.....do.	0 3 0	Hides.....each	1 0 5
Tobacco.....100 lbs.	0 6 9		

The tonnage duty on Spanish vessels is 5 rials, or 2s. 6d. sterling per register ton.

On foreign vessels, 12 rials, or 6s. sterling.

On vessels arriving in distress or in ballast, or departing empty, no duty is levied.

Beside the tonnage duty, every foreign square-rigged vessel entering with cargo and loading here, incurs about 17½ sterling expenses, with 5½ dollars or 17.2s. sterling for each day occupied in discharging. Foreign fore and aft vessels, pay about 3l. sterling less port charges. Spanish vessels incur nearly the same amount of charges.

Every vessel is required to bring a bill of health, certified by the British consul at the port of her departure, or at that nearest to the same, and want of attention to this rule subjects the vessel to quarantine.

The ton is composed of 20 quintals.

The gallon in use here is equal to that of the English old measure.

The dollar is worth about 4s. sterling: the foregoing calculations are at that rate.

The Sevillian piseta, worth one-fifth part of a milled dollar, is the coin chiefly in circulation in this part of the island; it was permitted to be imported up to the year 1831, at the rate of four pisetas to the dollar, and consequently has driven almost every other coin beyond its aliquot parts out of circulation. The Spanish government, however, at length aware that smuggling transactions in these pisetas were carried on to a great extent, have lately issued an order reducing them to their proper value, and paying the holders the difference of 20 per cent in coupons to be redeemed hereafter at the will of the authorities.

TONNAGE DUTIES AND PORT CHARGES.

Tonnage duty on Spanish vessels 62½ cents; and on foreign vessels 8 dlsr. 50 cts. per ton.

In the port of Havana an additional duty is exacted of 21½ cents per ton on all vessels, national or foreign, for the support of the dredging machine (ponton).

The wharf dues in Havana are on Spanish vessels, 75 cents per day; other nations 1 dlr. 50 cts. per day for each 100 tons of their register measurement.

Lighthouse dues, officers' fees, &c., are not estimated, there being no official information in the department with regard to them, except for the port of Baracoa. The port charges differ in the various ports; those of Baracoa are:—tonnage duty, 1 dlr. 50 cts. per ton; anchorage, 12 dlsr.; free pass at the fort, 3 dlsr.; health officer's fee for boarding vessels, 8 dlsr.; custom-house interpreter, 5 dlsr.; officer's fee to remain on board to seal and unseal while discharging, 5 dlsr.; inspecting vessel's register, 8 dlsr.; clearance 8 dollars.

The collection of the duties is made in a very simple manner. The island of Cuba is divided into customs' intendancies, of which Havana is the principal.

The intendancy is organised into seven branches; viz., the intendant, the superior council of the hacienda, the tribunal of accounts, the accountant-general, the treasurer-general, the administration of the customs, and the administration of the internal revenue. The administration of the customs is comprised of the administrator or collector, the accountant, and the treasurer.

When a vessel arrives at the Havana, she is first boarded by the health officer; after whom comes the revenue officer, and the smuggling preventive service.

A copy of the custom-house regulations, in Spanish, French, and English, is handed to the captain, and a manifest required of him of all the particulars of his vessel and cargo. Every article on board the vessel omitted in the manifest, is subject to confiscation.

Within forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel, every consignee must deliver a detailed statement of the articles coming to him, with their quantities, weights, and measures, all reduced to the legal standard.

All the documents and papers relating to a vessel are stitched together in a book, with the signatures and seals of all the government officers through whose hands the several documents pass. A copy of this book is made for the use of the inspectors and appraisers, the latter function being restrained within very narrow limits, by a printed tariff of all articles of import, with a valuation to each, which valuation in a great degree defines the duties of their *ad valorem* character. As fast as the inspection and appraisement takes place, the consignee is permitted to remove the goods, by procuring the signature of some responsible person to the words inscribed in the book, "I make myself answerable for the duties." The inspection and appraisement being concluded, the book is returned to the accountant's office where the liquidation of the duties is forthwith made.

The payment is then proceeded with. These payments are mostly cash; that is to say, on some articles, whatever may be the amount, cash is required; upon other articles the duties are cash under 1000 dollars. If the amount is greater, a credit of one-fourth is given for sixty days, and one-fourth payable at the end of each succeeding month—making five months' credit in all. The security for this credit consists simply in the promissory note of the consignee, without endorsement, with the power, in case of a failure, to convert every other note of the same individual into a cash debt; the individual to be for ever after incapacitated to enter goods except for cash.

This system has been in force many years, and under it no loss whatever has been sustained by the government.

Formerly the same credits required the endorsement of a holder of real estate, but this was abandoned on account of its insecurity.

The exports of the island produce are generally for account of speculations, sometimes for account of European refiners, and rarely for account of the planters. The chief speculators are the United States and European merchants. Shipowners, and merchants in Cuba, often take interests in cargoes, and some are shipped on account of speculators at Havana. The produce being always purchased for cash, it is sometimes done with the nett proceeds of exports. Sometimes specie is imported for the purpose; but a large proportion is paid for by bills of exchange. Drawers of bills, of good character, can always sell them to any amount. When abroad, bills are not in demand; returns for imports are made in produce for account of their owners, instead of being made in bills drawn against the same produce for account of some speculator.

Money accounts are kept in pesos, reals, and maravedis. The peso, or dollar, is equal to 8 reals plate, or 20 reals vellon. The real plate is equal to 34 maravedis. By the act of Congress of 1799, the real of plate is estimated at 10 cents, and the real vellon at 5 cents, and they are so calculated at the custom-houses. There are, also, as in other parts of the Spanish dominions, halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of the dollar.

The gold coins are the doubloon, and its subdivisions. The doubloon is equal to 8 escudos d'oro, or gold crowns, and is legally worth 10 dollars, but the price varies, according to weight, and sometimes to demand.

Weights and Measures.—The pound is equal to about 1 lb. 4 drs. avoirdupois; making 100 lbs. or libras, equal to 101 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois.

The subdivisions are:—36 grains = 1 adarme; 2 adarmes = 1 drachma; 8 drachmas = 1 onza; 16 onzas = 1 libra; 25 libras = 1 arroba; 4 arrobas = 1 quintal.

The vara is equal to 33,384 inches, or 108 varas = 100 yards. The fanega is equal

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
LINENS.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Drills	281,933	209,755	158,638	287,824
Cambrics	22,830	10,169	19,252	23,160
Stockings	3,118	6,168	3,833	27,146
Lace	23,653	16,128	1,370	290
Russias	328,317	276,302	200,554	353,672
Holland	24,102	21,871	26,514	49,012
Irish	30,317	70,533	29,265	67,115
Caleta	371,741	103,798	233,614	416,502
Creas	171,494	185,002	129,745	152,530
Listados	460,629	354,752	55,224	220,500
Platillas	453,842	512,941	613,807	690,812
Lawns	37,973	43,407	33,836	36,545
Estopillas	113,537	127,254	69,881	148,700
Other linens	307,778	458,077	368,553	508,822
Total linens	2,634,202	2,445,255	1,943,888	3,043,220
SHOES AND LEATHER.				
Boots	11,008	7,490	3,199	1,476
Tanned skins	173,501	157,440	...	134,840
Saddles	49,013	57,042	38,060	53,200
Leather	57,141	50,306	57,874	31,888
Shoes	289,100	127,363	192,515	131,349
Other peltry	70,833	125,293	153,009	33,072
Total	651,256	524,934	384,687	385,894
LUMBER.				
Hoops	87,446	97,626	105,811	68,185
Hogsheds	278,864	223,120	523,837	700,851
Fustic	141,131	66,078	1,597	2,127
Boards	655,982	733,467	720,692	515,017
Shingles	9,174	5,961	7,542	6,134
Other lumber	120,177	204,801	17,640	27,299
Total lumber	1,292,777	1,331,053	1,379,158	1,319,343
OILS.				
Whale	102,711	136,191	280,810	132,968
Lard	620,245	507,124	748,768	723,325
Butter	33,861	47,149	77,811	80,633
Cheese	67,328	91,410	132,147	136,182
Tallow	26,609	95,116	62,188	58,029
Tallow candles	152,937	160,597	223,048	161,425
Sperm candles	42,037	61,841	38,100	102,021
Other oils .....	...	...	42,438	53,765
Total oils	1,017,728	1,105,741	1,413,180	1,449,750
FISH.				
Herring	17,333	20,119	9,754	19,506
Atun	2,659	1,228	1,417	3,513
Cod	318,016	365,408	332,934	330,478
Mackarel	16,981	7,177	565	12,683
Salt fish	16,783	15,066	39,012	33,858
Sardines	26,043	29,879	41,704	45,878
Salmon	894	832	2,710	2,129
Total fish	398,711	439,739	431,096	418,475
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Onions	28,633	38,261	39,838	41,604
Vermicelli	114,219	117,129	78,511	117,765
Crackers	28,119	25,768	18,840	9,729
Potatoes	67,366	77,759	95,662	127,619
Teas	4,434	4,078	2,210	12,910
Vegetables and pickles	49,425	33,732	55,728	47,367
Total	292,476	296,727	200,789	346,391
WOOLLENS.				
Rombazines	3,531	2,843	1,028	2,121
Baize	52,147	87,667	30,997	49,389
Ca-simere	3,687	2,609	2,207	8,112
Cloth	71,898	88,061	52,580	81,773
Frozsads	66,197	70,438	43,848	51,046
Other woollens	83,005	108,224	61,580	83,195
Total woollens	281,065	357,842	195,246	275,936
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Almond oil	26,930	9,717	...	80,497
Linseed	24,047	20,899	...	12,408
Tar	9,403	9,717	9,432	8,118
Horses and mules	17,000	20,899	13,935	19,041
Live stock	184	422	...	5,594
Indigo	216,100	280,853	...	200
Coal	14,515	21,763	43,059	107,017

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1830	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Glass	213,393	145,746	111,558	146,752
Ironware	211,127	695,632	737,130	672,938
Cups	5,410	6,151	2,139	3,899
Cochmeal	107,238	62,980		
Ice	56,160	60,772	140,060	140,040
Twine	12,726	35,000	17,467	10,305
Soap	480,398	489,456	258,094	339,529
Rigging	32,554	92,682	20,474	30,131
Bricks	43,074	66,729	58,674	42,802
Books	79,013	67,919	29,681	75,588
Marbleware	20,209	12,213	17,925	21,945
Earthenware	137,276	146,130	158,515	81,442
Machinery	21,707	28,180		90,933
Medicine	163,170	101,837	122,998	137,755
Hardware	546,021	711,985	174,186	381,735
Furniture	60,794	68,102	76,387	105,222
White paper	198,176	176,363	91,391	118,301
Wrapping paper	69,770			110,000
Paper hangings	6,982	3,502	89,091	20,107
Perfumery	65,488	67,651	95,158	74,294
Paint	60,777	46,406	58,230	38,086
Powder	55,349	27,811	18,941	24,133
Jewellery	44,415	81,132	63,273	79,928
Clothing	53,868		38,498	34,676
Bagging	63,570	110,510	100,781	79,184
Salt	100,813	115,612	238,145	156,321
Leeches	12,880	15,730		15,150
Ropes	67,919	133,568	67,592	87,166
Hats	74,770	90,021	45,207	128,057
Tobacco leaf	18,621	18,030		
— stems	12,853	38,211	21,150	28,659
Snuff	1,715	1,481	1,776	1,077
Chairs	59,579	49,215		
Sarsaparilla	12,321	25,063	4,955	5,697
Yucca	10,157	3,641	3,517	3,235
Other articles	254	89,850	190,112	310,216
Total miscellaneous*	4,196,306	4,191,105	3,163,025	3,634,988
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
Cotton wool	392,926	2,054,086		2,322
Coquillo	4,386	661	5,191	
Drills	139,806	167,065	181,078	77,396
Listados	382,237	122,556	124,246	154,698
Nankeen	10,418	11,130	1,687	506
Blankets	62,139	24,923	33,380	47,486
Stockings	167,111	133,316	142,252	159,525
Muslins	360,478	224,796	364,941	383,326
Cambrics	169,972	116,778	2,429	121,607
Dresses	22,246	13,931	18,980	54,783
Handkerchiefs	334,130	243,137	152,652	136,484
Calicoes	483,207	270,412	469,981	265,608
Other articles	525,088	719,729	377,648	360,571
Total cotton manufactures	3,086,707	4,132,722	1,875,065	1,749,312
SILKS.				
Ribbons	85,737	102,549	55,717	75,806
Shawls	49,784	29,981	9,734	62,400
Silk net	26,281	20,722	11,515	3,140
Mantillas	4,948	7,983	8,959	9,809
Stockings	33,730	19,457	35,146	30,822
Handkerchiefs	105,883	80,041	45,254	47,067
Umbrellas	20,373	18,316	14,324	8,834
Net goods	8,369	1,419		
Satin	35,895	37,580	45,862	63,551
Serge	10,016	3,723	4,431	7,986
Sewing silk	35,771	29,731		11,116
Tafeta	12,182	9,721	4,350	22,870
Dresses	490	951	6,530	1,002
Other silks	54,663	71,377		41,047
Total silks	484,062	432,551	304,302	386,064
METALS.				
Quicksilver	23,838			
Nails	143,586	126,373		147,175
Copper	127,290	57,590	177,958	94,058
Iron	961,856	118,782	46,130	92,729
Coined gold	1,497,408	908,108	119,997	792,124
— silver	708,770	464,118	595,780	359,995
Lead	42,971	30,939	185,839	2,146
Other metals		5,940	48,271	9,165
Total metals	2,806,697	1,701,852	1,173,990	1,497,392
Total importations	25,236,139	24,790,939	21,515,347	22,848,324
In warehouse			3,292,468	2,021,394

The regulations in regard to, and the expense of, the entry of goods in the island of Cuba, may best be understood from the actual disbursements on account of a British or other foreign vessel, as follows :

DISBURSEMENTS BY A FOREIGN SHIP-MASTER AT THE PORT OF HAVANA.

	dollars.	dollars.
Custom-house entry and stamp	3 25	
Harbour-master's fees, in and out	6 00	
Board of health	2 00	
Marine interpreter	2 00	
Translating manifest	10 00	
	<hr/>	23 25
Tonnage duty on 160 4-95 tons, at 1 dollar 50 cents per ton, and 1 per cent "balanza" duty on amount of said tonnage	393 94	
Wharfage from 10th to 23rd instant, inclusive, fourteen days, at 1 dollar 25 cents per day on each hundred tons, 260 tons	45 00	
Stage hire fourteen days, at 75 cents per day, and 3 rials for carrying the same	10 88	
Mud-machine, 1½ rials per ton, and 1 per cent "balanza"	57 44	
	<hr/>	507 26
Custom-house clearance, and bills of discharge:—		
Eleven days' discharge, at 5 dollars 50 cents per day	60 50	
Two visits, in and out	11 00	
Seven sheets of extracts, each 1 dollar	7 00	
Clearance	8 00	
Stamp paper for clearance	8 25	
	<hr/>	94
Light money	4 00	
Moro pass, governor's fee, and clearing officer	4 00	
Certificates of duties being paid	4 25	
Custom-house broker	3 00	
	<hr/>	15 25
The following are not government charges, but in continuation, &c.:—		
Bill of health, 7 dollars; Russian consul's certificate, 8 dollars 50 cents; Danish consul's certificate, 5 dls.	20 50	
	<hr/>	20 50
Cooper's bill for repairing casks	9 94	
Journeymen for discharging cargo, twelve days, for six men, each 75 cents per day	54 00	
American consul's bill	10 25	
Lighterage on 1573 boxes sugar	157 25	
Trip on board	0 40	
	<hr/>	231 84
Total	892 85	

To which add commission, 2½ per cent.

During the time a vessel is discharging, a government officer is stationed on board, and is required to report daily to an officer of the custom-house; and for each report the vessel pays 5 dollars 50 cents. The charge is the same, whether one barrel or a thousand is discharged each day. A vessel loaded with jerked beef pays 5 dollars 50 cents for every 500 arrobas, or 12,500 lbs., without reference to the quantity discharged each day. Lumber pays 5 dollars 50 cents for every 20,000 feet. Cotton, the same for every 60 bales. Salt cargoes, 5 dollars 50 cents per day. Logwood a like sum for every 800 quintals.

and the same amount for every 25 tons. Three copies of the invoices of all cargoes are made out to the custom-house on Spanish stamped paper; and for each leaf is charged 1 dollar. It frequently happens that thirty to forty sheets, of not more than four to five lines each, are required from vessels from New York, Havre, and Liverpool. These are some of the vexatious extortions which are allowed to interfere seriously with the interests of that magnificent island. The following is a statement of the ships that have arrived and sailed from each part of the island:—

SHIPS entered and sailed from the Island of Cuba.

P O R T S.	Entered.		Sailed.	
	Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
Havana.....	509	801	467	952
Cuba.....	130	284	128	273
Nuevitas.....	22	25	12	25
Matanzas.....	80	270	70	338
Trinidad.....	55	136	54	138
Baracoa.....	8	17	4	17
Gibara.....	40	10	39	11
Cienfuegos.....	7	86	6	88
Manzanillo.....	21	21	25	41
Santi-Espiritu.....	3	1	4	2
Santa Cruz.....	4	19	5	12
San Juan.....	5	4	5	3
Total, 1842....	884	1773	828	1900
" 1841....	1053	1981	1036	2092
" 1840....	958	2065	912	2160

TONNAGE entered, with Imports and Import Duties.

TONNAGE ENTERED.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842		
				Free.	Payingduty	TOTAL.
Havana.....	237,801	255,130	252,251	16,013	230,010	216,023
Cuba.....	53,129	67,271	67,252	47,913	62,070	109,983
Nuevitas.....	5,177	66,091	4,963	200	3,868	4,068
Matanzas.....	67,214	71,071	77,573	3,558	50,101	62,659
Trinidad.....	28,965	31,138	32,123	9,797	21,617	31,416
Baracoa.....	1,710	1,693	2,420	....	2,224	2,224
Gibara.....	4,322	3,962	3,680	670	2,865	3,535
Cienfuegos.....	7,319	12,604	15,253	2,924	11,638	14,577
Manzanillo.....	8,359	7,015	8,804	1,844	6,611	8,455
Santi-Espiritu.....	1,005	490	578	147	238	405
Santa Cruz.....	1,785	2,142	2,635	....	913	913
San Juan.....	221	389	253	....	337	337
Total.....	417,077	520,229	467,840	88,066	401,527	485,005
1841..				51,069	416,770	467,839

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

P O R T S.	1839		1841		1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	18,436,888	17,713,310	18,581,877		18,801,913
Cuba.....	3,165,422	2,927,197	2,671,121		2,382,038
Nuevitas.....	152,647	172,263	186,828		171,363
Matanzas.....	1,868,819	1,865,624	1,995,311		1,801,558
Trinidad.....	1,012,267	950,012	912,661		828,185
Baracoa.....	36,107	57,376	81,832		87,490
Gibara.....	197,840	156,856	127,568		172,084
Cienfuegos.....	187,935	310,741	288,728		195,935
Manzanillo.....	155,142	152,321	153,072		117,030
Santi-Espiritu.....	21,677	17,860	25,405		14,866
Santa Cruz.....	69,497	83,025	54,732		44,580
San Juan.....	11,255	10,303	8,484		19,519
Total.....	25,315,796	24,505,188	25,121,407		24,637,486

AMOUNT of Customs Import Duties, levied in Cuba.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	4,388,790	4,150,343	4,071,500	4,449,215
Cuba.....	671,731	680,212	700,964	531,073
Nuevitas.....	50,297	52,579	45,925	65,116
Matanzas.....	539,758	590,674	595,558	525,352
Trinidad.....	217,790	244,759	262,310	215,145
Baracoa.....	11,770	11,802	22,663	18,741
Gibara.....	59,368	47,082	37,797	38,189
Cienfuegos.....	64,984	65,079	87,618	78,603
Manzanillo.....	62,070	57,303	67,412	48,041
Santi-Spiritu.....	10,316	7,012	10,296	7,158
Santa Cruz.....	30,183	38,404	36,675	21,517
San Juan.....	6,140	6,419	5,591	6,877
Total.	6,113,603	5,991,798	5,913,810	6,065,627

THE following is a Table of the Values, and the Countries from whence the leading Supplies of Manufactures were Imported in the Year 1842:

COUNTRIES.	Cottons.	Woollens.	Linens.	Silks.	Leather.	Lumber and Provisions.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Spain.....	35,621	1,452	14,073	67,442	119,113	2,870,287
United States.....	60,906	13,217	158,466		8,620	3,104,945
France.....	245,046	18,434	605,634		52,039	154,290
England.....	31,944	171,481	164,687	52	20	215,373
Holland.....	1,008		1,789			112,400
Belgium.....	46,171	14,725	74,320	24,47	38,414	25,461
Germany.....	282,151	43,118	1,695,013	19,10	4,177	154,085
Warehouse.....	178,117	5,611	158,512	13,91	768	10,071
Other places.....	1,552	5,100	383	1,01	60,488	1,100,077
Total.....	1,505,515	273,138	3,933,537	312,117	283,639	7,819,836

The United States, it appears, supplies but a very small proportion even of those manufactures of which she has the best means of producing. Nearly all the manufactures coming from England are in Spanish bottoms, while American manufactures are in United States vessels. Spanish vessels can go to England, take in cotton goods, and carry them to Cuba, on better terms than American vessels can carry them direct. This is a singular fact, and is to be accounted for only on the ground that the paper currency of the United States carries the level of prices too high to admit of profitable shipment to the specie prices of Cuba. This view is confirmed by the fact that, during the six months which has elapsed of the year 1843, cottons have been exported from the United States to an amount far greater than ever before. A difference in the currencies of the two countries forms an insuperable bar to equality of intercourse.

VALUE of Exports from the Island of Cuba.

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Mahogany.....	103,272	64,398	66,261	56,761
Spirits from the cane.	171,055	211,051	226,050	201,500
Cocoa.....	1,021		2,018	32
Cotton.....	310,418	133,885	132,874	7,834
Coffee.....	1,950,169	2,143,574	1,852,509	2,098,269
Sugar.....	5,250,387	11,264,367	11,613,708	11,447,009
Cedar.....	31,065	25,901	21,671	40,101
Wax.....	147,686	115,311	307,141	290,828
Copper ore.....	2,418,450	3,706,951	4,505,400	4,981,405
Hides.....	15,054	6,991	22,633	21,130
Sweetmeats.....	14,168	19,429	14,304	7,091
Fruits.....	91,837	94,242	96,708	49,208
Honey.....	51,741	55,918	68,862	71,325
Molasses.....	900,163	1,346,820	821,188	744,608
Horses and mules.....	43,722	19,388		1,255
Pastry.....	92,124	82,564	82,018	
Cattle.....	944	124		
Cigars.....	637,558	537,122	719,364	740,612
Cubacco.....	1,273,069	1,305,689	1,677,743	1,401,700
Other articles.....	79,371	87,979	51,215	300,289
Total products.....	16,626,020	21,300,704	22,283,347	23,300,707

M E T A L S, &c.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Quicksilver.....	9,000	7,461	•	•
Indigo.....	210,344	186,061	•	•
Cochineal.....	251,300	33,955	•	•
Coined gold.....	850,858	526,322	326,842	154,055
— silver.....	874,945	526,778	768,829	1,136,605
Other metals.....	....	....	39,990	46,903
Total.....	2,200,347	1,280,577	1,132,667	1,337,763

FOREIGN GOODS.

A R T I C L E S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Cotton wool.....	513,772	1,812,192	•	•
— manufactures.....	113,259	539,051	24,466	6,922
Liquors.....	13,252	95,105	153,347	•
Glass.....	16,700	5,975	6,372	•
Fruits and grains.....	108,985	171,478	37,525	•
Hardware.....	87,323	154,901	7,528	•
Woolens.....	30,199	10,135	5,088	1,420
Linens.....	333,616	164,504	67,418	8,021
Fustic.....	96,537	76,805	•	•
Peltry.....	25,714	17,775	3,507	•
Silk.....	101,585	74,319	45,263	4,919
Tobacco.....	26,898	29,492	•	•
Sarsaparilla.....	12,888	10,270	•	963
Other articles.....	318,828	159,587	159,462	116,367
Total foreign goods.....	2,654,765	3,360,589	510,506	138,349
Grand Total exportations ..	21,481,732	25,950,870	23,924,507	24,876,619
Exports from warehouse.....	•	•	•	1,807,336

TONNAGE Cleared, with Exports and Export Duties.

TONNAGE Cleared.

P O R T S	1839	1840	1841	1842
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Havana.....	235,703	223,167	253,803	233,446
Cuba.....	51,006	68,121	64,416	90,238
Nuevitin.....	4,923	5,370	3,028	4,955
Matanzas.....	80,326	98,100	97,319	80,750
Trinidad.....	28,238	30,547	30,880	31,424
Baracoa.....	1,603	1,111	2,221	1,480
Gibara.....	4,404	3,894	2,880	3,468
Cienfuegos.....	7,778	12,563	14,973	15,116
Manzanillo.....	10,515	9,412	8,806	9,340
Santi-Espiritu.....	954	1,385	•	539
Santa Cruz.....	2,913	1,176	•	943
San Juan.....	337	207	192	224
Total Tonnage.....	431,500	455,113	486,027	472,106

EXPORT Duties levied at the several Ports.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	694,337	770,359	702,058	710,613
Cuba.....	140,271	141,042	117,118	153,096
Nuevitin.....	5,602	7,780	6,510	9,967
Matanzas.....	274,537	370,336	316,022	328,078
Trinidad.....	73,369	78,761	89,249	91,152
Baracoa.....	867	1,739	4,567	2,932
Gibara.....	17,129	12,679	10,390	19,089
Cienfuegos.....	20,201	31,207	26,609	36,478
Manzanillo.....	14,513	11,251	10,626	12,981
Santi-Espiritu.....	1,722	2,090	911	2,140
Santa Cruz.....	6,460	7,880	5,446	4,981
San Juan.....	250	551	236	1,203
Total.....	1,249,564	1,435,695	1,328,642	1,571,710

VALUE of Exports from the several Ports.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	12,206,737	11,172,573	14,203,292	13,118,585
Cuba.....	1,119,806	5,211,077	5,933,631	6,784,765
Nuevitas.....	82,727	181,750	71,502	205,116
Matanzas.....	3,335,294	4,333,711	4,374,780	4,365,926
Trinidad.....	913,417	1,046,181	1,157,571	1,129,501
Baracoa.....	21,456	43,075	85,918	85,233
Gibara.....	240,255	217,502	161,582	218,763
Cienfuegos.....	280,609	506,256	506,379	509,800
Manzanillo.....	102,252	151,866	137,164	170,984
Santi-Espiritu.....	10,691	10,010	14,261	23,488
Santa Cruz.....	47,822	49,584	63,260	34,322
San Juan.....	662	8,220	4,778	8,208
Total.....	21,481,848	25,941,778	26,711,614	26,084,607

EXPORTS of Sugar and Coffee from Cuba, during the Years 1840 and 1841.

PORTS.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Coffee.
	boxes.	arrobas.	boxes.	arrobas.
Havana.....	446,950	1,278,413	110,111	739,158
Matanzas.....	265,584	326,125	272,768	111,904
Trinidad.....	50,772	16,820	70,099	9,722
St. Jago.....	32,175	572,312	28,218	100,132
Total.....	804,490	2,187,671	512,129	1,260,920

EXPORTS of Sugar and Coffee from Havana and Matanzas in 1841 and 1842.

WHERE SENT TO	SUGAR IN BOXES.				ARRORAS OF COFFEE.			
	From Havana.		From Matanzas.		From Havana.		From Matanzas.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842
England.....	17,343	15,785	2,974	1,535	13,031	60,074	120	..
Cowes and a market.....	90,332	109,888	31,621	67,079	16,516	2,941	..	1,651
Russia.....	52,585	24,103	57,132	39,235	521	4,211	90	3,274
Sweden and Denmark.....	2,620	1,205	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburg.....	34,957	49,395	33,626	40,348	29,626	90,964	471	2,318
Bremen.....	11,147	15,067	6,213	10,570	45,488	56,238	12,638	1,537
Holland.....	15,397	11,804	6,154	3,561	30	8,144	..	..
Belgium.....	15,092	22,135	7,702	..	976	1,355	..	..
Havre and Bordeaux.....	2,322	3,349	1,012	1,138	75,585	123,273	..	3,831
Marseilles.....	12,532	21,233	10,603	10,292	97,816	213,903	9,158	14,107
Spain.....	86,261	78,825	29,500	21,498	23,844	50,789	9,184	26,513
Italy.....	6,254	7,358	6,347	10,870	17,344	56,402	1,371	22,203
New York.....	37,616	22,982	14,417	1,894	4,268	23,656	3,516	22,430
Boston.....	23,074	13,572	24,883	20,182	2,418	27,762	2,292	22,712
Charleston.....	1,765	2,030	7,824	7,193	15,121	8,475	16,419	23,180
New Orleans.....	12,076	3,858	2,510	..	272,102	185,674	31,496	..
Mobile.....	138	102	260	..	65,691	48,849	10,618	..
Other ports of the United States.....	7,667	8,583	12,407	8,324	40,215	40,364	4,005	12,469
Various.....	4,486	5,891	6,752	4,046	4,879	10,500	5,628	4,742
Total Number of boxes.....	134,461	417,405	261,967	260,775	725,488	1,013,607	108,209	161,375

The sugar imported into England from Cuba, as well as that from Brazil, has chiefly been refined in bond. The sugar exported from Brazil to Trieste, and to many other continental ports, those of France, Portugal, and Spain excepted, has been chiefly in British ships.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which have arrived at, and sailed from the various Ports in the Island of Cuba, during the Year 1842.

COUNTRIES AND FLAGS.	ARRIVALS.							DEPARTURES.						
	Havana.	Matanzas.	Trinidad.	Outports of Trinidad.	Santiago de Cuba.	Outports of Santiago de Cuba.	TOTAL.	Havana.	Matanzas.	Trinidad.	Outports of Trinidad.	Santiago de Cuba.	Outports of Santiago de Cuba.	TOTAL.
Spanish.....	500	80	55	41	130	69	881	407	79	51	32	128	68	828
American.....	506	235	110	81	112	31	1132	626	287	111	81	83	48	1236
English.....	16	21	10	41	166	17	429	195	29	11	48	160	12	455
French.....	27	2	..	..	16	..	45	28	2	..	..	15	..	45
Belgium.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dutch.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	22	21	1	..	..	..	1	26
German.....	56	..	13	..	11	4	84	47	9	13	..	8	..	82
Danish.....	14	5	..	..	2	..	20	10	6	..	..	2	..	8
Swedish.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	8
Russian.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Prussian.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Italian.....	2	..	3	..	3	..	8	2	..	..	..	2	..	7
Portuguese.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
From Spanish Possessions.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Brazils.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Indies.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total (1842)....	1110	350	191	166	111	125	2657	1359	417	192	161	401	137	2727
Total for 1841 .	1563	480	261	296	127	153	3031	1653	558	199	149	119	140	3118
Increase	151	130	70	130	16	28	374	300	441	7	12	18	3	391
Decrease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER VII.

SEAPORTS OF CUBA.

THE Havana, Spanish Habana, or as pompously styled in official language, "*La Siempre Fedelissima Ciudad de San Cristobal de la Habana*," is justly described as one of the best harbours in the world. The population, in 1827, consisted of 46,621 whites, 23,562 coloured and black free people, and 23,840 coloured and black slaves. Total, 94,023. Including the garrison, the present population is considered little if at all under 150,000.

The streets of Havana cross each other at right angles, and extend in straight lines from one side of the city to the other. In 1584 there were only four, and the notaries in those days commenced certain deeds with "*la publicación en las cuatro calles de esta Villa*."* In consequence of their regularity they do not now exceed fifty within the walls.

"They are all," says the author of a recent book, 1845, "*McAdamised*," thanks to the energy of Tacon, but their want of width has prevented the formation of sidewalks; unless the narrow row of flag-stones close to the houses, and which are often below the level of the street, may be so named. These are not unfrequently used in common by the carts and pedestrians; and in wet weather, forming as they do the inner boundaries of the side gutters, are scarcely preferable to the middle of the street. It is not, therefore, surprising that the ladies of Havana do not promenade in the city; indeed, the absence of the female form in the busy crowds that pass before the eyes of the stranger, constitutes one of its most striking features.

"In the more frequented channels of the city, considerable skill is requisite to wend your

* La Habana en sus primeros dias.

way safely. Besides a multitude of narrow carts, which, however, are supported on iron wheels so low that you might easily pass over one, if it obstructed the way, there is the lumbering volante, with its long shafts and ponderous wheels, rolling close by you at every moment. The horse trots leisurely on, so that if he does strike against you, it may be accepted as a friendly warning of the approach of the vehicle, for none is ever given by the postilion, and he is so far in advance of the wheels that you can very easily escape. Add to these the heavy ox-cart, with its team of well-broke cattle; long trains of pack-horses, with their cumbrous loads of charcoal, green fodder, or poultry; mounted horsemen, urging their steeds to their utmost speed, whenever the course is clear for but a short distance; and innumerable negro porters with wheelbarrows, or carrying huge loads on their heads—and some idea may be formed of the principal thoroughfares of the city. When the crops of sugar, molasses, and coffee, are brought here for exportation, they are sometimes so blocked up by the laden carts, and the whole place becomes so filled with the accumulated produce, that it is not unusual for the captain-general to grant permission to labour not only on the Sabbath, but during the whole of each night, which is never otherwise permitted among the warehouses and shipping.

"The *calle des Mercaderes* is the principal street for shopping, and contains many fine and extensive stores, filled with choice dry goods, jewellery, china, glass-ware, &c. These are designated by different names, which, however, have no reference to their contents—as 'the bomb,' a favourite one, 'the stranger,' 'virtue,' &c.; but the name of the owner never appears on the sign-board. The principal commercial houses have neither sign nor name, and can only be distinguished from the larger private dwellings by the bales of goods, or boxes of sugar and bags of coffee that are piled up in their lower stories; the merchant and his family, and clerks, living in the upper part."*

* Nearly all the retail shops are owned by Spaniards, and, with very few exceptions, none but men are seen behind the counters. The Parisian shop-girl, so celebrated for her skill in selling, might, however, here learn a lesson, not only in *overcharging*, but also in that assiduity in serving, that will scarcely permit the visitor to leave without purchasing something. Let the novice take care how he offers one-half the price asked for an article, if he does not wish it, for that, not unfrequently, is its real one; in almost every case, one-fourth will be deducted. "How much for this xippee-xappee?" (Xippee-happee) I inquired of a hat merchant. "Twelve dollars." "I will give you six." "Say eight." "Only six." "It is a very fine one, señor, take it for seven;" and finding that was about its value, and longing to exchange my beaver for a Panama, more suited for the heat, I closed the bargain.

"You shall have this cane for a dollar," a Catalan said to me, as I was examining his various articles spread out under one of the arcades near the market; not wishing to buy it, I offered two rials, when he handed it to me. I gave him two *reales sevillanos*, but he insisted on *fuertes*, and I got my cane for one-quarter the price asked. A cane is an inseparable appendage to the exquisite, it is still used as an insignia of several professions. Thus, the doctor is here still recognised by his ebony cane with its gold head and black tassels, and some public officers are distinguished by theirs.

"Although the *calle des Mercaderes* is the Bond-street of Havana, retail shops are scattered all over the city, which in a large part seems to be made up of them, the lower stories of many of the dwelling-houses being thus occupied. The ladies in shopping do not in general leave their *volantes*, but have the goods brought to them, the strictness of Spanish etiquette forbidding them to deal with a shopman; and it is only when the seller of goods is of their own sex, that they venture into a store. The custom of appearing in public only in a volante is so general, that some of my fellow-boarders, American ladies, who ventured to do their shopping on foot, were greeted in their progress by the half-suppressed exclamations of the astonished Habaneros, who seemed as much surprised to see a lady walk through their streets, as a Persian would to see one unveiled in his.

"I have said that Spaniards are chiefly the owners of the stores, the Creoles being seldom engaged in commerce. Those containing dry goods belong generally to Asturians, while the sale of groceries and provisions is monopolised by Catalans. These latter are an industrious, shrewd economical class; and have, perhaps in consequence of these qualities, received their *sobriquet* of Spanish Jews, which can only be construed into a compliment to the Israelite. A large portion of the commerce of the island is in their hands, as well as a very great part of its wealth. In the interior of the island they appear to monopolise every branch of trading, from the pack of the

"The substantial manner in which even the most unimportant building is constructed attracts attention ; every one seems made to last for ever. The walls of a single-story house are seldom less than two feet in thickness ; and to witness the erection of those of the larger ones, the masonry might readily be mistaken for that of some embryo fortification, destined to be cannon-proof. Many of the private dwellings are immense structures. I was shown one belonging to one of the Gomez, that cost 500,000 dollars ; and without the walls, facing the military parade-ground, another was nearly built, which, with its pillars and arches, occupied a front as large as some of the minor palaces in Europe. The value of real estate is very high in Havana ; a lot about sixty feet square, on which a store was afterwards built, sold a few years ago for 40,000 dollars, and the hotel of my host, that can accommodate from thirty boarders comfortably to sixty packed away, as they often are here, commands a rent of six thousand dollars. With such a value set on the land, but little is appropriated to yards, and the whole city may be said to be divided into squares of solid blocks.

"The architecture of the larger houses is heavy. They are so constructed as to form open squares in their centres, their only yards, where sometimes a few shrubs planted in boxes serve to relieve the eye, and upon which the lofty arches of the corridors look down. The lower story is occupied by the store-house, reading-room, kitchen, and stable ; while the common entrance is often half blocked up by the volante, its arched passage serving for a coach-house. From the side of this latter a wide flight of stone steps leads to the corridor of the second story, into which all the rooms open, and which forms the common passage to all of them. It opens itself on the central square, and the spaces between its heavy pillars and high-sprung arches, are generally closed with Venetian blinds. An air of rude grandeur reigns throughout the whole structure, the architecture partaking of a mixture of the Saracenic and Gothic styles. The chief hall or parlour is generally from forty to fifty feet long, twenty wide, and as many feet high ; while the windows and doors, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, render it cool and pleasant during warm days, but afford little protection against the damp northers. The floors are all stuccoed or tiled, and the walls and ceilings not unfrequently ornamented with fresco ; while only here and there, a few panes of glass let into the thick shutters, serve to admit the light when they are closed."—*Notes on Cuba*, 1845.

This description, written by an intelligent citizen of the United States, differs little in character from some of the towns in Spain. The town houses are like fortresses.

"Every window accessible either from the street or the roofs of the neighbouring houses, is strongly barricaded with iron bars, while the stout folding-doors, guarding the only entrance to the whole building, would not be unfit to protect that of a fortress. They are castellated palaces ; and with their terraced roofs, their galleries and passages, their barricaded windows and ponderous doors, remind one of the olden Saxon strongholds, which Scott has so graphically described.

humble pedlar to the country tienda with its varied contents ; and in the maritime towns, many a commercial house, whose ships cover the sea, is theirs.

"Under the arcades near the markets in Havana, may be seen a poor man, a poor man of shops not ten feet square, with a show-case in front, before which a restless being is constantly walking, reminding one of a caged wild animal that chafes for a wider range. At night the show-case is carried into his little cabin, which serves him for shop, dormitory, and kitchen ; and where he may be often seen preparing his frugal meal over a chafing dish of live charcoals. 'Five years of privation and a fortune' is his motto ; and not a few of the wealthiest Spanish residents in Cuba may date the commencement of their prosperity from as humble a source. The greater part of the trade with old Spain is in their hands, and they have latterly also extended their correspondence to other countries, and entered into active competition with the resident foreign merchants. The Catalan, moreover, furnishes the planter with all the necessaries for his negroes and plantation ; advances moneys for his crops, which he then sells on commission ; and often loans to him the requisite sums to erect his costly sugar works, or make his less expensive coffee estate, but all at an interest, ruinous in the present depreciated value of his crops."—*Notes on Cuba*.

"There is no West End in Havana; the stately mansion of the millionaire is often in juxtaposition with the magazine of tasajo, jerked beef, with its sign of a large slice swinging over its door, and its putrid-like odours tainting the air; or its basement occupied by the tienda, with its stock of lard, garlic, and groceries, or the workshops of the humble artisan. Many of the dwellings are, however, of only one story, and their parlours are completely exposed to the gaze of every one, through their large windows, which open on the street. Two rows of arm-chairs, facing each other, are placed near these, where, during the evening, the older members of the family may be seen seated with their visitors. The younger ones stand within the windows, looking through the interstices of the iron bars at the pedestrians, and occasionally enjoying the conversation of an acquaintance as he loiters for a moment to pay a passing compliment."

All sorts of goods are sold in the shops. The markets of Havana are well supplied: the fish market is extolled.

In 1610, an old hospital was the only place of worship in Havana, which the inhabitants complained could not accommodate one-eighth part of those who desired to partake of the sacrament. They petitioned the king, through their new bishop, to aid them in the erection of a church, and to remove the cathedral of St. Jago de Cuba to their city, as the latter place was badly fortified, and the church there had been already sacked by pirates of all its chalices, &c.* It now contains sixteen churches, built without much attempt at architectural beauty.

The great wealth once possessed by the monks in Cuba is well known. They owned large tracts of the richest soil on the island, and their revenues from their plantations were very great. Their possessions have all within late years been confiscated, and with them their power has passed away. Most of them have left the island, their number in Havana, by the census of 1842, being reduced to 106, to which may be added 188 nuns—all that now remain of those once numerous bodies. Two of their establishments, St. Augustine and St. Domingo, have been converted into storehouses by the government for its use, and severe restrictions are imposed on all who still retain the order.

Of all the numerous monastic orders, who must once have swarmed in the city, but one or two monks only are now occasionally seen passing through the streets. Although their rich cane fields and valuable coffee estates have long been advertised for sale by the government, few purchasers have as yet been found. Much of their landed property had been bequeathed to them for the express purposes of religion; and the fear that if bought by individuals, lawsuits might hereafter be instituted for its recovery, has deterred persons from buying, for no faith is placed in the government substantiating the claims of the purchasers.

"The church of San Felipe is the resort of the fashionable, and having seen service performed in the more humble edifice of Santa Clara, I took my seat the next Sunday among the worshippers of this. It was the anniversary of Santa Lucia, and the church was nearly half filled with gentlemen, among whom were a few military officers in rich uniforms. Not more than a dozen ladies were present, the rest of the females were coloured, and there were only a few children. The central benches were occupied by the gentlemen alone, but the two races were not separated; and here, as in Santa Clara, the

* La Habana en sus primeros dias

coloured mostly were near the sacristy; one old woman, in a shabby attire, kneeling on the very steps, and almost touching the gown of the officiating priest."—*Notes on Cuba.*

The cathedral is situated near the mansion of the captain-general, in the Calle del Ignacio, with its towers and pillared front of discoloured and worn stone.

But the chief object to which the attention of every visitor is invited, is a tablet of stone, inlaid in the wall, to the right and in front of the altar, with the bust of Columbus sculptured on it, in basso-relievo, above the opening of what is called his tomb.

The large convent of San Juan de Dios is now used solely for a hospital. It is a huge building with high, unornamented walls without and within, of irregular construction, with a double gallery open to the central square court.

The great prison of Havana is a large building, erected by Tacon, during his residence on the island, and is situated without and near the gate of La Punta, not far from the sea. The fresh breezes circulate freely through it, and protect its inmates from the pestilential fevers which generate in crowded and ill-ventilated rooms. It is quadrangular, each side being about 300 feet long and fifty high, and encloses a central square planted with shrubbery, and watered by a handsome fountain. It can contain 5000 prisoners, and has had more than 1000 within it. The style of its architecture is simple but massive; and, although unenclosed by walls, and built with care for the health of the inmates, its strongly ironed barred windows and doors, and the guard of soldiers, afford ample security. It is said, its erection did not add to the expenses of the city; as it was built by the labour of the convicts, and with funds which, before the administration of Tacon, had been dishonestly appropriated by the civil officers, and of which he deprived them.

Tacon greatly improved the streets and passeos. The disorganised state of the country before the absolute rule of Tacon is well known. He put a sudden check to murder, robbery, and fraud, and impressed on a people, whose corruption was proverbial, some regard for honesty, which has outlived his administration.

The American writer whom we have quoted, says of Tacon,

"Neither the noble nor the mean, the rich nor the poor, were shielded from the law. There was none of that mawkish sensibility present with him that has become of late so fashionable with us, and of which our increasing cases of crime are in some measure the fruits. Punishment surely and quickly followed on the conviction of the accused; and the head of the murderer was often hung over the spot of the assassination, as a warning to his comrades.

"In consequence of this even-handed justice, while he restored quiet to the country, and rendered the highway as safe as the public streets, he made many enemies among the rich, who had hitherto rode rough-shod over the poor; and they preferred charges against him for unnecessary cruelty. He referred his judges to the annals of the court, and it was found that fewer punishments had been inflicted by him than by the former governors, during the administration of whom murder and robbery had stalked unchecked in open daylight, even in the streets of Havana.

"The means he adopted to effect this change, it is true, savoured in some cases more of the camp than of a court of law. The captains of partidos, county magistrates, were made answerable for the robberies committed in their districts, unless the robber was sent to Havana. Men were sometimes taken suddenly from the midst of their families, where they lived in fancied security, were shown the indisputable proofs of their guilt, and at once exiled from the island as inimical to its government."—*Notes on Cuba*.

During the carnival at Havana, the theatre is transformed into an immense mask-ball-room; and the streets are filled with the most grotesque characters. The latter frequently stop before the grated-windows and dance to the music of the guitar or tambourine, the family coming forward to the window to enjoy the outside drollery; others, habited as Turks, Jews, and other nations, parade the streets. On Good Friday, all the church-bells are mute; in some places their peals are made to imitate thunder. The yards of all the Catholic ships are also crossed, and a figure representing Judas is hung by the neck from some conspicuous point; in country villages, the *monteros* amuse themselves by shooting at him. The crucifixion, burial, and resurrection, are also acted.

The possessions of the church have been confiscated, but the tithes are still collected, and it is said, that most of the money is appropriated to other purposes than the support of religion. The people feel most sensibly every additional tax on their resources. The expulsion of the monks is an advance towards religious liberty; but no permission has been obtained to erect a chapel in Havana for Protestant worship.

The history of Havana comprises much of that of Cuba. It forms a key to the Gulf of Mexico, and all its channels. San Cristóbal de la Habana, according to Solís, Herrera, and other early historians, was at first established on the south coast of Cuba near Batabano; but on account of the insalubrity of the spot it was translated, in 1519, to its present site, on what was then called the Port of Carenas.

Its judicious selection became soon evident by the relief which it gave to many vessels that were wrecked on the neighbouring coasts, and on that of Florida, particularly on the *Matacumbi* rocks; where, besides others, the whole fleet of Don Rodrigo de Torreo, with the exception of one vessel, was lost in 1733. It was chiefly from this port that the early discoverers of much of Mexico and of Southern America sailed.

The governors at first resided in St. Jago de Cuba, which, besides containing the cathedral, was near to Hispaniola, the head-quarters of the Spaniards. In 1538 Hernando de Soto took up his residence in Havana. In 1607, when the island was divided into two departments, the military chiefs and the bishop made it their chief residence. In 1538, it was surprised by a French corsair, who reduced it to ashes; and during this century and the beginning of the next,

about 16,000 of the inhabitants of the islands flocked to the vicinity of Havana in order to avoid the depredations of the Buccaneers. In an attack on St. Jago de Cuba, the pirates sacked the cathedral; and their chief, Giron, carried off the bishop a prisoner, who, after eighty days' captivity, was ransomed for 200 ducats, 1000 hides, and 125 lbs. of beef.

In 1655, the English attempted to take Havana by assault, but failed with great loss.* In 1762, however, the English captured the city, attacking the defences by sea and land, making a breach in the Morro.† The British fleet, consisting of fifty-three vessels, carrying 2268 guns, was commanded by Sir George Peacock; and the army, numbering 12,041, and 2000 more from New England, Virginia, and Jamaica, under George, Earl of Albemarle. Three bomb-ketches, carrying twenty-four bombs, were attached to the fleet. To oppose this force, the Spaniards had sixteen vessels in the port, carrying 890 guns, while the city and the Morro were defended by 250 more, of which only one was a forty-two pounder, and six thirty-six pounders; besides these they had eleven mortars. Their army numbered 13,610 Spanish troops, and 14,000 militia and coloured men. The Morro was obstinately defended by Don Luis Vicente Velasco, who refused to capitulate, and was mortally wounded in the final assault of the English. He died in twenty-four hours after; and in perpetual commemoration of his indomitable courage, Charles III. commanded that there shall always be one of the vessels in the Spanish navy bearing his name. After retaining possession of the whole island for about one year, it was restored to Spain.‡

The number of war vessels built at Havana from 1724 to 1796 amounted to fifty-one ships of the line, twenty-two frigates, seven barks, nine brigs, and twenty-five smaller crafts; in all 110, carrying 5068 guns: six rated above 100 guns each, among which was the *Santissima Trinidad*. In 1844 the Cuba navy consisted of one frigate of forty-four guns, two or three steamboats built in the United States of five guns each, and sixteen other crafts, carrying from one to sixteen guns; in all carrying about 190 guns. The fortifications, whatever may be the number of guns under cover, have very few mounted, and those of not a large calibre. The harbour of Havana is one of the safest in the world, being land-locked on all sides but the north, where its entrance is only 1000 feet wide, with the gulf-stream flowing deeply before it. It has about six fathoms of water within, and is sufficiently capacious for about 1000 vessels.

* "The Spaniards say, the English were repulsed by a miracle, the memory of which is still perpetuated by the name of *los congrexos*, the crab miracle. It is related that they disembarked on the coast during a dark night, but became so alarmed by the noise of the crabs among the dead leaves of the mangroves, which, with the lights from an immense number of *coculos*, induced them to believe they had fallen into an ambush, that, filled with terror, they fled to their boats in the greatest disorder."—*Notes on Cuba*.

† The Morro was first built in 1633; the present one was erected on the ruins of the first, destroyed by the English. La Punta, La Estrella, and Santa Catalina, were built in 1664.

‡ *Apuntes para la Historia de la Isla de Cuba*.

The first church in Havana was built on the spot now occupied by the mansion of the captain general; an attempt was made by the Senor Laso to demolish it, and build another on the site; but it continued to be used as a place of worship until the expulsion of the Jesuits, when the present cathedral was erected. In January, 1607, one of the prebends of the canon was suppressed, to give place for the tribunal of the Inquisition, which was held in the church of San Domingo. This huge edifice is now used as a government wood-yard.

Besides the Royal University, including a medical and law school, and chairs for the natural sciences, it contains several other learned institutions. Among these are the Royal Seminary of San Carlos y San Ambrosio, founded in 1773; a seminary for girls, founded in 1691; a free school of sculpture and painting, founded by the Sociedad Economica in 1818; a free mercantile school, and some private institutions for primary instruction. A museum of natural history was established in 1838, and the naturalist, Don Felipe S. Poye, appointed director; without the walls there is a botanical garden under the especial care of a professor of botany, Senor Auber. The means of education are, however, far from being ample, and many of the wealthier families send their sons to Germany, France, and the United States, and on their return they are greatly divested of Spanish prejudices, and no doubt impart liberal and intelligent views to those with whom they afterward associate.

The *Real Sociedad Economica de la Habana*, formerly called the Patriotic Society, was established in 1793; and is divided into three principal sections, on education, agriculture, and commerce and popular industry; a section, on the history of Cuba, has been added. It has a public library, in the old convent of San Domingo, that is open to all, daily, except on Sundays and festivals. This really useful society publishes a monthly report of its labours, which contains, also, besides contributions from its members, extracts from foreign journals. It records the general statistics of the island, and collects fragments of its early history: it has corresponding branches in nine of the principal towns of Cuba.*

The medical school was re-organised in 1842, and the present requisitions for graduation, are a classical education, and six years' study of medicine. *Foreign candidates* for licences to practise medicine or surgery, are now compelled to pass through a most rigid and expensive formality, which costs about 400 dollars. Several of the professors are Frenchmen.

* Among the subjects for which premiums were offered by this society in 1839, were the following: For the best Essay on Free Schools. For one detailing the advantages of free commerce to a nation. For one on the introduction of steam-power on sugar estates, and the foundation of a school for native machinists and engineers. For one on the necessity of augmenting the number of the white population in Cuba, and the possibility of substituting white for black labour on sugar estates, with calculations on the cost, &c. The diploma of a *Socio de Merito* of the Society was also offered to any one, who, after three years, produced 200 boxes of sugar from an estate thus worked. For one on the breed of cattle, &c. For one on the relative value of railroads and coasting vessels in Cuba. For one demonstrating the means to correct the habits of the country in its present state.—*Notes on Cuba.*

There are twenty-six printing establishments in Cuba; thirteen of which are in Havana: one founded in 1735, one in 1747, and one in 1787; and ten in the other principal cities. The periodicals published in Havana, besides the memoirs of the Patriotic Society, and a medical journal, are three daily papers, and one three times a week. Matanzas, Puerto-Principe, Trinidad, Villa-Clara, Santi-Spiritu, and St. Jago, have each one newspaper. The *Corres del Ultramar*, a weekly paper in Spanish, printed in Paris, and containing a condensed report of European news is also received in Cuba. Almost all the American and English newspapers find their way into the island, through the commercial houses in the maritime towns, but these are of no use to the Cuban, from his ignorance of the English language.

The American author already quoted, says—

“The character of some of these papers, in point of literary contributions, is, however, as good as that of many in the United States; while although the people dare not through their columns give utterance to the least complaint against the government, they are also free from that scandal that sullies the pages of some of the presses in our own country and England. Nor is the censorship confined to the politics of the island. A quack medicine, which had been puffed through its advertisement in one of the Havana papers, was found on trial to be deleterious, and to have caused the death of several persons. To guard against future similar accidents, a medical censorship was also established, to which the ingredients in all quack medicines must now be confided, before they can be recommended through the papers. Metaphysical, scientific, and moral subjects are often well discussed in the *Diario* and *Noticiosa of Havana*, and rival in their excellence many of the contributions to our periodicals. Indeed, whoever takes up one of these papers will soon perceive that there is no lack of talent or learning in Havana, but it is confined to the few. The mass of even the wealthy population are not liberally educated, and of the poorer classes, very many are ignorant of the first rudiments, reading and writing. Over every effort to instruct them the mother country watches with a jealous eye; and Cuba, as long as she remains subject to her, will have cause to mourn over the ignorance of her indigent classes.”

There is an opera-house generally well filled. The Tacon Theatre is said to be larger than the Scala of Milan. Havana has also musical societies; the three principal of which are, the Filoharmonico, Habanero, the F. St. Cecilia, and the most exclusive, named simply the Filoharmonico.

The Royal Lottery was established in 1812; the tickets are drawn in Havana sixteen times in the year; the prizes amount each of fifteen times to 110,000 dollars, and once to 180,000 dollars. The price of the tickets is four dollars, and so numerous are its agents that almost every small town has one, and pedlars hawk them about the streets and through the country, where many are bought by the slaves.

“One has but to glance at this mammoth establishment and trace out its multiplied ramifications through the whole island, to perceive the incalculable injury it does to the morals of the people by fostering a spirit of gambling, the very counterpart, to one of honest industry. Its very stability and just payment of drawn prizes only increase its baleful influence, tempting more to venture their gains in its vortex. The parental affection of a government, that thus creates a fund by fostering the vices of the people, should be strongly distrusted.”

There are 363 licentiates and doctors of law in the Havana, and eleven ecclesiastical advocates ; besides *escribanos* and *procuradores publicos*, notaries, and attorneys. It has also eighty-five medico-chirurgeons, twenty physicians, ninety surgeons, and fifty-seven sub-surgeons, who, in urgent cases, are permitted to render assistance to the wounded, or sick, until a surgeon or physician can be brought. A large number of barbers, eighty-eight, which receive licences to bleed, cup, leech, apply blisters and setons, and extract teeth, and are generally employed for these purposes by the higher branches of the profession.

There were, in 1842, 140 merchants in the city.

" It is true that the enormous duties compelled some of them to adopt a certain mode of business with the custom-house, with the officers of which they held a tacit understanding. Recent measures have, however, almost completely checked this mode of introducing goods, and although the revenue of the crown has thereby increased, it will only be the means of encouraging smuggling."

Cuba has not a single bank, the merchant drawing on his foreign credit. But although it has only a *specie* currency, in no country is there, in the form of bonds, promissory notes, &c., more paper money.

The Casa Real de Beneficencia was founded, or rather removed, to the present site, in 1794. The departments for the reception of insane females consist of a number of rooms, in front of which a wide piazza extends, and a spacious yard affords ample space for exercise. About sixty-five were lodged here in 1842, of whom not more than a dozen were whites, the rest being of every shade from black to brown. All their necessary wants are supplied.

There is an orphan boys' department, with dormitories in long, high, ventilated, clean halls, in one corner of which the cots used at night are placed away. A dining-room is attached and well provided for about 150 boys, who are also taught in a school. There is also an infirmary attached to this praiseworthy institution.

About 150 girls are also provided and taught in reading, writing, and needle-work.

The institution was at first intended only for girls, and by its rules three years' residence within its walls entitles each on her marriage to a dowry of 500 dollars.

" The children, who are all whites, are received after the age of six years from the Foundling Hospital and other sources. The boys are kept until fifteen years old, and are then indentured as apprentices. In 1842, a proposition was made by Monsieur Antonio Courmand, a student of the high normal school of Paris, and tutor in this institution, to educate the more intelligent boys for schoolmasters, to supply the schools on the island. It was agreed to by the trustees of the school, but the early death of the proposer has unhappily frustrated the completion of the design."

In addition to the departments already described, the institution embraces also one for white female paupers, another for the free coloured, and one for indigent men. The Lunatic Asylum is also a part of it.

" It contains besides, a place for the confinement of slaves arrested for crimes, from which it receives a considerable income, in the charges exacted from their owners for their lodging and board."

The capital of the Casa de Beneficencia amounted in 1832 to 262,505 dollars, and by the report for the year 1842, read by its secretary before the Patriotic Society, its income for that year was 86,407 dollars, and its expenses 86,262 dollars. Of this sum 3300 dollars were for six doweries, and an additional one bestowed during that year. In the girls' department twenty-two had been admitted, twenty had been placed at service in private families, two had married, and two had died. In that of the boys' thirty-three had entered, thirty had returned to their friends, or had been indentured, and one had died; 156 were left, and of the girls 151. In the Lunatic Asylum, fifty-four had entered, twenty-eight had left, and eleven had died, leaving 130; while in the female insane department, nineteen had entered, twelve had left, and seven had died, leaving sixty-three. Of the paupers, thirty-two had entered, twenty-six had left, and seven had died, leaving thirty-nine. The whole establishment gives shelter to 604 individuals, including forty-nine negroes of both sexes, and sixteen slaves belonging to it.

Another charitable institution, the Hospital of San Lazaro, destined chiefly to succour those unfortunate persons affected with the incurable *Kocubea*, or *Lazarino*, commonly called leprosy, a disease said to be peculiar to the West Indies. It commences its ravages on the toes and fingers, which first become atrophied and distorted; then a small blister appears on their extremities, and joint after joint decays and falls off, until sometimes the whole hand to the wrist, and the whole foot to the instep is wasted. Some recover with the loss only of the first and second joints of their fingers or toes; but the stumps remain insensible.

"This disease is probably ossification of the arteries, on which an inflammation supervenes, closing their calibers, and death of the part ensues, as in semile gangrene. It is regarded by the Creoles as contagious; and any one affected by it, if seen in the streets, is at once conveyed to the hospital. No instance has, however, been related of its spreading there to the nurses or physicians; and I have myself known the father of six children, who although long a martyr to this affection, never communicated it to them or his wife, although they visited him constantly in the cottage where he lived, separated from the other negroes, on a coffee plantation."—*Notes on Cuba*.

The road leading to the Campo Santos, or common cemetery, is through mean streets, but the entrance to it is through a pretty shrubbery of roses, pomegranates, papayas, &c., rills of water meandering through it. Palms rise in rows within, where negroes are perpetually digging graves. Near it stands a lunatic asylum.

The Military Hospital, lately established in the building which was formerly the Royal Factory of tobacco, is an immense quadrangular building, enclosing several separate squares, and presenting the appearance of a large fortress, with massive high walls, well secured by gates. It was in these vast buildings that all the cigars of Cuba were made, and the tobacco packed for exportation, when the trade in that article was monopolised by a chartered company. Its capital was

1,000,000 dollars, and in less than fourteen years the property of the company amounted to 14,000,000 dollars; and the expense of boxes, superintendence, and labour, amounted annually to 46,000 dollars. All the employés and labourers, to prevent their smuggling, were compelled to live within the building.*

As a military hospital its arrangements are highly extolled by the American physician. It contained in January, 1842, 480 patients, and received that year 5622. Of these 5540 left it cured, 201 died, leaving 358 in its wards in January, 1843.

The comparative mortality of Havana may in a measure be learned from the statistics of its hospitals. San Juan de Dios, in 1842, lost 507 of 2299 who entered; San Francisco de Paula, for women, 181 of 479; San Lazaro, 18 of 106; the foundling hospital, Real Casa de Maternidad, 32 of 169; the military hospital, just described, 204 of 6102; in all, 942 of 9155—about 9.7 of the patients entered.

Of the monastic institutions, &c., that have been suppressed, Antonio de Lopez states that in his time there were twenty-three convents in Cuba, three of them contained nuns.†

Of the hospitals established by the religious orders, San Juan de Dios is the most ancient, having been founded by three brothers, hospitallers from Cadiz, in 1603. During the seventeenth century, according to its tables, it had 100 beds, and 800 sick persons were annually cured in it; but as the commerce and population of the city increased, it is probable that the number was greatly augmented: the order consisted of thirty brothers.

The hospital San Francisco de Paula, dedicated to the reception of women, was founded in 1665 by Don Nicolas Estébes Borges, a native of Havana, and dean of the church of Cuba. In 1730 it was destroyed by a hurricane, and was rebuilt in 1745.

La Cuna, the Cradle, was founded in 1711, at an expense of 16,000 dollars, and maintains both the nurses and the foundlings. In 1842 it received sixty-four children, in addition to the 105 remaining from the last year; of these, thirty-

Arrate.

† Sebastian de la Cruz, one of the few saved from the wreck of the ship *Perla*. Covered with rags he entered the city, exciting by his actions the laughter and mockery of the mob, which at first treated him as a lunatic. But his obstinate silence, the imperturbable quiet and humility he manifested under their injuries, and especially the perseverance and courage with which he castigated himself, resting nightly on thorns, and rising covered with wounds, induced a more favourable opinion of his merits.

Soon after his entrance in the city, he appeared in public, dressed in the third order of St. Francisco, and went about exercising charity to all the sick he met, whom he conducted to his barracon. There he cured them, administering with great benevolence all the aid he could, to which end he applied the alms he received; and was at the same time their cook, their nurse, and their almoner. Thus did this singular man spend the remainder of his life, which terminated on the 17th of May, 1589, without informing any one who he was, or whence he came, on which subjects he never preserved an obstinate silence. The account of his life is found in both Valdes' and Arrate's histories of Cuba, but the latter fixes the period of his death in 1778—so much do historians differ.

two died, twenty-three were sent out to gratuitous nursing, and two to the Casa Beneficencia, leaving 112 inmates: its income was 35,859 dollars, and its expenses 31,682 dollars. The name of its founder is conferred on all infants left without one under its protection. There are beside eighteen other public hospitals on the island, located in its chief towns.

Education.—No report on the state of education in the whole island has been made to the Sociedad Economica since that of 1836, by Don Pedro Maria Romy, and Don Domingo del Monte. According to that report, the island contained 41,416 boys, from five to fifteen years of age, and 32,660 girls, from twelve to fourteen. Havana maintained eighty-five white and six coloured male schools, in which 4453 white and 307 coloured boys were educated; and fifty-five white and one coloured female schools, with 1840 white and thirty-four coloured girls.

The second division of the island, St. Jago de Cuba, had thirty-two white and nineteen coloured male schools, and educated 1069 white boys; and nineteen white and five coloured female schools, with 347 white and 145 coloured girls. Puerto-Principe, the third division, had twelve white male schools, with 512 white boys; and seven female schools, with 239 girls, not classified. The whole amounting to 210 schools, with 8460 white scholars; and thirty-one schools, with 486 coloured scholars. Of these, 3678 received a gratuitous education; 1243 from the teachers themselves, and 2435 from funds provided by the Sociedad Economica and by subscriptions, &c.*

The report of 1842 states that the public funds for the gratuitous education of scholars, which not long before amounted to more than 82,000 dollars, has been reduced to 8000 dollars, sufficient to support only 457 boys, and 342 girls, in thirty-seven schools. The cost of instructing them in religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, was, for each pupil, one dollar monthly. In the large towns schools are general, but in the country districts scarcely any are provided with even primary schools. Nueva Filipina, with a population of more than 30,000, and containing the richest vegas of tobacco, has but one school for about forty boys, recently established.

The poverty of the labouring whites in the rural districts is one cause of this neglect of education; the children often have no clothes decent enough to appear at school, and some have none at all. But the high and oppressive taxes to meet, no one dares publicly own, is the depressing effect. The enormous exactions of Spain, the mother country, is the principal curse.

Crime.—No statistics of crime have ever been officially published: the following report affords some data by which the aggregate may be roughly calculated. Of the number of criminals, however, confined in the Havana prison in 1842, many are brought from a distance, and includes all within the jurisdiction

* *Memorias de la Sociedad Economica*, Vol. ii., p. 220—370. The report, written by Senor Del Monte was too liberal in its tone to be printed entire.

of the capital, a population of 631,760; the greater number from the ignorant population of the country.

ACCUSED OF	Whites.		Coloured.		TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	
Murder.....	11	38		49	
Wounding.....	80	151		238	
Robbery.....	132	137		269	
Forgery and passing counterfeit money.....	14	7		21	
Carrying prohibited arms.....	24	122		146	
Quarrels (<i>reyertas</i>).....	68	46		114	
Intoxication and riot.....	74	83		157	
Serious injury.....	50	56		106	
Rape and ravishment.....	12	4		16	
Adultery.....	4	0		4	
Uncontrollable anger (<i>servicio</i>).....	1	0		1	
Prohibited games.....	44	31		75	
Vagrancy.....	33	10		43	
Deserters from those condemned to hard labour.....	17	19		36	
Deserters from the army.....	35	0		35	
Non-observance of police laws.....	180	282		462	
Suspected of various transgressions....	192	191		383	
Minor offences.....	108	61		172	
Sent to the prisons of other jurisdictions.....	45	62		107	
Total.....	1123	1219		2431	

From this number must be deducted 107 sent to the prisons of the jurisdictions where the crimes were committed; also the convict deserters and the soldiers, 71. Of the 383 suspected persons, it is calculated that 284 at least will be found innocent, for persons in Cuba are often imprisoned on very slight grounds of suspicion. The 462 arrested for non-observance of police laws, cannot be classed among criminals, and, added to the preceding, make the number 928 to be deducted from the total, leaving 1506 criminals.

The same year 19 lunatics were confined in the prison until proved fit subjects for the Lunatic Asylum, making the total 2451; that for 1841 was 2551, at the end of which year 482 remained confined; and at the end of 1842, only 287, showing a decrease in crime. The comparative number of particular crimes in the two years, were as follows:—

ACCUSED OF	1841	1842	Diminution.
	number.	number.	number.
Murder.....	74	49	25
Wounding.....	310	274	102
Robbery.....	372	269	103
Rape and ravishment.....	21	16	5
Incendiarism.....	5	0	0
Total.....	712	572	235

	1842
	number.
Liberated.....	1512
Confined for correction and hard labour.....	202
Condemned to hard labour alone.....	329
Deserters sent to their garrisons.....	69
Sent to the Casa Beneficencia.....	21
" Lunatic Asylum.....	19
" Section of Industry of the Sociedad Economica.....	2
Died in the hospital.....	7
Executed.....	5
Remaining.....	287
Total.....	2453

The following is a comparative statistic of crime and education, reported in 1837 to the Patriotic Society by the captain-general. Of 888 prisoners in the Cabanas, 494, charged with grievous offences, had not had even a primary education: to which may be added, 239 sick prisoners sent to the hospital San Juan de Dios, making the total 1127 persons accused of crime. The 4407 scholars in Havana and its suburbs, compared to the accused, give a percentage of 26, and to the 1105 convicted in the capitania-general, give 25 per cent. The same comparison between the scholars and prisoners, gave for Cuba (St. Jago) 24 per cent, Baracoa 28 per cent, Jiguani 21 per cent, Bayamo 5 per

cent, and for San Juan de los Remedios 20 per cent. The greater number of the prisoners in these places had not received even a primary education.*

Intoxication is very rare. With all the corruption of the bench, the murderer seldom escapes from punishment; and even the duellist receives no mercy, which crime is now said to be *unknown* on the island.

The section of *Industry and Commerce* has reported to the *Sociedad Economica* on the subject of apprenticeship, for 1842, that they have reclaimed from vagrancy 1411 boys, and placed them in situations to learn trades and the arts; of these, 257 were apprenticed in 1842. During the year this section also adjusted 620 quarrels between the masters and the apprentices, and their parents or trustees; so satisfactory were their decisions, that only five disputes were referred to a magistrate. Of the whole number apprenticed, seventy-two became masters of their trades; eighty-four changed masters by mutual consent; eleven died; 159 absconded, 153 of whom were retaken and replaced in their occupations. Fifty only were lost, many of these having been removed by their own parents or trustees; fourteen were sent to the workshops of the Lancers as a punishment; and thirty-two were arrested for public offences.

The author of the "Notes on Cuba," describes the views from the Cabanas as truly magnificent. He says,—

"Far down lies a forest of masts, the tops of which are hardly on a level with the base of the fortress; and just beyond is the populous city, with its solid blocks of turretted houses occupying every space of the level land, and creeping half-way up its surrounding hills. Carry your eye southward, and trace the shores of the little bay everywhere studded with villas, its bosom covered by the large fleet of vessels from every nation, riding securely at anchor; and the summits of the adjacent heights crowned by forts, protecting while perfectly commanding the city—presenting, in their sullen grandeur, a strong contrast to the peaceful look of the latter. How dwindled to pigmies are the moving throngs below, yet how the sound of their mingled voices sweeps upwards; even here you can almost distinguish the words spoken. And that sudden burst of music from those numerous convent bells, playing their merry tunes, as if to arouse the buried monks once more to life's joys. Now they cease—and now again they all strike up a din, that would start a fireman from the sleep of death.

"But let us leave this spot, and following the parapet, separated from the fortress itself by a deep fosse, trace all its indentations and angles. What a city of embattlements lies on your left, as you pass sea-ward! line upon line, and battery over battery, all admirably supporting each other, and the whole on such a grand scale, that the place seems built to be garrisoned by giants. The very air of desertion which its long extent of unarmed embattlements presents, adds to its apparent strength: the largest cannon, in those embrasures, would look like a swivel on the deck of a line-of-battle ship; a thousand soldiers paraded on those stupendous works, would only impress the beholder with an idea of their weakness. Not a single human being is seen on its walls; its sentry-towers, hanging over the abyss below, are tenantless, and silence seems to hold her court within the massive enclosures. Suddenly, the roll of the rattling drum issues from its inner depths, and the trumpet speeds the message in repeated wild notes to the next fortress. It is the signal of the setting sun, and from battery and fort and the war-ship's deck, is heard the evening gun; but the sudden tumult is over, the mingled

noise from trump and drum have ceased, and the spirit of the place seems again to slumber.

"We have now followed the parapet nearly a half mile; and beyond lies another fortress, the Moro, with its tall tower, its 'Twelve Apostles,' and its 'Pastor,' ranging the surface of the water, and completely commanding the entrance of the harbour, itself an almost impregnable stronghold; while to our right, within a mile, another height is covered by batteries that could sweep the whole intervening vale. Well might the palm of building be awarded to the Spaniards, but let us not forget that that of *keeping* has been conceded to the English, and let us profit by the history of Gibraltar. With a sufficient number of troops—a Spanish officer has said 8000—the Cabanas would be impregnable; and should this port ever again fall into the hands of the English, our whole southern coast and the Gulf of Mexico would be commanded by them, nor could any present power dispossess them of it by force."

In the arsenal of the Havana there have been built forty-nine ships of the line, twenty-two frigates, seven packet-ships, nine brigs of war, and fourteen schooners of war.

The suburbs, or *barrios extra muros*, cover more ground, and contain a larger population than the city within. The line of fortifications embraces a sort of irregular polygon, of an elliptical form, the greater diameter of which is 2100 yards, and the smaller 1200 yards in extent.

HARBOUR OF HAVANA.

The harbour, topographically, assumes the form of a capacious basin, with a narrow entrance. The entrance between the Moro and Punta Castles, is about 1500 yards long, and in its narrowest part 350 yards wide; and the harbour is said to be one of the safest and most strongly defended in the world.

The depth of water at the entrance is about eight fathoms; the rise and fall of tide nearly two feet. There is no bar or other impediment at the mouth, with the exception of a rock under the Moro Castle, close to the shore, on which there is five fathoms water, a flat rocky shoal extending about forty feet from the water battery. The length of this shoal from the inside of the Moro point is about sixty feet. At the time of the taking of the Havana by Peacock, several vessels were sunk in the entrance, about forty-five yards from the Moro; and their positions still marked by buoys moored over them. On the opposite side a buoy is moored to mark the Telino bank, about forty-five yards from the Punta Castle. No chart of the harbour has ever been published with the sanction of the government.

The wharves at which ships discharge their cargoes are not extensive. Ships lie, while discharging, with their stems or sterns to the shore; and thirty or more ships of the largest class, and an equal number of coasters, have frequently lain alongside each other. There is ample space for the extension of wharves. Casa Blanca is on the opposite side of the harbour: where the slavers who frequent the Havana have wharves, and ship-yards, in which vessels of all classes are fitted out, or repaired, and there is space sufficient for several hundred vessels to ride at anchor in front of the wharves.

On the south side of the entrance of the Havana there is a lighthouse, with reflecting lamps and a revolving light, which may be seen twenty-five miles distant.

The harbour can be known at a distance at sea by the hills of Mañagua, which lie inland south from the entrance; eastward as well as westward the land is low, with the exception of the Moro rock, with its lighthouse and fortifications. Six leagues to the eastward are the detached hills of Jaruco, of moderate height. Dolphin Hill is seen some four leagues more westerly.

The harbour is not very easily entered when the wind is north, or east-north-east, as the channel lies nearly south-east and north-west. The wind begins to blow about ten in the morning, and continues till sunset, which enables vessels to enter the port during the day. In the rainy season the winds are often unfavourable for entering: vessels at this time anchor on the Moro bank and warp in.

In the dry season, or when the *nortes* blow, there is some difficulty to put to sea from the swell which sets in to the harbour's mouth. Generally vessels enter about noon, and depart about sunrise, excepting in the hurricane months, and later in the season when the *nortes* prevail. The anchorage on the Moro bank is tolerably safe. But there are so few dangers, that with ordinary care, there is but little risk either in entering or departing from this admirable harbour.

CHAPTER VIII.

RECENT CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.—TRADE OF THE PORT OF HAVANA IN 1844.

THE alterations in the new *pauta*, in 1846, are favourable to Spanish tonnage, and consequently go still more to the exclusion of British shipping from the import and export trade; although, in general, they do not materially affect the consumption of British staple-manufactures, as the duties augmented on some articles are reduced on others.

The duties on linens have been somewhat reduced, whilst those on cottons are increased, and some changes have been made in the classification.

The export duties also have been changed, and the tonnage duty on vessels carrying away molasses is now exacted; all foreign vessels, by an order just promulgated, are subjected to the payment of twenty-three per cent additional tonnage duty, as difference between their registered tonnage and the Spanish ton of Burgos, or abide by the measurement to be made here.

CONTRAST of Export Duties.

	By Foreign Ships to Foreign Ports.	By Spanish Ships to Foreign Ports.
Sugar, formerly	50 cents per box . . .	37 cents per box.
„ now	37 „ „ . . .	25 „ „
Coffee, formerly	56½ „ per 9lbs. . .	50 „ „ per 9lbs.
„ now	20 „ „ . . .	12 „ „
Tobacco, formerly . . .	161 „ „ „ . . .	85 „ „
„ now	150 „ „ „ . . .	75 „ „
Cigars, formerly	62½ „ per mil } any flag.	
„ now	50 „ „ „ }	
Rum and molasses remain free of duty.		
Copper ore to pay nine cents per quintal.		

A fixed rate of duty on flour imported continues to be charged as follows :

2 dollars 00 cents	per barrel, Spanish growth, by Spanish ships.
6 „ 06	„ „ „ by Foreign „
8 „ 58	„ „ „ by Spanish „
9 „ 95	„ „ „ by Foreign „

Rice..... { Spanish, in Spanish ships, 3½ p. ct. Spanish, in foreign ships, 17½ p. ct.
 { Foreign, in „ 23½ „ Foreign, in „ 33½ „

By royal order from Spain, instead of the rate of two dollars paid by each vessel entering the ports of Havana for the health visit, foreign ships are now subjected to the payment of one-third of a real for each ton of their measurement; *i. e.* a vessel of 300 tons has to pay twelve dollars four rials, whilst Spanish vessels are now subjected to only one-half of the above charge, or half a rial per ton; being upon 300 tons, six dollars two rials.

NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF HAVANA, DURING THE YEAR 1844.

In 1844, there arrived at Havana, 67 British vessels, of 12,659 tons, 715 crew; with cargoes, value 63,312*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*: and 65 vessels, of 12,491 tons, and 701 crew, departed; with cargoes, value 135,531*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Also, 516 Spanish vessels, of 71,985 tons; 851 American, of 160,102 tons; 24 Bremen, of 4353 tons; 16 Belgian, of 4418 tons; 21 Dutch, of 4053 tons; 22 Danish, of 4196 tons; 26 French, of 5738 tons; 17 Hamburg, of 3796 tons; 1 Knipphausen, of 322 tons; 5 Mexican, of 409 tons; 10 Prussian, of 2967 tons; 8 Russian, of 2975 tons; 8 Swedish, of 2293 tons; 2 Sardinian, of 435 tons; 2 Oldenburg, of 250 tons; 2 Norwegian, of 710 tons; and 2 Brazilian, of 437 tons:—making altogether, 1600 vessels, of 282,698 tons burden.

BRITISH Trade and Navigation of Havana, during 1844.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Burden.	Value.	COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Burden.	Value.
There were 67 British vessels that arrived, of which there were from Great Britain, with general cargoes.....	number.	tons.	£ s. d.	There were 65 British vessels that departed, of which there were for Great Britain with	number.	tons.	£
Great Britain—coals.....	16	3,284	32,760 0 0	sugar.....	14	3,095	52,329
— railroad iron.....	13	3,463	4,358 0 0	Great Britain—produce.....	2	324	9,333
— ballast.....	1	366	3,082 0 0	— copper ore.....	1	139	1,600
From Great Britain...	31	7,425	40,400 0 0	— rum.....	2	393	3,800
Halifax—fish.....	1	709	6,400 0 0	— logwood.....	1	362	6,000
Guernsey bricks.....	3	447	800 0 0	— general cargo.....	1	201	600
— ballast.....	3	321	700 0 0	— fustic.....	1	102	
Laguna—logwood.....	1	159		— ballast.....	1	121	
St. Thomas—ballast.....	1	230		For Great Britain...	23	4,757	73,662
Barbadoes—ditto.....	1	186		New Orleans—ballast...	2	240	
St. Jago de Cuba—ditto...	2	242		Matanzas—general cargo...	1	184	
— fish.....	2	206	2,100 0 0	— sugar.....	4	1,093	23,506
Arichat—ditto.....	1	65	600 0 0	— molasses.....	1	140	130
Belize—logwood.....	1	302	6,000 0 0	— pork, &c.....	1	265	60
— general cargo.....	1	201	600 0 0	— tobacco.....	1	226	
Berlice—ballast.....	2	239		— ballast.....	2	1,075	
Buenos Ayres—jerk beef...	1	248	4,000 0 0	Jersey—sugar.....	7	483	6,300
Puerto Rico—pork, &c....	1	265	60 0 0	Hamburg—ditto.....	1	380	5,000
Jamaica—coals.....	1	223	75 0 0	— produce.....	1	100	5,200
— fish.....	1	138	50 0 0	Arichat—molasses.....	1	65	300
— ballast.....	2	279		Gibraltar—produce.....	1	170	5,193
Matanzas—sugar.....	1	153	365 0 0	Tabasco—ballast.....	1	230	
Newfoundland—fish.....	1	181	872 0 0	Marie—ditto.....	1	159	
Nassau—general cargo.....	1	26	240 0 0	Cienfuegos—coals.....	1	527	88
Abaco—ditto.....	1	63	46 0 0	— ballast.....	1	204	
Sierra Morena—ballast...	1	95		Guernsey—produce.....	2	217	7,050
Tampico—fustic.....	1	102		Jamaica—fish.....	1	150	1,500
From other parts.....	36	5,200	22,908 0 0	Baltimore—ballast.....	2	218	
From Great Britain...	31	7,425	40,400 0 0	Trieste—produce.....	1	124	4,323
Fractional parts.....	...	31	1 9 8	St. Jago de Cuba—ballast...	1	121	
Total.....	67	12,659	63,312 9 8	Malta—sugar.....	1	120	2,100
				Belize—ballast.....	1	254	
				Honduras—ditto.....	1	459	
				Sierra Morena—ditto...	1	95	
				Halifax—produce.....	2	248	1,053
				Nuevas—ballast.....	1	61	
				Nassau—general cargo...	1	20	200
				For other parts.....	42	7,700	61,865
				For Great Britain...	23	4,757	73,662
				Fractional parts.....	...	34	4
				Total.....	65	12,491	135,531

In 1844, there arrived at the port of Havana, 49 British steam-packets, bringing 568 passengers, quicksilver, cochineal, gum copal, &c.; total value, 6,710,280 dollars. These vessels departed with 782 passengers.

CHAPTER IX.

OUT-PORTS AND TOWNS—PORT OF MATANZAS—PUERTO PRINCIPE.

THE city of Matanzas, which ranks next to Havana, as a commercial port, was previously to 1809 prohibited to trade to any foreign country, and restricted in its trade in many other respects, though forming an outlet for the products of the richest part of Cuba. It lies on the north coast, fifty-two miles east of Havana. Its harbour, which is rather limited in anchorage ground by the mud brought down by two rivers, is sheltered by a ledge of rocks.

The bay, which is spacious, is protected from all winds but the north-east.

There are two channels, the one in at the north, the other in at the south, end of the ledge; but the southern is only deep enough for coasting vessels.

The most recent account which we have of Matanzas is by the intelligent author of "Notes on Cuba." He visited the place by land, and observes,—

"The country, after leaving the Carlotta and its beautiful valley, became rolling, and more sterile the nearer it was to the coast. It was only when we reached the San Juan River, which runs by Matanzas, that it became again clothed in the rich verdure of cultivation. Its borders were lined by farms, and on its occasional meadow lands, herds of cattle and troops of horses were grazing on the luxuriant herbage. About a league from the city we passed the only refinery of sugar established on the island, and that one owned by an American citizen. Its sugars have been proved, by a comparison, to be superior to the best in the states, preserving, in a measure, the flavour of the cane; still, in Cuba, the clayed article is preferred for its cheapness, the coffee and chocolate, here almost universally drank, masking its peculiar flavour. A market has, however, been opened for it in Spain, which will remunerate the proprietor for his enterprise and outlay.

"The outskirts of the town were composed of mean-looking, straggling, and often, deserted houses, very pictures of desolation and misery, with here and there a *tienda*, before the door of which was generally seen a number of pack-horses waiting for their driver, who was regaling himself with a glass of water after his dram of undiluted *aguardiente*. There were no gardens nor gentlemen's houses to be seen, although on the neighbouring heights were many beautiful sites; the grounds were sterile, and the sides of the hills covered only with a few stunted bushes and short grass. As we entered the more populous parts of the town the houses improved in appearance, but the greater number by far were of only one story, and presented irregular fronts, without any regard to architectural beauty. Our boarding house, the only one of the two in the city where English was spoken, was soon gained, and so fatigued had we been by our repeated promenades up the hills, that we took possession of our uncomfortable rooms with a great degree of satisfaction. The scene without was one, however, that could not fail to arrest the attention of even way-worn travellers. Close by us was the stone bridge of the Yumuri river, with the varied crowd of armed *monteros*, *volantes*, pack-horses, and ox-carts hurrying into or leaving the city; and beyond the Cumbre, its long extended sides covered with a rich carpet of yellow flowers to its very summit, with here and there a solitary building or clump of trees irregularly disposed on its gentle declivities. On the other side rose the high hill back of the city, with cultivated fields, and palms and cocoas, terminating abruptly at the deep gap separating it from the Cumbre, with thick woods skirting the whole brink of the precipice; and to the east the beautiful bay and its anchored fleet, and forts, and rocky shores. The city, itself, lay on a flat surface, and the first rising grounds of the neighbouring hill, between two small rivers which issued from the islands beyond, and depositing the soil borne down by their currents in the eddy formed just before the city, rendered the water there very shoal, and prevented the near approach of vessels. In consequence of this they are anchored about half a mile from it, and are loaded and unloaded by large launches of light draft.

"The first lines of this city were traced on the 10th of October, 1693, by Señor Manzaneda, under whose government it was founded. To the city itself was given that of San Carlos Alcazar de Matanzas: the last that by which it is generally designated, signifying the slaughter of a battle-field.

"The back country of Matanzas is rich in sugar and coffee estates, and after it was made a port of entry it increased rapidly in size and commerce. It now extends an arm across the San Juan river into the adjacent mangrove swamp, where an embryo city has sprung up, called the Pueblo Nuevo; and over the Yumuri, at the base of the Cumbre, another arm named Versailles. • Including these two suburbs, its population in 1841 amounted to 19,124, of whom 10,304 were whites, 3041 were free coloured, and 5779 were slaves. The same year 480 vessels entered its port, of which 302 were American,

and 558 sailed from it ; paying to the government in tonnage and other duties nearly a million of dollars. Its importations amounted to 1,995,311 dollars, of which 434,599 dollars were for lumber from the United States ; and its exportations to 4,374,780 dollars, of which 3,733,879 dollars were for sugar, 351,733 dollars for molasses, and 163,385 dollars for coffee.

"It contains one church (the foundation of which was coeval with that of the city), which is now nearly completed, and another recently erected in Pueblo Nuevo, a large and excellent hospital ; extensive barracks garrisoned by a regiment of Spanish soldiers, a theatre, and a cock-pit, like every other town in Cuba, and, for the benefit of my countrywomen I mention it—a solitary mantua-maker and milliner's establishment. Its public library, which in 1835, contained 695 volumes, now possesses over 1000, and reports made on it state the gratifying fact that it was daily more resorted to. In 1827 an adjunct society to the *Sociedad Económica* of Havana was established here, and now numbers nearly one hundred resident members ; it is divided into two principal sections, one on Education, the other on Industry and Commerce, the labours of which have been highly instrumental in sustaining their respective objects. The jurisdiction of Matanzas in 1835 contained 4400 children of both sexes, of whom only 815 received a primary education, and of these but 360 in public free schools ; the whole number of schools amounted to sixteen. The recent reports of its section on education have, however, given a more favourable view of this subject ; although it must be confessed, that learning is here, even now, at a lower state than in almost any other civilised country.

"The houses of Matanzas are mostly of stone, built like those of Havana in a very durable manner, with their windows as strongly barricadoed with iron bars. But the number constructed of wood, the English one continually hears along the Bay-street, and the general cleanliness of the town, give to it somewhat of a home air. It wants the bustle of Havana, nor has it as many sources of amusements ; but to many its very quiet forms an attraction, and the proximity of its beautiful passéo, from which a fine view of its whole bay is obtained, its purer air, and the romantic scenery in its vicinity, induce many to prefer it as a residence.

"The manners here are similar to those of Havana ; the mornings are devoted to business, and in the evening those who have volantes and horses ride on the passéo, while the promenaders amuse themselves in gazing at the ladies. I must not omit to mention that at this time the merchants and sea-captains meet on the Bay-street, the Americans in front of a store owned by one of our countrymen, which from time immemorial has formed a kind of exchange for them. The billiard-rooms, of which there are several large ones near by, are then also crowded, chiefly by Spaniards and Creoles, who spend a large part of their idle hours at this game. Music parties are common ; social visitings are also kept up ; it is conceded by all who have visited the two cities, that the fair of Matanzas bear the palm for beauty. The plaza is also a favourite resort at night, especially when the military band is present ; but here, as in Havana, the female form is rarely seen in the streets except in a volante, or at night. The Sunday morning is spent by but a very small proportion of the population in public worship ; shops are kept open all day, and only the closing of the custom-house, the police, and other public offices, and the cessation of labour in loading the shipping, distinguish it from other days. The afternoon is especially devoted by the negroes to amusements, and in numerous places on the hill back of the town, and in the Pueblo Nuevo, will be seen flags raised on high staves. These point out the spots where they congregate and indulge in their national dances, for the different tribes introduced here from Africa retain all their customs and habits."

To the music of two or three rude drums, formed by stretching an untanned cow-hide over the extremity of a hollow trunk of a tree, the crowd of men and women, gaudily dressed, keep time with their hands. These balls are all under the protection of the civil authorities, who permit them to take place only on Sundays and other religious holidays ; they are never frequented by even the

lower classes of whites, and good order generally prevails among their sable performers. Over each slave tribe a king and queen presides, and so great is the influence exercised by the former over his subjects, that complaints made to him of the idle or vicious habits of any particular individual, not unfrequently, through his remonstrances, correct the evil.

Trade of Matanzas.—The importations are chiefly articles of food, and materials and machinery for sugar and coffee estates; most of its fancy and other goods are brought from Havana. During the last piracies in the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, not a small portion of the spoils obtained by murder and robbery on the ocean, found their way, overland from Cardenas and other places, to this city, where purchasers were readily found; and smuggling was carried on extensively here. At present, the custom-house regulations are strict, and piracy is now unknown. The principal business mart is a long wharf projecting into the bay, covered by a shed.

There were, in 1844, forty-eight commercial houses in Matanzas, including several American, English, German, and French. Much of the products of the country is sold in the city, but a considerable portion is shipped for disposal in foreign ports. The counting-rooms are all in the dwelling-houses of the merchants, and as there are no banks in Cuba, each contains an iron safety-chest for specie; attached to the dwellings are store-houses for sugar, coffee, &c. The merchant and his clerks generally live under the same roof and dine at the same table.

Matanzas has eighteen physicians and surgeons, thirteen apothecaries, and several barbers, for the preservation of the public health; the last do all the bleeding, cupping, and leeching prescribed by physicians, and undergo examinations, before licences to practice this minor surgery are granted to them. There is but one cemetery for all who die in the city and its suburbs. The public peace is intrusted to thirty-four advocates, eleven notaries and seventeen attorneys. Matanzas is twenty-two leagues east of Havana, in latitude 23 deg. 5 min. 45 sec. north, and longitude 75 deg. 15 min. 42 sec. west of Cadiz. It is the seat of a governor, and includes within its jurisdiction a circuit of about six leagues. Within this space are 161 sugar estates, employing 29,696 persons; 175 coffee estates, with 13,332 persons; and 1881 farms and other rural establishments, with 20,942 persons. The whole population amounts to about 85,050, of which 27,148 are whites, 4570 free coloured, and 53,322 slaves; only 21,070 of the whole reside in cities and villages.

There are several beautiful drives in the vicinity of Matanzas. The neighbouring valley of the Yumuri is splendid, with its back-grounds broken into sharp peaks, or now gently undulating;—

“Its cane-fields with their pea-green verdure, and the dark-green foliage of the

tall palms scattered irregularly over them ; its golden orange-groves and luxuriant plantains, with broad waving leaves ; its cocoas, its almonds, and its coffee, with here and there a gigantic Ceyba spreading out its massive arms high in air. As the mist, which in different parts hung over the scene, rose in fleecy masses, or gradually dissolved in the increasing heat of the day, and farm after farm, and cottage after cottage became lit by the bright sun's rays, throwing into the bold relief the illuminated portions, while the rest still lay in the deep shade of the Cumbre, a landscape was presented, that I had never seen rivalled even amid the picturesque scenery of Switzerland."

It was here that, in 1511, numbers of the aborigines were cruelly massacred by the Spaniards ; and the remnant, driven by bloodhounds to the surrounding heights, were forced in despair to throw themselves over their brinks into the river below, crying out, "*Io mori*," I die ; whence the name of the vale and river.

"On the ridge were several private residences, into one of which we were invited by its owner, who gave us that scarce article on a Cuba farm, a glass of fresh milk. In our descent to the city several varied and beautiful views of it, and of the harbour and shipping, were presented ; and when we reached the base of the hill, a short but rapid drive brought us into the gap through which the Yumuri escapes from the valley. High precipices rose on each side, their summits crowned with luxuriant growths ; while from the overhanging walls of the southern side immense stalactites of various hues hung in irregular and grand festoons, amid which the entrance to a large cave was plainly visible."—*Notes on Cuba*.

Puerto Príncipe.—The city of Santa Maria de Puerto Principe, is the capital of the central department of Cuba. It is situated in the interior. Mr. Turnbull says, "it stands between two rivulets, the Tinima and the Satibonico, which afterwards unite, and form the Rio de San Pedro, falling into the sea at the distance of forty miles in the direction of east-south-east. The trade of the place, as may be supposed from its inland position and its want of water carriage, bears no just proportion to the number of its inhabitants. In former times the *Hatos*, *Corrals*, *Realengos*, and *Potreros* in its neighbourhood, were the chief source from whence the capital of the island obtained its supplies of butcher's meat. At that remote period it was not uncommon for 20,000 calves to be sent in the course of a year from Puerto Principe to the Havana ; but the soil in the neighbourhood of the capital having been long ago exhausted for agricultural purposes, by a bad system of husbandry, and the sugar estates, which formerly existed there, having been definitively abandoned, the land has been laid down in pasture, and the markets of the Havana have thus become to a certain extent independent of more distant supplies.

"It was formerly the practice, when grants of land were obtained from the government, to fix upon a point which was to be declared the centre of a circle, the circumference of which was to become the limit of the concession. This method was probably resorted to for the purpose of avoiding disputes as to territorial boundaries ; but in the sequel it had only the effect of making these questions of boundary more intricate and more difficult of adjustment.

"The *Hato* was a circle, the diameter of which was four leagues; that of the *Corral* being equal only to its radius—that is two leagues in extent; the *Realengos* were the royal reserves, surrounded by the exterior curved lines of the *Corrals* and *Hatos*, to which the original name continued to be applied long after the land had been ceded to private individuals; and the *Potrero* was a portion of land indeterminate in form or extent, but generally occupied, like the *Hatos*, *Corrals*, and *Realengos*, as breeding farms for the rearing of cattle.

"The *Hacienda Principal* is a generic name, including all but the *Potrero*, and is applied to breeding farms of the largest class; while the *Potrero*, without any definite limit, is considered a place of inferior importance. In the course of time the curved boundaries of the *Hato*, the *Corral*, and the *Realengo*, have been gradually departed from, by the ordinary exercise of proprietary rights, by sale, deed of gift, or testamentary disposition; as by another mode of exercising these rights, the original cattle-pen, as the breeding farms are called in Jamaica, has been converted into *Ingenios* or *Cafetals*, or otherwise applied to agricultural purposes. The dimensions of the *Hato* being so much greater than those of the *Corral*, the latter was formerly confined to the raising of pigs, goats, and sheep; while on the *Hato* were bred the horse, the mule, and the cow; but this distinction, like that of the form of the estate, is also becoming obsolete.

"The Bay of Nuevitas may be regarded as the harbour of Puerto Principe, although twelve leagues and a half distant, as there its produce is shipped, and from thence it receives its foreign supplies. The want of all tolerable means of communication, however, for the carriage of heavy articles, is such as to threaten the greater part of the rich soils of the interior with a condemnation to perpetual virginity.

"A few years ago a new colony was formed in the Bay of Nuevitas, which at the end of twelve years from its commencement, could boast of a growing population, already amounting to 1153; of whom 709 were white, eighty-seven free people of colour, and 357 slaves."

Puerto Principe is 151 leagues from Havana, has a population of 13,817, whites, 5784 free coloured, and 4433 slaves. Formerly the number of inhabitants was much greater. It was founded by Velasquez on the port named by Columbus del Principe, now Neuvas; but was afterwards removed to Camagüey, a pueblo of Indians, on account of the frequent invasions of the pirates.

Trade.—Its importations in 1841 were in value 186,825 dollars, of which 117,340 dollars were for provisions, and 10,000 dollars for lumber; its exportations amounted to 74,595 dollars, of which 24,264 dollars were for sugar, and 11,500 dollars for tobacco; forty-nine vessels entered its ports, of which seventeen were American, and it received in duties, &c., 51,935 dollars.

The jurisdiction of the city, which is the seat of a lieutenant-governor, extends over a population of 51,086. Of this 3010 are on ninety-one sugar estates, forty-seven on one coffee estate, and 20,091 on 2201 farms; the rest being included in the town and villages. The whites number 30,104, the free coloured 7599, and the slaves 13,383.

TRINIDAD, another of the seven cities founded by Velasquez, is situated a league from Port Casilda, on the south coast; and ninety from Havana. It is the seat of a governor, and contains 5877 whites, 4474 free coloured, and 2417 slaves. Its importations in 1841, amounted in value to 942,661 dollars, of which 469,243 dollars were for provisions, and 170,090 dollars for lumber; its exportations to 1,157,571 dollars, of which 934,565 dollars were for sugar, and 138,534 dollars for molasses; 203 vessels entered its port, of which 116 were American, and it received in duties, &c., 351,559 dollars. It has jurisdiction over a population of 28,060, of which 7004 are on forty-four sugar estates, 905 on twenty-four coffee estates, and 1611 on 826 farms: the rest being in the towns and villages. The whites number 10,280, the free coloured 6092, and the slaves 11,688.

The southern coast has twenty-eight harbours and roadsteads, of which that of St. Jago de Cuba is one of the best in the world, and is protected by a *moro* and several batteries. The large Bay of Guatanamo has several harbours, and that of Jagua has a secure port, and is fortified; the latter has six square leagues of superficies. The Bays of Cortes and of Corrientes admit large vessels.

From the Cape de Maisi to the Cape de Cruz on the south coast; and from Bahia-honda to the Punta de Icacos on the north coast, the island is easy of access, and the coast-navigation excellent. The rest of its coasts is lined by reefs and islands, within which steamboat navigation is safe at all times of the year. The islands off the coast vary in size, from a few yards to several miles. One of them, the Cayo de Sal, supplies Havana with salt; others, like the Cayo de Vela, have good anchorage; while some are so surrounded by reefs, as to be almost inaccessible.

The Isle of Pines, *Isle de Pinos*, formerly so celebrated as a hiding-place for pirates, is on the south coast. It has 117 leagues of superficies, but is divided longitudinally by an extensive swamp, passable at only one point. The population is about 500, and has lately been put under a military and civil government. Its chief pueblo is Nuevo Gerona, on the west bank of the River Casas; the other is the pueblo of Santa Fé, on the river of the same name; it is watered by another river, the Nuevas. Its mountains are the Canadas, Daguilla, Sierra de Casas, and Caballos. The Bay of Siguanea is on the west coast, and terminates south-west at the Cape Frances—but a small part of this island is cultivated.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, founded by Velasquez, 100 leagues from Havana, is remarkable for the great majority of its white over the black population. The town itself contains 5296 white, 2722 free coloured, and 1466 slaves; its jurisdiction extends over 32,711 persons, of which 2258 are on forty sugar estates, 109 on three coffee estates, and 20,069 on 2668 farms. The whites number 21,969, the free coloured 4958, and the slaves 6784.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, more frequently called Cuba, was founded by Velasquez. It is the capital of the eastern department of the Island, and the seat of an archbishopric; and situated in 20 deg. 1 min. north latitude, and 76 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. west longitude. Its harbour is safe and commodious: the sea breeze generally blows into the harbour during the day, and the land wind blows out during the night.

It is 230 leagues from Havana, on the south coast. It is the seat of a governor, and contains 9326 whites, 7494 free coloured, and 7933 slaves. Its importations, in 1841, amounted to 2,631,421 dollars, of which 1,305,685 dollars were for provisions, 57,821 dollars for lumber, 232,674 dollars for cotton goods, and 242,300 dollars for linen goods; its exportations amounted to 5,993,631 dollars, of which 4,439,890 dollars were for copper ore, 553,168 dollars for coffee, 356,499 dollars for sugar, 368,868 dollars for tobacco, and 130,849 dollars for cotton; 160 vessels entered its port, of which 103 were American, and it received in duties, &c., 821,254 dollars. It has jurisdiction over a population of 91,512, of which 28,859 are in the town and villages, 8882 on 123 sugar estates, 27,456 on 604 coffee estates, and 26,315 on 3524 farms. The whites number 19,768, the free coloured 21,944, and the slaves 49,800. Four leagues west is the village of Cobre, or Santiago del Prado, containing 2000 inhabitants, chiefly occupied in working the copper mines in the neighbourhood.

There are but few British subjects established in the province of Santa Jago de Cuba, with the exception of those engaged in copper ore mining, and indeed few foreigners of any nation, with the exception of Frenchmen, who are found in considerable numbers in and around Santiago, both from France and her ancient colonies, or their descendants, and whose example and exertions have had great influence on the agricultural prosperity of the province; the cultivation of coffee may be traced to their immigration.

ARRIVALS at St. Jago de Cuba during the Year 1840.

Spanish, 132 vessels, 13,879 tons; British, 125 vessels, 23,667 tons; American, 124 vessels, 19,912 tons; French, 29 vessels, 6305 tons; Hanseatic Towns, 10 vessels, 1698 tons; Dutch Colonies, 6 vessels, 376 tons; Columbian and Mexican, 3 vessels, 200 tons; Danish, 1 vessel, 150 tons. Total number of vessels, 430; tons, 66,187.

The Spanish arrivals were chiefly from the Peninsula, with flour, wine, brandy, hardware, dried fruits, soap, spices, coarse earthenware, provisions, drugs, silk goods, and a few other manufactures.

The British arrivals were principally direct from Great Britain, in the employ of the English mining companies, with coals, mining machines, tools, powder, and various mining

supplies; and a few from British North America with cod fish, whilst twice or thrice per annum a vessel arrives from England with an assorted cargo of earthenware, hardware, sugar pans and mills, cutlery, iron in bars, powder, sheet copper, and glass.

American arrivals almost exclusively from ports in the United States with provisions and lumber, naval stores, and a few dried goods of native and other produce, candles, soap, furniture, manufactured tobacco, and some hardware and machinery.

The French arrivals were from France, with wines, brandy, silk goods, furniture, mirrors, oil, candles, perfumery, jewellery, porcelain, and a few other articles of luxury.

Hanseatic vessels, almost entirely from Bremen, with dry goods, hardware, gin, and some provisions.

The Dutch colonial arrivals were with dry goods, fruits, and provisions.

The Colombian and Mexican vessels were from Campeachy and Lisat, with grass bags, grass ropes, and hides.

The Danish vessels from Hamburg, with dry goods and provisions.

The imports of late years have been nearly equal, and are expected to continue so.

Spanish imports for the year 1841 amounted to . . . £ 319,320 sterling.

British imports for the same period 18,999 „

But in comparing the two amounts, the fact must not be lost sight of, that large quantities of British dry goods, hardware, and earthenware, are annually imported from *Jamaica in Spanish bottoms*, chiefly on account of the difference in duty, and also from the facility of selecting the above-named articles as cheaply in Kingston as in London, and with the advantage of being able to proceed there and return in three weeks' time. But it must not be concealed that the Hanseatic Towns interfere with British imports, underselling us in many German articles of hardware, cotton, woollen and linen goods, and glass; although generally speaking, they are considered inferior to British manufacture of a similar kind.

EXPORTS from St. Jago de Cuba during the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.		ARTICLES.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.
	number.		number.
Coffee.....lb.	14,307,800	Fustic.....ton	1,400
Sugar, clayed.....box of about 4 quintals	21,977	Lignum vite.....do.	100
— Muscovado, hogsheads of about 7 do.	4,915	Cigars.....box of 1000	5,000
Cotton.....bales of 105 lbs.	10,429	Hid	2,000
Molasses.....hogsheads of 117 galls.	1,600	Copper ore..... ton	27,142
Tafia and Rum.....pipes of 110 galls.	1,171	Doubletons.....	2,240 3-17
Tobacco.....bales of 86 lbs	21,865	Hard Dollars.....	12,867½
Wax, white and yellow.....lb.	30,225		

In 1845 there arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, 93 British vessels, of 28,537 tons' burden, value 10,301£.; of which there were from Great Britain 9 vessels with coals; 3,039 tons; 864£. value: 1 with machinery, 335 tons, 464£. value: 1 with powder, 328 tons, value 101£., 24 with sundries, 8,348 tons; value 6,760£.; 33 in ballast, 10,900 tons: total from Great Britain 68 vessels, 23,016 tons, value 8,195£.:—2 from Jamaica with sundries, 415 tons, value 356£.; 1 with fish, 95 tons, value 250£.; 1 with rice, 31 tons, value 800£.; 5 in ballast, 662 tons:—9 from Grenada in ballast, 3008 tons:—1 from Bermuda in ballast; 265 tons. 1 with onions, 25 tons; value 300£.;—1 from St. Vincent in ballast, 200 tons:—1 from St. Thomas's in ballast, 194 tons:—1 from Curazoa in ballast, 211 tons:—1 from Porto Rico in ballast, 201 tons:—1 with fish, from St. John's, 124 tons, value 400£.;—total from other parts, 27,552 tons; value 2100£.:—total from Great Britain, 68, 23,016 tons; value 8195£.:—total, 93 vessels; 28,537 tons; value 10,301£.

There departed from Cuba 96 British vessels of 29,452 tons' burden, value 387,170£., of which there were for Great Britain, 81 with copper ore, 27,010 tons, value 374,640£.;—1 with produce, 300 tons, value 8000£.; total for Great Britain 82 vessels, 27,310 tons, value 382,640£.;—2 for New Orleans in ballast, 200 tons; 1 for St. Cruz in ballast, 265 tons; for Jamaica with produce, 84 tons, value 1550£.; 1 for Manzanilla with produce, 252 tons, value 2,000£.; 2 in ballast 411 tons:—1 for Montego Bay in ballast, 425 tons:—1 for Cruiceros with fustic, 291 tons, value 200£.;—1 for Halifax with produce, 65 tons, value 130£.;—1 for Havana with fish, 124 tons, value 400£.;—1 for Bermuda with produce, 25 tons, value 250£.;—total for other parts 14 vessels, 9112 tons, value 4530£.;—total for Great Britain 82 vessels, 27,310 tons, value 382,640£.

During the past four years there has not been any great difference in exports, with the exception of coffee and copper ore.

The exports of coffee have fallen off greatly during the last three years, owing to excessive drought, but they may be expected to revive; whilst those of copper ore have greatly increased, excepting during 1846. The raising of the latter article only commenced fourteen years back, from which time it annually augmented in quantity, but its richness or quantity of metal contained in the ore has decreased.

CHAPTER X

DESCRIPTIVE AND AGRICULTURAL SKETCHES OF CUBA.

So little that can afford information respecting Cuba, and which can be relied on, is known in Europe, that we have endeavoured to condense the various statements and descriptions upon which we can place any dependence,* and having reduced these descriptions to the least space that would be satisfactory, and interesting to the general reader, as well as to those who wish to acquire a more especial knowledge of Cuba.

This magnificent island is very generally surrounded with reefs, within which are many good harbours, and through which are many safe channels. Of the interior of Cuba, the descriptions hitherto given have been remarkably meagre. On leaving Havana for the interior, there was until the railway to Guines was constructed, scarcely twelve miles of road fit for an European carriage. The *rude volante* was, however, dragged over rocks and ruts. Railroads, constructed by Americans and by English engineers, and chiefly with British capital, have, to a considerable extent, opened the interior.

Havana, contains a population of above 100,000 inhabitants; four contain populations from 12,000 to 24,000; nine from 4000 to 9000; nineteen from 1000 to 3000; twenty-four from 500 to 1000; forty from 250 to 500; sixty seven from 100 to 250; and fifty-four below 100.

There are three principal high roads under the care of the Junto de Fomento; but they are in bad condition even during the dry season, and quite impassable in most places during the rains. From each other roads branch off. The one from Havana to Pinar del Rio passes through Guatao, el Corralillo, la Ceiba del Agua, Capellanias, la Puerta de la Guira, las Canas, Artemisa, in the Partido San Marcos, fourteen leagues from Havana, las Mangas de Rio-Grande, Candelaria, San Cristobal, los Palacios. Hence west through the Paso real de San Diego, la Herradura, Consolacion, Pinar del Rio, forty-five leagues, San Juan y Martinez and Guane.

From Havana to Santiago de Cuba, the route passes through Jesus del Monte, Luyano, San Miguel, Santa Maria del Rosario, Tapaste, Aguacate, Ceiba-Mocha, Matanzas, Limonar, Taberna del Coliseo, Cimarrones, Guanutas, Ceja de Pablo, Alvarez, Rio de Laguna le Grande, Esperanza or Puerta de Golpe, Villaclara, Taberna del Escambray, Sagua la Chica, Guaracabuya, Santo-Espiritu, Rio Sasa, Ciego de Avila, San Geronimo, Arrogo Tinima, Puerto Principe, Guaimaro, Rio Jobabo, las Tunas, Paso del Selado, Rio Cauto, and Cauto del Embarcadero, Bayamo, Rio Cautillo, Jiguani, Rio Baire, and Rio Contramæstre, Palma-Sorianc, Rio Yarago, Cuba.

* By far the most valuable sketches are those condensed from "Notes on Cuba," 1844, by an American physician.

From Havana to Trinidad the route passes through Francisco de Paula, Taberna del Dique, Lomas de Camoa; San Jose de las Lajas, Sitio and Lomas de Candela, los Guines, Pipian, Bermeja, Alacranes, el Caimito, R.º de la Habana, Rio Damuji, in the Paso de los Abreus, Pueblo and Rio de Caonao, River Aumirs, and several other rivers, among which are el Gaudan, San Juan, Guacabo, and Trinidad.

After leaving Havana for the country, the road passes through well-stocked farms, and then trimmed by lime hedges, with white aromatic flowers, both equally impenetrable to man or beast; also, loose stone fences, built of the jagged, honeycomb coral rock that abounds throughout the country. These often enclose whole acres of luscious, fragrant pines, each sustained by a short foot-stalk above the circle of thorny leaves composing the plant, that spread low over the ground. The pine-apples often are observed in all stages of growth. Some small, and blue, with half-withered flowerets that blossom over the fruit; others ripe, large, and of a golden hue; and a few, the *hardier kind*, of a reddish-green tint.

Fields are passed of plantains growing thickly together, bearing above their small frail stems heavy bunches of green fruit, with their terminating cones of flowers; with long, small, fan-like leaves, torn in shreds by the wind. Beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the city, its gardens, its farms, and its hamlets, are extensive sugar and coffee estates, with their portreros and woodlands, were common. The royal palm appears on every side.

"Sometimes," as remarked by the American physician, "isolated, and irregularly scattered over fields of sugar-cane, with their tall, straight trunks, and their tufted crowns of long, branch-like, fringed leaves, waving and trembling in every breeze, and glistening in the rays of the sun, they stood, like so many guardian spirits of the land keeping watch over the rich verdure, stretching far in the distance beneath them. Now, in long avenues of turned Corinthian columns, their long leaves reaching across and intermingling, forming one continuous high-sprung arch, and their trunks glossed with white lichen as with paint, they led the eye to the country mansion of the planter, with its cool verandahs, and its back-ground of neatly thatched negro houses. While in the adjoining portreros, large clumps of them sheltered with their shade the cattle grazing peacefully at their feet."

Coffee estates are occasionally passed, with their low pruned shrubs closely planted, and divided into large squares by intersecting alleys of mangoes, palms, or oranges; the latter laden with their golden fruit, very pictures of lavish wealth. The author of the "Notes on Cuba," crossed the island to the southern town of Guines by railroad. He says,

"The whole country was under high cultivation, appearing like one immense garden; and as the unwearied eye roamed over the wide expanse, and revelled in the beauties which hill and dale, woodland and field presented, it seemed impossible that aught but peace could dwell amid such scenery; and the heart would insensibly be filled with vague desires after some such resting-place for the evening of life."

"In travelling the women and men quietly enjoy their cigars, and the white, brown, and black races amicably intermingled without apparent distinction. At one place, where we filled our tanks, a lad brought us some cake and wine, which quickly brought around him my fellow-travellers, the exquisites; I joined also, but when I opened my purse to

pay for my portion, I learned that one of them had already settled for the whole company. Knowing it to be the custom on the island, that the first of a party who finishes pays the scot, I did not mingle my expostulations with my acknowledgments of the compliment.

"*Railroad Accidents.*—Again our cars were in motion, and when one-third on our route, all of us were eagerly looking out of the doors and windows at a large crowd, that was gathered about a car some distance on the road before us. 'Rumour had told us, that the last summer the whole train had been stopped, and a large sum of money, that it was conveying to Guines, had been taken from it by robbers; who had been apprised of its removal.' Although it had no foundation, we did regard with some anxiety the crowd, but soon found they had gathered to look on the downward train that had run off the track. Not one of the Monteros, however, lent the least assistance to the few whites and negroes attached to the road, who were actively engaged in replacing the cars. To our regret, we learned that it would detain us two hours; so we willingly consented to be rolled back to the last posada we had passed. Having been dinnerless, we made a general rush to its bar, where, amid garlicky sausages, bread, cheese, and Catalan wine, we forgot our disappointment.

"The sun had just set when we continued our journey; but the landscape was even more beautiful in the soft light of declining day than under his bright rays. The east wind had subsided into a perfect calm, as it generally does at this time, and an air of peaceful quiet hung over the whole land. Even the fringed foliage of the palms was motionless, and drooped pendant from the long and gracefully arched stems; reminding one of those bunches of ostrich feathers worn by the *belles* of past days, which then seemed to add so much to a stately figure and bearing. About us, surrounding objects were mellowed by the increasing shades, but in the distance all was becoming indistinct; save the giant *seyba*, whose wide-spread foliage, like a vast umbrella, raised in mid-air, was still plainly visible above the gloom below; and the rows of tall palms on the bare ridges of distant hills, whose trunks and tufted crowns were painted in bold relief against the clear sky. Star after star now rapidly appeared, for here no twilight forms the imperceptible link between day and night, and the whole firmament was soon blazing with its thousand lamps.

"Now and then we passed an estate, on which the negroes were clustered around large fires of corn-husks, which they were removing from the Indian grain, preparatory to grinding it for their morning meal. The fires were sometimes close to the road, the flames shone brightly on their laughing faces, and their loud cries rang merrily on the air as they cheered us. At the stations where we stopped there were also lights, and some fires along the road; and many curious inquiries were made about the cause of our delay. But our attention was soon engrossed by a large basket of excellent Galician ham, bread, cheese, olives, cakes, sugar-plums, and wine, among which several bottles of champagne figured conspicuously. The whole had been furnished at our last stopping-place, by the liberality of a fellow-passenger, one of the officers of the road, who brought us all around it to partake of its varied contents.

"*SAN JULIAN DE LOS GUINES*, during the dry season, is one of the most pleasant inland towns in Cuba. It then lies on a hard, black soil, and is free from that fine dust so annoying on *red lands*. When the rains set in, about July, from the streams that meander around and through it, and the deep ruts in the road, I suspect it rests in a perfect quagmire. It contains 2500 inhabitants, who are remarkably civil to strangers; and being at the terminus of the railroad, forty-five miles from Havana, and only twelve miles from the south coast of the island, it has lately increased suddenly in importance. This is evident from the number of spruce modern shops intermingled with its ancient rusty *tiendas*, and a certain lively, flourishing look, quite uncommon in a Cuba country town. The invalid will here also escape, in a great measure, from the drifting rains of the northers; the mountains on the north almost completely exhausting the water of the clouds before they reach the town.

"The houses have before them wide, smooth pavements, protected from the rays of the sun by sheds, under which one might enjoy a promenade, even at mid-day. It contains a large church, painted blue, a favourite colour throughout the island for public

buildings. There was also a commodious and cleanly-kept hospital for the destitute in the town; barracks for soldiers; a public hall; a large ball-room; and, as a thing indispensable to the happiness of the inhabitants, a spacious cock-pit.

"The market was filled with bunches of green plantains, and heaps of yams, yuca, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables. A long shed covered the butchers' shambles, with large slices of beef and pork hung along its whole front. Jerked pork, a favourite preparation of the meat with the creole, was being prepared close by, being hung on poles over the smoke of a fire, having been first salted, the only method by which meat can be at all preserved in this perpetual summer climate.

"The market had a cook's-shop, with a dozen parrots in cages before it, which by their screams seemed to invite all within hearing to partake of the savoury dishes exposed on the shelves. Among them were several with a light green plumage and yellow crowns, brought from Mexico, and highly valued for the ease with which they are taught to speak.

"The creole is always an early riser. Several were engaged in sweeping the pavement; others were clustered around the milkman's cow, which had been brought to their doors, and were waiting their turn to have their pitchers filled from the slow stream, while a calf, tied just without tasting distance, looked piteously on, and at times showed signs of impatience, as he saw his morning meal borne off. When all had been supplied, he was muzzled, and his halter tied to the extremity of the cow's tail. One rush to her bag was tried, but the cruel netting frustrated all attempts to taste the bland fluid, and the poor animal quietly followed in the rear, as the man drove his cow to the houses of his other customers.

"At other doors, the *mallohero* was counting out his small bundles of green fodder, each containing a dozen stalks of Indian corn, with the leaves and tassels attached, the common daily food of the horse. On their pack-horses were bundles of small-sized sugar-cane, neatly trimmed and cut into short pieces; selected small, on account of their superior richness, offering to the creole a grateful refreshment during the heat of the noon. Others carried large matted panniers, slung over their clumsy straw saddles, filled with fine ripe oranges, the favourite and healthy morning repast of the native and the stranger, the healthy and the invalid.

"As the day progressed, mounted monteros were seen galloping through the streets, just arrived from their farms, each with his loose shirt worn over his pantaloons, its tail fluttering in the breeze, while his long sword, lashed to his waist by a handkerchief, dangled at his back. Then there was the heavy cart, laden with sugar for the railroad *depôt*, drawn by eight strong oxen, the front pair some twenty feet in advance of the rest; its freight of boxes, bound down firmly with cords, and covered with raw hides. By its side the driver stalked, dressed in a loose shirt and trousers, and a high-peaked straw hat with a wide rim on his head. He held in his hand a long pole, armed with a goad, with which he urged forward his slow-moving team; often striking the sharp nail, at its extremity, repeatedly into the flank of an ox, until the poor animal, in his endeavours to escape, seemed to drag the whole load by his sole strength. Other carts were returning to their distant sugar estates, laden with planks cut into proper sizes, and fastened in packages, each containing all the sides to make a sugar-box; thus put up, by our ingenious northern friends for the Cuba market.

"The *arriero* with his pack-horses, eight or a dozen in number, was also seen urging them on by his voice and the occasional crack of his whip; while they staggered under their heavy loads of charcoal, kegs of molasses, or of *aguardiente*, and the halter of each being tied to the extremity of the tail of the horse before, moved in single files, carefully picking their way.

"Beyond the town of Guines farm after farm occupied the grounds; some sowed in Indian corn as closely as oats, and just springing from the soil, intended for food for horses and cattle; or planted three together, the hills not two feet apart, already in tassel, and bearing the nearly mature grain. Others were covered with sweet potato vines and pumpkins; there was also a plentiful show of okra and tomatoes, salad, carrots, turnips, and tall, tree-like cabbages, with yuca, yams, and other tropical vegetables, giving to the grounds a thriving appearance. Long canals, with their sides embanked, traversed the flat plains; and their rapid streams, elevated above the level of the soil, in several

places were drawn off, to irrigate the land, by breaking through their sides; or by obstructing the course of the stream by temporary transverse dams.

"The rivers in this flat district, which run parallel, are generally elevated above each other, so that many streams run from one and empty into the river below. I was informed by an intelligent engineer on the Guines and Havana railroad, that in surveying its track, they found this to be the case of three considerable streams, and that on one occasion, during a freshet, those most elevated poured their superabundant waters, by side streams, into the lowest, and so swelled its current, that a large and strong stone bridge was carried away by it. The soil was black, resembling marsh-mud, but without a grain of sand in it, the substratum being lime-stone. It was so tenacious, that a bank a foot thick served to confine the waters of a canal, four feet wide, which, instead of washing away the sides, left a white deposit on them."

The foregoing descriptive sketches are considered applicable to many of the small towns and rural districts of Cuba.

The *portreros*, with grass which grows rapidly after the first rains, afford abundant pasturage to large herds of oxen and horses. Flocks of sheep and herds of swine, under the care of a few negroes, also feed near the unenclosed cultivated fields of the neighbouring farms. These are frequently unprotected by either fence or hedge, and the cattle are either tethered or under the care of keepers, or were enclosed in *portreros*.

Negro Dwellings.—The cottages near Guines are all thatched with palm leaves, with walls of poles, and mud plastered thickly on them to fill up the cracks, the floors being of the latter material, and often not higher than the ground without. They contain little furniture; a table, one or two stools, a cot, and a few plates or jugs, composed all the household articles; while women, dressed often in a single gown, half open and half off their shoulders, and squalid, dirty children, with nought save the covering nature gave them, form the family group. The hut however, is tastefully shaded by groups of cocoas,* or wide-spread foliage of an almond-tree, with the ground blackened by the last crop of nuts, and surrounded by plantains and orange and lemon-trees, with *air-plants* hanging from every grove, or covering the rocks, wherever the foliage of shrubbery protected them from the rays of the sun. The slaves all over the island are remarkably addicted to their dances, and fond of dress. Mr. Turnbull's account of the severity with which they are flogged and treated, is asserted by other authorities to be greatly exaggerated. But wherever there is slavery there must be harshness, and the last revolt of the slaves in Cuba was certainly suppressed with little regard to their lives. If the slave trade be continued, and the number of slaves conse-

* "The cocoas looked so tempting, that I asked the price, when a lad offered to procure four for one rial, or twelve cents. He was not more than ten years old, but without a moment's hesitation, he climbed up the tall trunk of one of the trees, resting only for a moment mid-way in his ascent; and holding on to the long branch-like leaves, crawled into its tufted crown, and pushed off the fruit with his feet, crying out to me from his giddy height to take care of my head. The little fellow seemed quite fearless, winding his light body between the leaves, more than fifty feet in the air, and stretching out his full length to reach the best nuts. He descended without being at all fatigued, and procuring a knife, cut through the rind and shell of the nut, which, when green is not hard, and offered the vegetable milk to me. In its unripe state it contains about a pint of refreshing fluid, and the pulp is then so soft, that it can, like cream, be scraped from the shell with a spoon, but neither has that rich oily flavour they possess when mature."—*Notes on Cuba.*

quently greatly increased, the Spanish creoles may well dread a period of as terrible retribution, as has been experienced in Hayti. We see little future security for Cuba unless the slave trade be entirely abolished.

Agriculture.—The statistical tables that we have already given exhibit the agricultural productions of Cuba, and greatly important as they are, the whole product is but small in proportion to the productive capabilities of the soil and climate of this naturally, perhaps, the most fertile of the large islands of the world. Cattle are reared, or rather without care, breed in numerous herds. The number is estimated at above 1,500,000.

Climate.—The climate of Cuba is not so regular as that of the more southerly islands, and from the proximity of the north-western parts to the continent of America, it is sometimes so cold that at some few hundred feet above the sea ice occasionally forms. Snow never falls, but hail-storms occur.

It has its rainy and dry seasons, but they do not appear to be regularly defined. Destructive hurricanes have sometimes devastated the country. Although some low parts are unhealthy, the climate of Cuba is generally salubrious. The island is frequented by invalids from the United States, and during late years inns and boarding-houses, with good accommodation, have been established by American citizens. Earthquakes occur in the eastern parts of the islands, and have occurred at Havana.

Forests.—Immense districts, especially the mountain regions, are still covered with trees. Among which the magnificent Ceiba and gigantic mahogany trees with other valuable woods for furniture and for ship-building abound. Many varieties of majestic palms, plantains, and some beautiful hard woods also abound. Maize and the yuca grow in Cuba, and many esculent roots, and fruits are indigenous.

Animals.—One indigenous quadruped only has ever been known. This is the *huitia*, which resembles a great rat, about eighteen inches long without the tail. Amphibious animals are, however, abundant, among which are the alligator, *manati*, tortoise, and others. The domestic dog and cat have become wild, and it is said fierce. Large serpents, from ten to twelve feet long and from six to eight inches thick are met with, but not frequently. Mosquitoes and some other insects are numerous, and in the low districts very annoying. Asses and pigs are numerously bred. Birds of the most beautiful plumage enliven and adorn the country. On the coasts and rivers many delicious varieties of fish abound, with which the markets, especially that of Havana, are supplied.

Minerals.—It does not appear that much gold or silver have ever been found in Cuba. Excellent bituminous coal has been dug near Havana, and iron is said to abound in the mountains. The copper mines, near Santiago, were worked and abandoned in the seventeenth century. Three companies were formed some years ago to reopen and work these mines, which have been executed by great

outlay and by the aid of steam engines, with considerable success. The ore has been chiefly imported for smelting to Swansea. A copper mine in the neighbourhood of Santa Clara has been opened by an American company; but from its inconvenient access, and the less rich mineral, it has been worked with far less advantage than those near Santiago and Cuba. Bitumen, asphalt, marble, and jasper are also found, but the wretched means of internal communication, prevents profitable enterprise at any distance from the sea coast; except as far as regards the railway (forty-five miles) to Guines and four very minor railways, all constructed by Americans or Englishmen, the means of transport are both difficult and expensive.

Steamboats have for some years been established for conveying passengers between Havana and the other ports of the island; and this mode of visiting all places on the sea-coast has become convenient and speedy.

No foreigner can land in Cuba without procuring security to the government for good behaviour from a responsible inhabitant.

Revenue.—The revenue is derived from—1. Import and export customs duties; 2. *Impuestos interiores*, which comprise taxes on the consumption of butchers' meat, stamped paper, taxes on hucksters, municipal dues, sales of indulgences, taxes on cock-fights, lotteries, &c; 3. Deductions from church revenues; 4. Deductions from official salaries; 5. Royal lands, vacant tithes and estates, vendable offices, &c.; 6. Casual receipts, deposits, confiscations, donations, &c.

Government.—The captain-general is supreme military commander of the whole island, and civil governor of one of the two great divisions of Cuba. The governor of the other part (Santiago de Cuba) has independent civil power, responsible only to the court of Spain. The captain-general is, however, *ex officio* president of the *Audiencia Real*, or supreme court. The municipalities have their *ayuntamientos*, and the rural districts *jueces pedoneas*, or magistracies.

The History of Cuba consists of little more than a catalogue of captains-general and bishops from the time of the first Captain-general Velasquez in 1511 down to the year 1809-10-11, when the ports of Cuba were opened to the ships and trade of foreign countries. During which period fifty-four or fifty-six captains-general ruled, or misruled, this splendid island. General Tacon, who was gainted in 1825, was by far the most efficient of these governors.

The early settlement of Cuba, the expeditions to Mexico, the capture of Havana by Admiral Peacock and Lord Albemarle, and the opening of the ports, we have already noticed: for other particulars See Spanish Colonial Policy.

CHAPTER XI.

PORTO RICO.

THE fertile island of Porto Rico lies between the latitudes of 17 deg. 54 min. and 18 deg. 31 min. north, and the longitudes of 65 deg. 39 min. and 67 deg. 21 min. west. Its length is stated to be about 100 miles, its average breadth about thirty-nine miles. Its area is computed at about 3750 square miles, being about 2500 square miles less than the area of Jamaica. A ridge of mountains extends from the east to the west end of the island. Some of the rivers which flow down are navigable for small vessels; and some of the numerous coves and inlets form good harbours for large ships. The soil is generally fertile and beautifully undulated. There are no serpents or other reptiles. There are large rats, which do great injury to the sugar-canes. The climate is generally salubrious; but some parts are subject to rains, others to droughts.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was invaded in 1509 by the Spaniards from St. Domingo; and the natives, said to have amounted to 600,000 in number, were exterminated in a few years. The Spaniards, however, derived no profit from this island, though it subjected them to great expense. Ponce de Leon, who, in his voyage in search of the fountain of perpetual life, discovered Florida, was the explorer and conqueror of Porto Rico.

The laws of Spain, as administered in Cuba, are those of Porto Rico; and in the latter these laws are particularly severe in regard to foreigners; especially Protestants. Every foreigner who arrives in Porto Rico, must, before he lands, find security on the part of responsible residents, for his good behaviour. After six months, the foreigner must either domiciliate or leave the island. In order to *domiciliate*, he must profess the Roman Catholic faith, the only religion tolerated. If he decline, he must leave Porto Rico. The difficulties in the way of a foreigner establishing himself in trade, even when domiciliated, are exceedingly vexatious, if not in partnership with a Spaniard. Foreigners ever, have managed, not only to overcome all religious scruples, but to proprietors of estates; and the rapid agricultural improvement is chiefly owing to the enterprise of such foreign residents.

The population, according to an estimate based on the last census, is stated at 500,000 inhabitants of which there are not more than about 50,000 slaves. Free labour prevails in this colony. Among the slaves there are many of those, or their offspring, which the emigrants from Spanish St. Domingo brought with them; most of the settlers from the Danish, French, and British islands did the same.

Porto Rico is an agricultural colony. It has no manufactures, nor have any mines of gold or silver, or other minerals, been worked. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust in the streams running from the mountains, and a licence has been recently granted to a company in the island to search for gold, which is supposed to be abundant on the mountains. Copper, iron, and lead, have also been found. A coal mine has also been discovered, but in a place of very difficult access, twelve miles inland from Port Arecibo. There are two *salines* or salt ponds, worked by the government, but yield only about 157 tons of salt.

Roads.—There are no roads of any extent for wheel carriages in the island. All travelling is performed either on foot or on horseback.

According to an official return of 1840, the land cultivated, and its produce, were as follows :

ARTICLES OF CULTURE.	Acres in Cultivation.	PRODUCE.	Quantity.
	number.		number.
Sugar-cane.	14,803	{ Sugar (Musc.) .....cwt	414,600
		{ Molasses.....pallon	1,507,763
		{ Rum.....punchon	...
Plantains...	30,760	Plantains.....load	...
Maize.....	16,194	Maize.....fanega	63.
Rice.....	850	Rice.....	not kn
Tobacco.....	509	Tobacco (cured) .....cwt.	34
Manioc.....	150	Cassava bread .....load	36
Sweet potatoes.....	224	Sweet potatoes.....cwt.	20
Yams.....	6 696	Yams.....do.	7
Pulse.....	1	Pulse.....do	...
Coffee.....	...	Coffee.....do	...
Cotton.....	...	Cotton.....do	...
Fruit-trees and gardens	140		
Total in cultivation.....	109,587		
	or about 1-15th		
	of its area.		

During the last fifteen years several thousands of acres have been cleared and cultivated. The lands are often held in very small lots.

In 1828, 1,437,285 acres were held by 19,140 proprietors. At the same time, 423 individuals were proprietors of estates regularly worked by slaves ; 275 of which were sugar, and 148 coffee plantations ; 17,440 proprietors were graziers who bred cattle, and who also raised provisions and some coffee. In 1802, there were but twenty-nine sugar estates in Porto Rico, and the total value of exports was estimated at 57,500 dollars.

We are indebted for valuable information relative to Porto Rico to Dr. Reid, who practised for some years as a physician on that island, from whence he has recently returned

“Previously to 1828,” says Dr. Reid, in a manuscript report, “Porto Rico was little known to, and less frequented by, foreign adventurers on account of the policy observed by the government, which had a tendency to exclude strangers, by opposing almost insurmountable obstacles to their settlement.

“Anterior to the period alluded to, strangers were required to produce the most undoubted evidence of being Roman Catholics, in order to become domiciled, and they were also under the necessity of becoming naturalised after five years’ residence—I say that formerly this was not optional but of necessity. A stranger, before he was permitted to

land in the island, was to give security for good political and moral conduct, and supposing that he were able to surmount these difficulties, such were the jealousy and illiberality of the government, that few were induced to remain in a country where no prospect of success appeared.

"In 1828, however, the leniency and liberality of Don Miguel La Tone, then captain-general, by relaxing the rigour of former observances, had great effect in removing the impediments to the establishment of foreigners in the island. La Tone acted strictly according to the spirit of the Real Cedula of 1815, having for its object the encouragement of agriculture and commerce in the Spanish colonies.

"Thus the *Domicilio* was procured by paying a trifling sum of money, and by the applicant complying with certain formalities.

"Moreover, government encourages, instead of damping the enterprise of foreigners, convinced, that in this manner, the resources of the island would be best developed.

"In consequence of the encouragement given under the administration of La Tone, a considerable migration took place to this island.

"Planters from the neighbouring islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, sold their estates and brought their slaves and capital to this country, lured by the superior fertility of the soil, and the liberality of the government as administered by La Tone.

"Several planters of the windward British and French islands, acted like the people from St. Thomas and St. Croix.

"Merchants also had their attention attracted towards this spot, and the establishment of several commercial houses now existing was effected.

"Seconded by foreign enterprise and foreign capital, this island has continued to prosper in a most extraordinary degree since 1828; and it has been a source of considerable revenue to the mother country.

"But notwithstanding the rapid improvement which has been effected in this island, and the continued increase of its staple exports, the improvement would have been still greater, and the export considerably larger, *but for the oppressive duties imposed upon all articles of necessary consumption, and the frequent heavy exactions made by the government towards the support of the war in Spain.*

"These causes, by lessening the profits of the planters, have prevented them from extending their estates. Thus the advancement in the cultivation of the soil is more due to the continued influx of new settlers with their important capital, than to the prosperity and advancing operations of the old.

"Some years ago the great mass of the inhabitants did not require, and scarcely knew, the use of many articles which are now considered necessary.

"Of this class are fine cotton goods, fine linens, and woollen cloths. The natives of the present day, throughout the island, are extremely fond of dress and fine apparel.

"Formerly people were very remiss in furnishing their houses; at present they pay great attention thereto. I might multiply instances of the advancing civilisation of the natives, forming by far the greatest proportion of the population.

"All the machinery for the manufacture of sugar and rum is allowed to be imported duty free. Men cannot be imprisoned for debt, nor can a planter's estate be sold, or any of his implements of agriculture and manufacture, unless he owes at least two-thirds of the whole value of his estate.

"If a proprietor sell an estate or a house here, in order to remit the proceeds he is required by the government to pay 10 per cent on the amount of the property sold."

The sugar estates and other plantations are situated on the sea-coast, near the capital and other towns or *pueblos*.

STATISTICS OF PORTO RICO.

Slaves.—The following are the regulations respecting slaves in the Island of Porto Rico. " In every large and small town there is an alcalde or justice of the peace, and likewise a person appointed for the special protection of the slaves, called a syndic who is expected to see that justice is done them. It is always in the power of a slave to purchase his freedom as soon as he can collect sufficient money for the purpose, and the master and slave generally come to an understanding as to the price, if the value is not ascertained, which it generally is in most instances, from the master having purchased him, or from other circumstances; and he cannot demand more than he has given for him, unless he has taught him any trade, when he is allowed to demand a higher price, but the general value of a slave not knowing a trade is 300 dollars, though some are not worth so much, and if they cannot agree, the slave goes to the syndic, and one person is appointed on the part of the slave, and another on that of the master, and in case of difference, the alcalde appoints a third, who fixes the price, which the master is then obliged to take. The slave can also change his master, but the owner is not bound to sell him to any third person if he does not like it, unless either of the following can be proved against him, that the slave is either badly fed, badly clothed, ill-treated, or prevented from going to church, and if the slave can prove either of these, he may go before the syndic and demand to change masters; the syndic will then order the master to sell him within a specified time, and the slave has a paper given him, authorising him to find another master; the master is at the same time ordered to fix his price, and if no one will give the sum asked by the master within the time fixed by the syndic, he is obliged to take the highest price that may have been offered for the slave. All this appears favourable for the protection of the slaves, but it is principally those only in the towns who have means of access to the syndic, and can derive advantage from it, as in the country, when slaves have bad masters, it is a very difficult thing, and almost impossible for them to make a complaint, for from the strict regulations on the estates it is difficult for them to absent themselves a sufficient length of time to go to the syndic; when, however, they are well-treated, which they are in most instances, they are very careless about purchasing their freedom, as after they are free, they are subject to serve in the militia, and fill the parochial offices. When a slave has saved a little money, sufficient to purchase a head of cattle in which the island abounds, he can buy one with his master's consent, and let it to a free man, who pays him half the earnings, and the master sees that the slave has justice done him, whereas, if he were free, he would not have any master to protect him. Many slaves are enabled to become possessed of property much more than sufficient to purchase their freedom, but when they die, what they leave, becomes the property of the master. But the masters do not take it, but give it to the wives and children of the deceased. The distinction, however, between black and white inhabitants is not made with reference to colour, for a black, as soon as he has purchased his freedom, is considered a white man; and when they show any hair upon their heads, they are taken to serve in the militia, the Spanish law not allowing any but white people to become soldiers, except three companies of black artillery who are distributed over the island, having officers of their own, with white

officers over them. There are in the island seven battalions of militia of 1000 men each, formed from the free inhabitants, independent of the regular troops, who furnish guards over the different prisons in the towns and villages, keep the slaves in subjection, and perform other duties.

Labour.—The work on the estates is generally done by both free people and slaves; the free people are employed in planting and cutting the canes, and digging ditches, but it is very difficult to get them to work in the boiling houses, where the negroes are principally employed; on a few estates, however, where they are well-treated, and are regularly paid, they are employed at all the different works that are in hand indiscriminately with the negro slaves. What the proprietors of estates complain of with regard to the free labourers is, that they cannot depend upon their remaining with them, but from some whim, or from having managed to get a little money in advance, they will leave their work at once, frequently without giving any notice, and at a time, perhaps, when it may be very inconvenient to lose them; whilst they work, the general pay which the free labourers receive is six dollars, or about twenty-four shillings per month, and they receive the same provisions as the slaves, and the negro drivers have charge over them as well as the slaves.

The north and south sides of the island are so much separated by the chain of hills which run through it, that whilst they have had abundance of rain on the north side, the crops have considerably failed on the south side from the want of it. The British North American colonies have latterly purchased large quantities of Porto Rico produce, and the fish they import is more approved than that of either French or American curing.

SEAPORTS.—The following are the legal ports for the importation of goods, and the exportation of produce: San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital (population 3400); Mayugas, Ponce, Guayama, Aguadilla, Cabo Royo, Guayanilla, Salinas, Manati, Patillas, Penuelas, and Saguerillo.

The principal articles exported are, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, live-stock, dyewoods, lignum vitæ, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c.

The sugar is nearly all muscovado, no clayed sugar being made in this island. The molasses is of a good quality, and exported chiefly to the United States. The rum in general is inferior to that manufactured in the British West Indies.

The coffee of this island is of good quality, but scarcely equal to that of St. Domingo in flavour.

The cotton is of fair quality, but the fibre is short. Indigo is indigenous.

The tobacco, though rather inferior to that of Cuba, is of good quality for smoking. It is produced only by free labour.

The hides are large, and the cattle are of a good breed. Numbers of them are carried to the neighbouring islands. The beef is good, and the cattle of Porto Rico are superior to those bred on the Spanish main.

Sugar.—In 1814, scarcely enough of sugar was grown for the consumption of the island. According to official documents, the quantity of sugar exported from all parts of Porto Rico in 1839, amounted to 69,245,783 lbs., valued at 2,423,602 dollars. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 9,441,247 lbs.; Guayama, 16,054,672 lbs.; Aguadilla, 990,771 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 1,134,762 lbs.; Fayaribo, 583,158 lbs.; Areibo, 8,009,435 lbs.; Naguabo, 1,198,782 lbs.; Humacao, 1,364,246 lbs.; Guayanilla, 2,686,529 lbs.; Salinas, 414,728 lbs.; Manati, 56,025 lbs.; Patillas, 643,362 lbs.; Penuelas, 5615 lbs.; Saguiilo, 20,000 lbs.

Coffee.—The quantity exported during the year 1839, was 8,538,362 lbs. valued at 853,836 dollars. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 517,471 lbs.; Mayugas, 3,187,200 lbs.; Ponce, 634,691 lbs.; Guayama, 304,248 lbs.; Aguadilla, 534,014 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 283,977 lbs.; Areibo, 507,289 lbs.; Naguabo, 525 lbs.; Humacao, 86,300 lbs.; Guayanilla, 288,115 lbs.; Salinas, 3,302 lbs.; Manati, 37,036 lbs.; Patillas, 24,325 lbs.; Penuelas, 92,609 lbs.

Molasses.—3,311,719½ gallons of molasses, valued at 496,759 dollars, were exported during the year 1839. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 288,627 gallons; Mayugas, 446,734 gallons; Aguadilla, 2942 gallons; Ponce, 915,637 gallons; Guayama, 1,244,098 gallons; Cabo Royo, 37,895 gallons; Fayaribo, 57,746 gallons; Areibo, 88,888 gallons; Naguabo, 47,500 gallons; Humacao, 56,509 gallons; Guayanilla, 91,382 gallons; Salinas, 4108 gallons; Manati, 1810 gallons; Patillas, 28,933 gallons.

Cotton wool.—1,183,973 lbs. of cotton, grown in the island, valued at 189,435 dollars, were exported during the year 1839. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 361,484 lbs.; Mayugas, 503,022 lbs.; Guayama, 8170 lbs.; Aguadilla 309,097 lbs.; Guayanilla, 2200 lbs.

Live stock.—The value of live stock exported is given for the same year as follows: horses, 7023 dollars; mules 4340 dollars; horned cattle, 20,303 dollars.

Coin.—In 1839, 1104 dollars' value of gold coin, and 129,285 dollars of silver, were exported, = 130,389 dollars.

Hides.—673,832 lbs., value 60,644 dollars, were exported, viz.,

From Porto Rico, 423,888 lbs.; Mayugas, 159,047 lbs.; Ponce, 6210 lbs.; Guayama, 8399 lbs.; Aguadilla, 72,320 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 4474 lbs.; Areibo, 520 lbs.; Humacao, 1918 lbs.; Guayanilla, 1239 lbs.; Manati, 625 lbs.

Wood.—The value of timber exported was estimated at 24,236 dollars.

Rum.—649; puncheons, value 16,241 dollars, were exported in 1839; viz.,

From Porto Rico, 277½ puncheons; Ponce, 127 puncheons; Guayama, 107 puncheons; Aguadilla, 40 puncheons; Fayardo, 23½ puncheons; Areibo, 53 puncheons; Naguabo, 10½ puncheons; Humacao, 4 puncheons.

Rice.—28,925 lbs. of rice, valued at 10,301 dollars were exported in 1839.

Dyewood.—The value exported in 1839, was estimated at only 494 dollars.

Corn.—Indian corn and grain were exported only to the value of 531 dollars.

Miscellaneous.—Articles not enumerated were exported to the value of 14,879 dollars, of which was salt to the value of 2701 dollars.

Total value of produce exported in 1839 was, 4,398,142 dollars, and in coin,

130,389 dollars, and of 988,079 dollars, the value of deposited or bonded goods exported. The total value of exports 5,516,660 dollars.

The rum exported is chiefly to the British North American colonies.

Rum is immoderately consumed in the island by the common people.

EXPORTS FROM PORTO RICO IN 1840.

Sugar.—The quantity exported was 81,793,693 lbs., value 2,862,779 dollars.

Coffee.—The quantity exported was 12,450,114 lbs., value 1,254,011 dollars.

Molasses.—The quantity was 3,033,034 gallons, value 454,195 dollars.

Tobacco.—The quantity exported was 4,227,484 lbs., value 169,099 dollars.

Live Stock exported; viz.,

	dollars.
112 horses, value	4,783
86 mules „	4,308
3396 cattle „	117,090
Total	126,181

The total value of goods imported from Spanish ports, and under the Spanish flag, in 1839, was 725,740 dollars; in 1840, it was (with the exception of the imports from Cuba) 915,260 dollars. The amount from Cuba, under the Spanish flag, in 1840, was 217,232 dollars; under the British flag, 315 dollars.

The imports from the neighbouring colonies, under the Spanish flag, in 1839, amounted to 1,951,617 dollars; in 1840, to 2,617,489 dollars. In 1839, the value of imports from the United States amounted to 1,192,670 dollars; in 1840, to 1,279,477 dollars. In 1839, the value of the imports from Germany was 193,956 dollars; in 1840, 412,568 dollars. In 1839, the amount of Danish imports was 44,715 dollars; in 1840, none imported. In 1839, the amount of French imports, by French vessels, was 86,382 dollars; in 1840, it was 135,990 dollars. In 1839, the value of Dutch imports amounted to only 8615 dollars; in 1840, none imported. In 1839, British imports, under the British flag, amounted to 145,825 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 185,187 dollars. In 1839, Portuguese imports amounted to 833 dollars; in 1840, the imports, chiefly under the Brazilian and Spanish flags, from the Brazils, amounted to 517,982 dollars. In 1840, the value of imports from the continent of South America was 518,819 dollars.

EXPORTS 1839 AND 1840.

The value of exports to Spain, under the Spanish flag, in 1839, was 400,401 dollars; in 1840, under various flags to Spain, 1,816,658 dollars. The value of exports to Cuba, under the Spanish flag, in 1840, was 24,593 dollars. In 1839, the value of exports to the neighbouring colonies, under the Spanish flag, was 414,996 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 671,058 dollars. The value of exports to the United States, under the American flag, was, in 1839, 2,588,482 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 1,803,761 dollars. Exports to Germany, in German vessels, in 1839, amounted to 266,694 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 480,288 dollars. Exports to Denmark and her colonies, under the Danish flag, in 1839, 211,758 dollars; and in 1840, 14,386 dollars. Exports to France, under the French flag, was, in 1839, 292,054 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 926,900 dollars. Exports to Holland, under the Dutch flag, in 1839, amounted to 10,965 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 18,180 dollars. Exports to Great Britain and her colonies, under the British flag, in 1839, amounted to 347,892 dollars; and under the same flag, in 1840, to 356,997 dollars. Exports to Italy, under various flags, in 1840, 148,825 dollars. Exports to Turkey, under the British and Austrian flags, in 1840, 11,282 dollars. Exports to the continent of South America, under various

flags, in 1840, 28,226 dollars. Exports to British America, in 1840, under the Spanish and British flags, 333,348 dollars.

In proportion as the Dutch and Danish trade with Porto Rico have been declining, the British has been advancing.

VESSELS of different Nations, which entered the Harbours of Porto Rico, in 1839.

C O U N T R I E S.	Vessels.	9	1840	
		Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
		tons.	number.	tons.
Spanish.....	675	28,975½	648	31,308½
American.....	439	63,933	340	48,518
Brazilian.....	.....	.....	2	571
Bremen.....	12	1,968	21	2,494
Danish.....	47	4,577	32	3,201
French.....	88	6,204½	178	15,202
Hamburg.....	4	747	9	494
British.....	114	9,336	36	10,830
Portuguese.....	.....	157	1	88
Swedish.....	.....	61	1	223
Prussian.....	.....	.....	1	130
Dutch.....	.....	448½	0	442
Sardinian.....	.....	.....	3	223
Total.		116,397½	1281	113,501½

Cotton.—The exports of cotton were 621,218 lbs., value 99,394 dollars.

Hides.—The exports of hides were 607,385 lbs., worth 54,664 dollars.

Rum.—There were exported 1100½ puncheons, value 27,518 dollars.

Wood.—The value of wood for building exported, amounted to 21,517 dollars; the quantity of dyewoods exported, amounted to 1,261,795 lbs., value 7882 dollars.

Salt.—The exports of salt were 3995 bushels, value 3995 dollars.

Miscellaneous Articles were exported to the value of 15,911 dollars.

Specie.—The exports of coin amounted to 121,346 dollars.

The export of merchandise in bond amounted in value to 1,424,251 dollars.

The total value of Porto Rico products exported in 1840, was 5,088,911 dollars; which, with the value of specie and bonded goods, 1,424,251 dollars, makes the total value of exports, for 1840, amount to 6,634,588 dollars.

12,547,910 lbs. of sugar, it appears, were exported in 1840, over the quantity exported in 1839; from which it would also appear that the cultivation of sugar had increased in this ratio in the course of one year, a proof of the advancing state of the agriculture of the island.

3,911,752 lbs. more of coffee were also exported in 1840 than in 1839.

IMPORTS IN 1839 AND 1840.

The total value of 1839 was 5,462,206 dollars. The imports of oil, wine, and fermented liquors, amounted, in 1839, to 290,095 dollars; spices, 9856 dollars; preserved and dried fruits, 22,777 dollars; salted meats, 85,095 dollars; various kinds of grain, 1,079,542 dollars; lamp oil, lard, &c., 124,346 dollars; salted fish, 250,521 dollars; miscellaneous articles, 95,705 dollars.

The Imports of Manufactured Goods were as follow :

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Cotton goods.....	844,018	Lumber.....	241,516
Woollen goods.....	69,590	Hardware and metals.....	814,131
Linen goods.....	610,033	Articles not included in the foregoing classification.....	711,309
Furs.....	119,904		
Silks.....	98,766		

THE total Value of Imports, in 1840, was 7,538,472 Dollars; viz. :

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Wines, oil, and fermented liquors.....	373,284	Lamp oil, lard, &c.....	215,577
Salted meats.....	89,536	Salt fish.....	343,711
Spices.....	11,686	Other articles not included under the preceding heads.....	150,738
Dried and preserved fruits.....	37,558		
Grain of various kinds.....	1,132,907		

MANUFACTURES Imported were as follow :

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Cotton goods...	1,488,928	Lumber.....	214,321
Woollen goods...	53	Hardware, metals, &c.....	557,033
Linen goods....	607,098	Other articles not included in the preceding heads.....	
Silks.....	182,875		

Of this Number there entered at the different Ports, in 1839 and 1840 :

PORTS.	1839		1840	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
St. Jago (of all nations).....	249	28,168	432	37,294
Mayaguez.....	137	13,755	186	18,022
P. R. C.	208	23,397	234	
Guayama.....	203	23,930	196	10,382
Aguadilla.....	60	6,581	58	5,600
Cabo Rojo.....	22	861	6	582½
Pajaro.....	121	4,095	60	2,754
Arcoibo.....	33	3,462½	10	2,768
Honucabo.....	139	4,387	30	1,378
Naguabo.....	71	2,589	127	6,285
Salinas.....	40	2,410	2	61
Guayanilla.....	22	1,099	20	2,105
Manati.....	5	268		
Patillas.....	15	1,161		
Penuelas.....	8	115		
Laguillo.....	10	120		

Of these, 1322 vessels of 110,547 tons cleared in 1839, and 1100 vessels of 81,814½ tons cleared in 1840.

REVENUES derived from Customs and Tonnage Duties, in the Years 1839 and 1840?

IMPORT DUTIES.	1839		1840		EXPORT DUTIES.	1839		1840	
	dls.	dls.	dls.	dls.		dls.	dls.	dls.	dls.
Derecho real.....	710,345		1,131,805		Total import duties..		734,395		1,169,356
Consulado.....	8,484		14,298		Derecho real.....	215,514		259,470	
Arbitras locales.....	5,559		7,962		Deposito.....	4,512		7,067	
Deposito.....	2,063		3,414		Arbitras locales.....	18,012		22,223	
Weighage... &c.....	7,044		12,277		Weighage.....	2,622		2,937	
		734,395		1,169,356			241,000		201,699
					Tonnage duty.....	86,002		975,455	1,461,056
					Anchorage duty.....	2,756		89,131	
							88,758	2,904	
					Total dollars.....	..	1,063,013	..	1,533,090
					Total £ sterling.....	..	212,782	..	316,618

BRITISH Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes, in 1843.

P O R T S.	ENTERED.		P O R T S.	SAILED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.
San Juan.....	20	2,754	San Juan.....	19	2,000
Mayaguez.....	10	3,116	Mayaguez.....	15	2,671
Ponce.....	13	1,501	Ponce.....	11	1,652
Guayama.....	11	1,322	Guayama.....	11	1,356
Aguadilla.....			Aguadilla.....		
Naguabo.....	9	511	Naguabo.....	11	619
Arcibo.....	3	535	Arcibo.....	5	813
Fajardo.....	6	568	Fajardo.....	9	847
Humacao.....			Humacao.....	1	84
Guayanilla.....			Guayanilla.....		
Total.....	78	10,313	Total.....	85	10,732
Spanish ships.....	460	25,160	Spanish ships.....	442	24,107
American „.....	311	45,102	American „.....	338	46,322
All other nations.....	180	22,664	All other nations.....	196	25,154
Grand total.....	1029	103,331	Grand total.....	1061	106,380
British ships entered, in 1842....	8	7,700	British ships sailed, in 1842....	51	19,312
„ „ „ in 1843....	73	10,313	„ „ „ in 1843....	85	10,732
„ „ „ less in 1843.....	10		„ „ „ less in 1843.....		
„ „ „ more in 1843.....	...	2,613	„ „ „ more in 1843.....	...	

COMPARISON between the General Arrivals and Sailings of Ships, in 1842 and 1843.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED.		Y E A R S.	SAILED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.
Ships arrived, in 1842.....	1318	125,022	Ships sailed, in 1842.....	1217	127,019
" " in 1843.....	1029	103,331	" " in 1843.....	1061	106,380
" less in 1843.....	319	21,694	" " less in 1843.....	156	20,639

IMPORTS into Porto Rico, in 1843, in which Great Britain was interested.

I M P O R T S.	Amount.		Sterling.		I M P O R T S.	Amount.		Sterling.	
	dls.	cts.				dls.	cts.		
Imported in British Ships:—			£	s. d.	Imported from England:—			£	
From the West India Islands.	44,072	86			At Mayaguez.....	15,049	78		
England.....	15,019	74			„ Aguadilla.....	38,312	09		
Venezuela.....	9,539	59			Total.....			10,672	7 54
Canada and Newfoundland.....	34,665	64			Imported from Canada and New-				
Total.....	103,327	87	20,005	11 6	ffoundland:—				
Imported in Bremen Ships:—					At San Juan.. 28,212 dls. 24 cts.				
From England.....	38,312	08			„ Mayaguez. 9,260 „ 82 „				
Imported in Spanish Ships:—					„ Guayama. 3,427 „ 15 „	40,930	21		
From Newfoundland.....	6,261	57			Imported from our West India				
Grand Total.....	147,901		29,580	18 1	Islands..	41,072	86		
					Total ..	138,364	03	27,672	19 9
					Imported from Venezuela in Bri-				
					tish ships	9,539	59		
					Grand total.....	147,904	52	29,580	18 1

Independent of the above, the imports from St. Thomas amounted to 1,470,022 dollars ten cents (294,004l. 8s. 5d. sterling), great part of which consisted of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, ironmongery and crockery-ware from England, the particulars of which cannot be ascertained.

Exports from Porto Rico, in 1843, in which Great Britain was interested.

EXPORTS.		Sterling.	EXPORTS.		Amount.	TOTAL.	
		s. d.			dlrs. cts.	dlrs. cts.	
Exported in British Ships:—			Exported to England:—				
To the West India Islands...	24,880 09		From San Juan.....		125,153 10		
„ England.....	534,506 04		Mayaguez.....		287,913 54		
„ Canada and Newfoundland	123,167 92		Ponce.....		84,896 68		
			Guayama.....		53,112 40		
Total.	682,560 05	136,512 0 2	Aguadilla.....		71,990 28		
Exported in Danish Ships:—			Naguabo.....		1,305 67		
To England.	17,390 29		Areibo.....		59,419 49		
Exported in American Ships:—			Fajardo.....		4,174 12		687,965 28
To England.....	70,220 44		Exported to Canada and New-				
Exported in Hamburg Ships:—			foundland:—				
To England.....	32,328 00		From San Juan.....		53,307 76		
Exports in Dutch Ships:—			Mayaguez.....		19,477 61		
To England.....	33,520 47		Ponce.....		96,938 85		
Exported in Spanish Ships:—			Guayama.....		27,053 77		
To Canada and Newfoundland;			Naguabo.....		210 25		
			Areibo.....		3,326 24		
			Fajardo.....		2,612 47		
			Humacao.....		1,323 90		136,450 85
Grand total.	849,302 22	169,860 8 11	Exported to our West India				
			Islands.				24,896 09
			Total.				849,302 22
Total exportation, in 1843.....			dlrs. cts.	£	s. d.		
„ Importation, in 1843.....			5,054,905 86	1,010,981	3 5		
			4,342,540 67	868,508	2 8		
Balance in favour of exports.....			712,365 19	142,473	0 9		

N.B.—This includes the articles taken into and delivered out of bond.

COMPARISON between Imports and Exports, in 1842 and 1843.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		1842		1843		Differences.	
		dlrs. cts.		dlrs. cts.		dlrs. cts.	
Importation.....		5,757,403 84		4,342,540 67		1,414,863 17	
Exportation.....		6,129,257 35		5,054,905 86		1,374,351 49	
Total.....		12,186,661 19		9,397,446 53		2,789,214 66	

COMPARISON between Duties, in 1842 and 1843.

DUTIES.		1842		1843		Differences.	
		dlrs. cts.		dlrs. cts.		dlrs. cts.	
On importation and exportation.....		1,339,408 20		1,003,140 59		336,267 61	
„ tonnage and anchorage dues.....		98,882 98		79,060 99		19,821 99	
Total.....		1,438,351 18		1,082,201 58		356,149 60	

EXPORTATION of the Principal Articles of Produce, in 1842 and 1843:

R U M.		C O T T O N.		S U G A R.		H I D E S.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
hogsheads.	hogsheads	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2097½	1157½	882,061	350,553	91,006,688	71,039,913	567,052	509,777
C O F F E E.		C A T T L E.		M O L A S S E S.		T O B A C C O.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
lbs.	lbs.	heads.	heads.	gallons.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
12,878,953	7,766,335	3618	2595	3,037,725	2,280,115	6,099,053	7,463,145

VALUE of the Merchandise placed in Bond in 1843:

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.
		ships.	dls. cts.			ships.	dls. cts.
Cotton, from Venezuela, lbs. 87,700		Spanish.		Brought forward....	3,344,310½		518,406 96
— Brazil .....do 2,234,672		do.		Cocoa (Carracas), from			
— Venezuela.....do 125,583		Danish.		Venezuela .....cwts. 6,127½		Spanish.	
— ditto.....do 93,950		Dutch.		— ditto.....do 8,647½		Danish.	
Total.	2,341,905½		406,699 68	— ditto.....do 549		Dutch.	
Hides, from St. Thomas, lbs. 103,184		Spanish.		Total.....	15,324½	..	275,835 00
— Trinidad.....do 1,106		do.		— (Carupano), from			
— Venezuela.....do 63,524		do.		St. Thomas.....cwts. 174½		Spanish.	
— Brazil.....do 1,400		do.		— Venezuela.....do 4,654½		do.	
— Venezuela.....do 557,873		Danish.		— ditto.....do 761½		English.	
— ditto.....do 72,500		Dutch.		Total.....	5,604½		70,056 25
— ditto.....do 253		English.		(Trinidad), from			
Total.....	798,792		71,891 28	Trinidad	3,304	Spanish.	33,040 00
Wheaten flour, from				Tobacco, manufactured,			
Spain .....barrels		Spanish.		from Cuba.....lbs. 354,500		Spanish.	
— United States...do 1,376		American.		— leaf, ditto.....do 114,650		do.	
— St. Thomas.....do		do.		(Virginia), United			
— United States...do		Danish.		States.....do 7,300		American	
— St. Thomas.....do		English.		— St. Thomas.....do 9,000			
Total.....	2,984		37,300 00	Total.....	486,350	..	26,433 00
Maize flour, from United				Total quantity..	3,854,898½		923,771 21
States.....barrels 530		American.		Other articles.....	..	..	83,200 61
— St. Thomas.....do 99		do.		Total Value.....	..	..	1,006,971 82
Total.....	629			Value in £ sterling.....	£ 201,394	7s. 3d.	
Carried forward....	3,344,310½						

VALUE of Merchandise Exported out of Bond in 1843.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.
		ships.	dls. cts.			ships.	dls. cts.
Cotton, to Spain.....lbs. 2,381,941½		Spanish.	381,110 63	Brought forward....	3,269,526½		794,629 17
Hides, ditto.....do 717,685		do.		Maize flour, to Cura-			
— St. Thomas.....do 5,008		do.		cao.....barrels 80		Spanish.	
— United States...do 64,806		American.		Tobacco (Cuba), to Spain			
— ditto.....do 74,900		Danish.		lbs. 18,706		do.	
Total.....	866,399		77,975 92	— St. Thomas.....do 12,300		do.	
Cocoa (Carracas) to Spain				— United States...do			
cwts. 12,939		Spanish.		Total.....	40,406		8,081 20
— Cuba.....do 83		do.		— manufactured, to			
— St. Thomas.....do 10		Danish.		Spain.....lbs. 366,500		Spanish.	
— Italy.....do 79½		Sardinian.		— Venezuela.....do 7,000		do.	
Total.....	14,111	..	254,007 00	— ditto.....do 5,000		Danish.	
— (Carupano), to				Total.....	378,500		2,271 00
Spain.....cwts. 3,837½		Spanish.		Total quantity..	3,698,512½		865,301 37
— Cuba.....do 25½		do.		Other articles..			53,698 74
Total.....	3,863½	..	48,290 62	Total value....			839,300 11
— (Trinidad), to Spain				Value in £ sterling.....	£ 171,840	5s.	
do. 2,762		do.	27,620 00				
Wheaten flour, to Cuba							
barrels 300		do.					
— St. Thomas.....do 150		do.					
Total.....	450	do.	5,625 00				
Carried forward....	3,269,526½		194,629 17				

From which it appears that almost the whole of the cotton and hides put into bond were exported to Spain, and the flour was mostly taken out for home consumption; this last with other articles is frequently put into bond to delay payment of duties, and when the merchant's stores are full, no charge being made by government for rent. The cocoa was brought here because it could not go from Venezuela direct to Spain, but the trade having been since thrown open between the two countries very little more cocoa is likely to be brought here.

PARTICULARS of the Exports from Porto Rico in the Year 1843, specifying the Quantities and Values, under what Flag, or where Exported.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.				CAST, OR FRIAGE COFFEE.			
Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.	Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	*Ships.
lbs.	Where to.	dlrs. cts.	In.	lbs.	Where to.	dlrs. cts.	In.
619,512	Spain	22,732 92	Spanish	1,860	United States	93 0	American
822,116	St. Thomas	28,774 06	do.	17,822	Curacao	991 10	Dutch
345,742	do.	12,100 97	Danish				
59,771	do.	2,091 99	English	19,682		984 10	
1,267	Santa Cruz	44 33	Danish		DRY HIDES.		
42,072	Curacao	1,472 52	Spanish	473,971	Spain	42,037 37	Spanish
4,890	do.	108 70	Dutch	20,758	United States	1,868 22	American
1,581	Turkish Islands	55 35	American	375	Bremen	35 75	Bremen
35,602,415	United States	1,248,184 51	do.	365	France	32 85	French
7,265	do.	254 28	do.	280	England	25 20	English
88,782	Bremen	3,107 37	Bremen	2,001	Halifax	480 09	do.
120,021	do.	4,200 74	Danish	11,755	Genoa	1,057 95	Spanish
428,428	Denmark	14,994 98	do.	272	Trieste	24 48	do.
192,839	France	6,740 36	Spanish				
12,802,298	do.	448,080 43	French	509,777		45,879 01	
224,638	Guadeloupe	7,862 33	do.		SALTED HIDES.		
33,442	Hamburg	1,170 47	Danish	098	Spain	261 75	Spanish
460,671	do.	16,122 48	Hamburg	23	St. Thomas	8 63	do.
406,094	Holland	14,213 29	English	50	Bermuda	18 75	English
879,138	England	30,769 63	American				
490,805	do.	17,390 29	Danish	771		289 13	
867,257	do.	30,354 ..	Hamburg		HORSES.		
957,728	do.	35,520 47	Dutch	No.			
12,444,160	do.	435,556 10	English	3	Spain	300 0	Spanish
51,893	Bermuda	1,816 26	do.	2	Santa Cruz	100 0	do.
420	Grenada	14 70	do.	31	St. Thomas	1716 50	do.
3,160	Newfoundland	110 60	do.	1	do.	50 0	Dutch
3,244,703	Halifax	78,564 60	do.	9	Guadeloupe	220 0	French
175,446	do.	6,140 61	Spanish	2	Martinique	100 0	do.
8,368	Genoa	292 88	Sardinian	34	Grenada	850 0	English
391,337	do.	13,696 80	do.	29	Nevis	725 0	do.
157,864	New Brunswick	24	English	7	St. Kitt's	180 0	do.
				24	Venezuela	900 0	Spanish
71,032,413		2,486,134 46		142		514 .. 50	
COCONUTS				MULES.			
No.							
8,344	Spain	166 80	Spanish	9	St. Thomas	450 0	Spanish
5,400	St. Thomas	108 0	do.	12	Guadeloupe	570 0	French
600	France	12 0	do.	4	St. Kitt's	160 0	English
7,700	Guadeloupe	151 0	French				
1,937	United States	38 75	American	25		1180 0	
590	England	10 0	English		BLACK CATTLE.		
24,481		489 55		581	St. Thomas	18,566 0	Spanish
TORTOISE-SHELL.				1509	Guadeloupe	50,632 0	French
lbs.				66	Martinique	2,196 0	do.
23	Spain	230	Spanish	70	Barbadoes	2,100 0	English
BEANS.				36	Dominica	1,188 0	do.
				1	Grenada	30 0	do.
2,800	Spain	70 0	Spanish	126	Jamaica	4,375 0	do.
250	Cuba	6 25	do.	8	Nevis	240 0	do.
47,367	St. Thomas	1181 18	do.	31	Providence	1,023 0	do.
50,417		1260		2128		86,351 0	
COFFEE.				LIGNUM VITAE.			
				lbs.			
892,489	Spain	89,249 90	Spanish	87,700	Spain	548 13	Spanish
227	Cuba	22 70	do.	85,581	France	534 94	French
416,295	St. Thomas	41,629 50	do.	18,000	England	112 50	English
331	Santa Cruz	39 10	Danish	32,400	Halifax	202 50	do.
495,301	United States	49,533 10	American				
419,325	Bremen	41,932 50	Bremen				
313,516	do.	31,351 60	Hamburg				
13,481	Denmark	1,348 10	Danish				
295,468	France	29,545 89	Spanish				
582,782	do.	58,278 20	French				
179,073	Hamburg	17,907 30	Bremen				
326,050	do.	32,605 0	Danish				
1,142,895	do.	114,380 50	Hamburg				
352,842	Gibraltar	35,584 20	American				
240	England	24 0	Hamburg				
747,715	do.	74,771 50	English				
7,793	Bermuda	770 30	do.				
210	Newfoundland	21 0	do.				
12,475	Halifax	1,247 50	do.				
16,020	do.	1,602 80	Spanish				
198,718	Trieste	19,871 86	do.				
616,815	Genoa	61,681 50	do.				
331,370	do.	33,137 80	American				
420,964	do.	42,096 40	Sardinian				
258	Curacao	25 80	Dutch				
7,786,683		773,665 80		5390		12,978 19	
VALUABLE WOODS AND BUILDING TIMBER.				No.			
				287	Spain	809 50	Spanish
				102	St. Thomas	74 0	do.
				419	Santa Cruz	783 0	do.
				73	Curacao	904 0	do.
				15	United States	22 50	American
				1	Hamburg	2 50	Danish
				1718	Guadeloupe	3,096 21	French
				1027	Martinique	2,522 05	do.
				168	Antigua	774 38	English
				609	Barbadoes	1,875 19	do.
				346	Grenada	469 80	do.
				4	Halifax	16 00	do.
				256	Jamaica	814 81	do.
				86	St. Lucia	401 50	do.
				277	St. Kitt's	1,349 75	do.
				2	Genoa	2 0	Spanish

SMALL CATTLE.				SOLE LEATHER.			
Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.	Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.
No.	Where to.	dls. cts.	In.	lbs.	Where to.	dls. cts.	In.
6	St. Thomas	24 0	Spanish	11,764	Spain	2117 52	Spanish
11	France	50 0	French	1,500	Cuba	288 0	do.
17		74 0		5,981	St. Thomas	1076 58	do.
				400	United States	72 0	American
PEPPER OF THE ISLAND CALLED MALAQUITA.				19,745		3584 10	
lbs.	Spain	574 98	Spanish		FUSTICK.		
4,490	St. Thomas	260 40	do	lbs.	Spain	500 0	Spanish
14,073		844 38		81,440			
MOLASSES.				oz.	GOLD COIN.		
gallons.	Spain	673 50	Spanish	177	Spain	28,408 0	Spanish
4,400	St. Thomas	137 40	do.	oz.	SILVER COIN.		
910	Curacao	323 70	do.	4,010	Spain	4000 0	Spanish
2,158	do.	115 05	Dutch	VEGETABLE MARROW, OR AQUAGATES.			
767	United States	280,110 50	American	No.	St. Thomas.	404 50	Spanish
1,907,463	do.	4,320 60	Danish	80,900			
28,804	Halifax	9,740 10	Spanish		RUM.		
64,034	do.	33,382 05	English	hhds.	Spain	5,000 0	Spanish
222,547	Newfoundland	3,028 80	do.	236	Cuba	153 0	do.
20,192	Bermuda	4,176 60		64	St. Thomas	9,560 0	do.
27,444		342,017 30		342	Curacao	3,050 0	do.
9,280,115				1214	United States	2,856 25	American
PLANTAINS.				69	Denmark	1,725 0	Danish
845,900	St. Thomas	3,172 12	Spanish	12	France	300 0	French
6,200	Santa Cruz	23 15	do.	704	England	1,702 50	English
16,000	Curacao	60 0	do.	563	Halifax	1,410 0	do.
868,100		3,255 37		324	Newfoundland	812 50	do.
				56	Genoa	1,400 0	Sardinian
				11574		28,031 25	
lbs.	LEAF TOBACCO.			bales.	COTTON.		
655,175	St. Thomas	26,207 0	Spanish	305,035	Spain	48,805 60	Spanish
35,322	Curacao	1,412 88	do.	12,421	France	1,987 84	French
2,422	do.	96 88	American	33,094	England	5,203 4	English
3,171,103	Bremen	126,844 12	Bremen	350,553		56,088 48	
387,458	do.	15,498 32	Danish		RICE.		
718,925	Denmark	28,637 0	do.	4483	Spain	201 74	Spanish
995,352	Hamburg	30,814 8	do.	125	Cuba	5 63	do.
1,223,516	do.	48,540 40	Hamburg	150	St. Thomas	6 75	do.
248,425	Holland	9,937 0	Dutch	4758		214 12	
742	England	29 68	do.		HORNS.		
17,711	do.	708 44	Bremen	9,675	Spain	146 51	Spanish
7,453,146		208,125 80		1,596	St. Thomas	23 94	do.
				3,000	Genoa	45 0	do.
				14,363		215 45	
	ROLL TOBACCO.				WHITE SUGAR.		
112	Spain	330 0	Spanish	7500	England	450 0	Hamburg
17	St. Thomas	51 0	do.				
10	United States	30 0	American				
139		417 0					
CIGARS.							
boxes	Spain	52 0	Spanish				
1300							
SNUFF IN BOTTLES.							
12 doz.	Spain	108 0	Spanish				
	Other produce	12,045 34					

Total Exports in 1843	dollars cts.	£ s. d.
4,135,705 75	as above	839,141 3 0
And exported out of bond	850,200 11	171,840 0 0
Total.....	5,054,905 86	or 1,010,981 3 5

VALUE of the different Articles of Exportation.

Rum	dollars. cts.	
28,931 25		
Cotton	56,088 4	
Sugar	2,486,584 4	
Coffee	774,649 40	
Hides	45,879	
Cattle	86,351	
Molasses	342,017 2	
Other products	44,660 2	
Gold and silver coin	32,418	
Tobacco	208,125 80	
Total.....	4,195,705 75	or 839,141 3 0

PARTICULARS of the Principal Articles of Importation into Porto Rico in the Year 1843, specifying the Quantities and Values, under what Flag, and from whence Imported.

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Country.	Amount.	TOTAL.
		number.	ships.	dirs. cts.	dirs. cts.
Olive oil, in jugs .....arobas about 16 bottles {	countries. Spain St. Thomas	23,321½ 28	Spanish do.	69,968 25 84 0	70,049 5
		23,349½			
— in bottles ....doz. bottles {	Spain St. Thomas do. France do.	641 731½ 71 2 661	do. do. French do. Spanish	1,923 0 2,560 25 108 50 7 0 2,313 50	6,912 25
		2,000½			
Brandy, Spanish ..demijohns, ¾ to 4 galls. each {	Spain St. Thomas Spain	9,253 12 396	do. do. do.	18,506 0 24 0 792 0	19,322 0
		9,661			
Beer...cuartillos, or bottles of 1 quart each {	Spain St. Thomas	1,200 840	do. Dutch	75 0 52 50	127 50
		2,040			
— in bottles .....doz. {	Spain do. do. do. United States Bremen France Guadaloupe England do.	7,879 11 88 24 251 818 152 226 113 304	Spanish American Hamburg English American Bremen French do. Bremen English	11,618 50 16 50 132 0 36 0 376 50 1,227 0 228 0 339 0 169 50 456 0	14,790 0
		9,866			
Gin, in stone bottles...bottles {	St. Thomas do. do. do.	196,948 312 5,640 24,000	Spanish Danish Bremen Spanish	24,618 50 39 0 705 0 3,000 0	28,362 50
		226,900			
Wine, white, in cask...arobas {	Spain Cuba Spain	11,666½ 43 645	do. do. do.	14,582 92 53 75 806 25	15,442 92
		12,354½			
— white, in cases.....cases	..	202	..	..	506 0
— Catalanian.....pipes	Spain	1,356½	do.	..	27,130 0
— Bourdeaux.....bbls.	..	40	..	..	800 0
— ditto.....cases	..	1,711	..	..	5,133 0
— Marsalla.....bbls.	..	388½	..	..	4,856 0
— ditto.....cases	..	244	..	..	732 00
Salt pork, in barrels...barrels {	St. Thomas do. do. do. St. Vincent Halifax United States	171½ 11½ 12½ 25 15 23 1,856½	Spanish American French English do. do. American	2,576 25 172 50 187 50 375 0 225 0 345 0 27,843 75	31,725
		2,115			
Salt beef, in barrels...barrels {	St. Thomas do. Barbadoes United States do.	67 191 11 909 20	Spanish American do. do. Danish	536 0 1,528 0 88 0 7,272 0 160 0	9,584 0
		1,198			
Westphalia Hams.....lbs	..	6,825	..	..	1,024 75
American do. ....do.	..	185,397	..	..	16,685 74
Figs .....do.	..	43,161	..	..	1,806 56
Raisins, in boxes of 25 lbs. ea.	..	7,308½	..	..	1,052 75
Carried forward					266,150 21

STATISTICS OF PORTO RICO.

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Country.	Amount.	
	countries.	numbers.	ships.	dls. cts.	
Brought forward.					
Rice.....lbs.	Spain	9,715	Spanish	437 18	
	St. Thomas	157,022	do.	7,065 99	
	do.	81,807	American	3,658 85	
	Barbadoes	5,941	do.	267 35	
	United States	1,144,128	do.	51,485 76	
	do.	8,492	Danish	332 14	
	Halifax	6,632	English	299 29	63,596
		1,418,257			
Cocoa.....cwt.	Caracas	229½	..	4,126 50	
	Campano	261 1-6	..	2,764 58	
	Trinidad	102	..	1,020 0	7,911
		552 5-12			
Flour of Maize .....brls.	St. Thomas	4,223	Spanish	16,802 0	
	do.	3,871½	American	15,486 0	
	do.	128	French	512 0	
	do.	120	English	480 0	
	Santa Cruz	100	American	400 0	
	United States	10,426	do.	41,704 0	
	do.	120	Danish	480 0	
	do.	899	American	3,596 0	79,550
		19,887½			
Flour, wheaten.....br's.	Spain	8,112	Spanish	101,406	
	Cuba	750	do.	9,375	
	St. Thomas	7,841	do.	94,262	
	do.	5	French	62	
	do.	292	English	3,650	
	do.	1,074	American	29,425	
	United States	14,803½	do.	185,040	
	Barbadoes	205	do.	2,002 50	
	Guadeloupe	14	do.	175 0	
	France	60	Spanish	750 0	
	do.	30	French	375 0	
	Santa Cruz	2	Danish	25 0	
	Curacoa	30	Dutch	375 0	
	Trinidad	3	English	37 50	
	Spain	600	Spanish	7,500 0	
	St. Thomas	734	American	9,175 0	
	United States	1,439	do.	17,987 50	
		35,604½			
bbls.	St. Thomas	45,325	Spanish	5,685 63	
	do.	510	English	63 75	
	do.	77,910	American	9,738 75	
	United States	423,006	do.	52,875 75	
	do.	4,089	Danish	511 12	68,855 0
		550,840			
Butter .....lbs.	St. Thomas	21,887	Spanish	2,735 17	
	do.	20,061	American	2,507 83	
	United States	105,932	do.	13,244 60	
	France	1,377	French	172 12	
	England	150	Bremen	18 75	
	Halifax	400	English	50 0	18,728
		149,827			
Cheese, American.....lbs.	St. Thomas	13,817	Spanish	1,381 70	
	do.	20,927	American	2,092	
	Barbadoes	238	do.	23	
	Guadeloupe	1,047	do.	108 70	
	United States	143,606	do.	14,360	
	do.	1,923	Danish	192 30	
	Halifax.	860	English	86 0	18,215 80
		182,458			
Dutch.....do.	Spain	2,013	Spanish	281 82	
	St. Thomas	83,321	do.	11,664 94	
	do.	804	Danish	120 96	
	France	1,563	Spanish	218 82	
	do.	988	French	138 32	
	Guadeloupe	389	do.	54 46	
	Bremen	3,024	Bremen	423 36	
	England	4,080	do.	571 20	13,473 89
		96,242			
Carried forward				998,605 28	

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Countries.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	countries.	number.	ships.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Brought forward					998,695 28
Cheese, Spanish main....lbs.	Venezuela	25,216	Spanish	•	2,521 60
Herrings, smoked .....100	St. Thomas	125	do.	50 50	
	do.	78	American	39 00	
	United States	2,552	do.	1,476 0	
	Barbadoes	390	do.	198 0	
	Halifax	254	English	127 0	1,902
		3,805			
— salt.....barrels	St. Thomas	362½	English	1,268 75	
	do.	74	do.	259 0	
	do.	665	American	2,327 50	
	United States	3,273½	do.	11,457 25	
	Barbadoes	35	do.	122 50	
	Halifax	60	Spanish	210 0	
	do.	441½	English	1,545 25	17,190 75
		4,911½			
Cod fish .....lbs.	Spain	1,014	Spanish	33 40	
	St. Thomas	357,318	do.	12,506 13	
	do.	386,804	American	10,038 14	
	do.	81,824	Danish	2,863 84	
	do.	78,680	French	2,753 80	
	do.	8,201	English	287 04	
	Barbadoes	15,108	American	528 78	
	Guadaloupe	32,704	Spanish	1,844 64	
	do.	700,078	French	21,712 73	
	France	1,219	do.	42 66	
	Martinique	121,246	do.	4,243 61	
	do.	23,382	American	818 37	
	United States	3,879,378	do.	135,778 23	
	do.	7,797	Danish	272 89	
	Halifax	144,416	Spanish	5,654 57	
	do.	670,774	English	23,477 09	
	Trinidad	103,035	do.	3,627 22	
	Guadaloupe	46,825	French	1,638 87	
	United States	4,000	American	140 0	230,661 10
		6,590,403			
Mackarel.....barrels	Spain	87½	Spanish	350 0	
	St. Thomas	98½	do.	394 0	
	do.	185	American	740 0	
	do.	320	English	1,280 0	
	United States	5,602	American	22,408 0	
	Halifax	80	do.	320 0	
	do.	250	Spanish	1,000 0	
	do.	1,874½	English	7,498 0	
	St. Vincent	53	do.	212 0	34,202
		8,550½			
Garlic.....strings.	Spain	61,167	Spanish		15,291 75
Onions.....do.	Spain	239,206	do.	5,980 15	
	St. Thomas	41,119	do.	1,027 98	
	do.	11,417	American	285 02	
	United States	253,938	do.	6,348 45	
	do.	1,805	Danish	45 18	
	Halifax	14,000	English	350 0	
	Venezuela	15,663	Spanish	389 07	14,426 20
		577,048			
Potatoes.....barrels	Spain	3,111	do.	6,990 75	
	St. Thomas	156	do.	351 0	
	do.	34	English	76 50	
	do.	539	American	1,212 75	
	United States	4,066	do.	9,193 50	
	do.	100	Danish	225 0	
	France	57	French	128 25	
	Guadaloupe	18	do.	40 50	
	Bremen	50	Bremen	112 50	
	England		do.	18 0	
	Halifax	28	English	63 0	15,420 75
		8,187			
Carried forward.....				1,333,314	43

STATISTICS OF PORTO RICO.

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Countries.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	countries.	number.	ships.	dtrs. cts.	dtrs. c
Brought forward...	..	..	..	..	1,333,314
Pastes, as macaroni, &c., lbs.	..	189,668	Spanish	..	18,966
Salt.....cwt.	..	11,002	..	..	11,002
Cottons.....	..	..	..	..	365,781
Woolens.....	..	..	..	..	41,330
Linendrapery.....	..	..	..	..	296,785
Silks.....	..	..	..	..	86,421
Wooden Hoops.....number	..	793,544	..	..	18,888
Hogsheads, made.....do.	..	5,615	..	..	8,422
— shaken.....do.	..	26,526	..	..	19,902
Staves.....do	St. Thomas	50,000	Spanish	900 0	37,053 6
	do.	32,550	American	866 08	
	do.	2,214	English	39 85	
	Halifax	5,900	do.	106 20	
	Barbadoes	4,800	American	86 40	
	Trinidad	1,500	do.	27 0	
	United States	1,902,603	do.	34,246 86	
	do.	88,968	Danish	1,061 24	
		2,058,534			
Pine boards.....feet	St. Thomas	28,140	Spanish	562 80	27,200 14
	do.	421,377	American	8,427 54	
	United States	3,606,610	do.	72,132 20	
	Trinidad	64,000	do.	1,280 0	
	Halifax	43,209	English	864 18	
		4,163,336			
Wrought iron and in hoops..lbs.	Spain	1,384	Spanish	110 72	4,411 28
	St. Thomas	35,412	do.	2,832 96	
	United States	3,933	American	314 64	
	England	13,192	Bremen	1,055 36	
	do.	1,220	English	97 00	
		55,141			
— in plates and bars...	Spain	9,900	Spanish	396 0	4,106 48
	St. Thomas	82,425	do.	3,297 0	
	United States	10,337	American	413 48	
		102,662			
Gold coin.....	..	..	..	..	172,600 0
Silver ditto.....	..	..	..	..	5,910 0
Skins and leather goods.....	..	..	..	..	72,155 42
Lined oil.....gallons	..	3,295	..	..	3,295 0
Fish oil.....do.	..	10,003	..	..	3,125 91
Iron nails	St. Thomas	294,537	Spanish	23,842 96	28,154 96
	do.	5,000	Dutch	400 0	
	do.	11,800	American	944 0	
	United States	21,000	do.	1,680 0	
	do.	3,000	Danish	240 0	
	England	12,000	English	1,008 0	
		351,937			
Ironmongery.	Spain	..	Spanish	485 38	7,520 76
	Cuba	..	do.	150 0	
	St. Thomas	..	do.	14,877 32	
	do.	..	American	111 23	
	do.	..	Danish	417 87	
	do.	..	French	150 88	
	do.	..	English	06 0	
	United States	..	American	1,763 4	
	do.	..	Danish	82 25	
	Martinique	..	French	236 54	
	Guadaloupe	..	do.	213 8	
	France	..	do.	715 1	
					19,269 31
Agricultural tools.	Spain	1,443,007	Spanish	144,306 70	24,110 77
	Cuba	11,412	do.	1,141 20	
	St. Thomas	39,527	do.	3,952 70	
	do.	4,620	American	462 0	
	United States	56,413	do.	5,641 30	
	Martinique	441	do.	44 10	
		1,556,280			155,028 0

Carried forward.....2,821,510 42

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Countries.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	countries.	number.	ships.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Brought forward.....	St. Thomas	416	Spanish	12,480	2,821,510 43
Crockery ware.....crates	do.	1	American	0	
	France	25	French.	750 0	
	England	37	English	1,110 0	14,400
		480			
Clay earthenware.....dozen	Spain	4,374	Spanish	4,374 0	
	St. Thomas	279	do.	278 0	
	do.	44	French	44 0	
	Martinique	203	do.	203 0	
	Guadaloupe	88	do.	88 0	
	St. Thomas	20	English	20 0	5,005 0
		5005			
Medicines.....	Spain	..	Spanish	5,008 18	17,790 22
	Cuba	..	do.	289 75	
	St. Thomas	..	do.	17,861 70	
	do.	..	American	600 66	
	do.	..	Hamburg	784 23	
	do.	..	French	24 75	
Haberdashery.	United States	..	American	2,502 55	
	Brem	..	Bremen	373 0	
	France	..	Spanish	258 0	
	do.	..	French	2,267 4	
	Martinique	..	American	111 0	
	England	..	Bremen	865 21	
	Venezuela	..	Danish	21 75	
	Guadaloupe	..	French	18 0	30,941
Furniture.....					28,296 24
aper of different kind					14,400 75
Stone, for building.....					10,503 60
ant.					18,207 0
Jewellery.....					6,394 0
					4,833 43
	Spain	..	Spanish	722 12	
	Cuba	..	do.	114 69	
	St. Thomas	..	do.	25,235 18	
	do.	..	American	496 17	
	do.	..	Danish	143 10	
	do.	..	French	509 22	
	United States	..	American	5,019 40	
	do.	..	Danish	20 63	
	France	..	French	4,389 63	
	England	..	English	265 08	30,980
Tobacco, in leaf.....lbs.	Cuba	455,367	Spanish	..	2,398 5
do. manufactured.....1000	do.	615	..	..	91,003 40
do. cigars.....boxes	do.	71,317	..	..	3,870 0
do. in leaf.....lbs.	St. Domingo	41,225	..	..	2,852 68
do. do.....do.	Virginia	90,006	..	..	4,122 50
do. twist.....do.	do.	185,220	..	..	7,207 68
					18,522 60
Candles, sperm.....lbs.	St. Thomas	6,582	Spanish	2,106 24	
	do.	9,720	American	3,110 40	
	United States	27,608	do.	8,833 92	14,050 50
		43,908			
	Spain	30,510	Spanish	74,38 75	
	Cuba	150	do.	18 75	
	St. Thomas	44,925	do.	5,615 62	
	do.	12,270	American	1,823 75	
	do.	125	French	15 63	
	do.	2,500	English	812 50	
tallow.....lbs.	United States	235,949	American	29,492 50	
	Barbadoes	2,530	do.	316 25	
	France	1,500	Spanish	187 50	4,921 25
		359,450			3,108,336 13
Sundry other articles.....					224,168
					644,500 18 7 equal to 3,422,504 64

	dls.	cts.		dls.	s.	d.
ported direct for home consumption.....	3,335,568	85	equal to	667,113	15	5
taken out of bond.....	86,935	79	,	17,387	3	2
	3,422,504	64	„	684,500	18	7
ported and paid duties.....	3,422,504	64	„	684,500	18	7
in bond.....	920,036	03	„	181,007	4	1
Total	4,342,540	67	„	865,508	2	8

VALUE of the different Articles of Importation.

	dls.	cts.	dls.	cts.
Liquids.....	...	...	212,700	17
Salt provisions .....	...	...	68,853	61
Other provisions .....	...	...	106,856	32
Spices .....	...	...	7,989	56
Fruits .....	...	...	29,251	41
Grain .....	...	...	614,208	68
Soap, tallow, &c. ..	...	...	121,821	65
Fish.....	...	...	301,452	76
Cottons	305,781	34		
Woolens	41,339	90		
Linen.....	296,745	56		
Silks.....	86,421	05		
Furriery.....	72,155	12		
			862,183	27
Woods.....	...	...	176,685	24
Gold and silver coin.	...	...	192,957	96
Other articles .....	...	...	727,240	95
			3,422,504	64
Equal to £.....			684,500	18 7

Prices of Export.—The average prices of the principal articles of export in the year 1844 were—

Rum.—22 dollars, equal to about 4*l.* 8*s.* sterling per puncheon, containing 110 gallons.

Cotton.—10 to 12 cents, or about 5*d.* to 6*d.* sterling per pound.

Sugar.—3 dollars, or about 12*s.* sterling per quintal of 100 pounds.

Coffee.—8 cents, or about 4*d.* per pound.

Hides.—9½ cents, or about 4¾*d.* sterling per pound.

Cattle.—Large cattle, weighing 22 to 24 arrobas, or about 550 to 600 pounds each, 35 dollars, or about 7*l.* sterling; small cattle, weighing 18 to 20 arrobas, or about 450 to 500 pounds each, 25 dollars, or about 6*l.* 5*s.* sterling.

Molasses.—11 cents, or about 5½*d.* sterling per gallon.

Tobacco.—6¼ to 6½ cents, or 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* sterling per pound.

They have not any manufactures on the island except soap.

The average prices of the principal articles of import in 1844 were—

From America.—Wheat flour, 13 dollars per barrel; maize, ditto, 24 to 26 dollars per cask of 800 pounds; salt mackerel, 8 dollars per barrel; salt herrings, 5 dollars per barrel; smoked herrings, 3 rials per box; mess pork, 15½ dollars per barrel of 200 pounds; salt beef, 8 to 10 dollars per barrel of 200 pounds; lard, 12 dollars per quintal of 100 pounds; butter, 15 dollars per quintal; hams, 15 dollars per quintal; biscuit, 4½ dollars per barrel of 60 pounds; pepper, 12 dollars per quintal; tobacco, 9 to 10 dollars per quintal; tobacco (Manilla), 12 dollars per quintal; soap, 10 dollars per quintal; onions, 2 dollars per quintal; potatoes, 2½ dollars per barrel; cheese, 10 dollars per quintal; tallow candles, 16 dollars per quintal; sperm candles, 36 to 40 dollars per quintal; fish oil, ¾ of a dollar per gallon; linseed oil, 1¼ dollars per jar of 1 gallon; sperm oil, 1½ dollar per jar of 1 gallon; wrapping paper, 4 rials or ½ a dollar per ream; apples, 4 dollars per barrel; kidney beans, 5 dollars per barrel; rice, 3½ to 4 dollars per quintal; deals, 12 to 14 dollars per 1000 feet (1-inch thick); hogshead staves, 28 to 30 dollars per 1000; iron hooks, 6 to 7 dollars per quintal.

From Spain.—Red wine (Catalonian), 28 to 30 dollars per pipe; white wine, 10 to 11 rials per arroba of 18 bottles; garlic, 2 to 2½ rials per string; wrapping paper, 6 rials per ream; tallow candles, 11 to 12 dollars per quintal (of bad quality); tunny fish, 8 dollars per quintal; earthenware, 6 dollars per dozen; oil, 12 rials, or 1½ dollars

per jar of 8 bottles; soap, 9 dollars per quintal; chick peas, 4 dollars per quintal; pastes (as maccaroni, &c.), 9½ to 10 dollars per quintal; raisins, 2 dollars per arroba of 25 pounds; paper, 3 to 5 dollars per ream; cigar-paper, 1½ dollars per ream; vinegar, 2 dollars per barrel; figs, 6 dollars per quintal; onions, 1½ dollars per quintal; salt, 2 to 2½ dollars per quintal; flour, 11 dollars per barrel; brandy, 14 rials, or 1½ dollars per demijohn; beer, 2 to 2½ dollars per dozen; gin, 1½ to 1¾ dollars per demijohn of 3½ gallons; olives, 8 dollars per quintal.

Goods can be imported under any flag* from all countries, without any difference in the duties, independent of those between goods imported in a foreign and Spanish ship; goods of all kinds can also be imported except fire-arms and gunpowder, the importation of which is prohibited except under special licence.

There will not be found to be any great difference in the amount of exports and imports in the years 1843 and 1844, as there is very little difference in the amount of the export and import duties in those years, as—

	dls.	cts.	£	s.	d.
In 1843, they amounted to	1,082,201	58	216,440	6	4
1844 " " "	1,070,518	33	214,109		
	•11,653	25	2,340	13	0

There is not much difference in the exports of the two years from the port of San Juan of the principal articles of produce, viz.:

ARTICLES.	1843	1844	ARTICLES	1843	1844
	quantity.	quantity.		quantity.	quantity.
Rum	310½ hds.	300½ hds.	Molasses	287,325 galls.	351,252 galls.
Cotton	63,113 lbs.	131,752 lbs.	Tobacco	16,321 lbs.	42,321 lbs.
Sugar	13,198,00 do	13,161,335 do	Coffee	606,483 do	663,981 do.
Hides	273,162 do.	381,502 do.			

Money of the country.—The dollar referred to is the Macaquino, or dollar of the island, which is inferior to the Columbian dollar, varying from 3 to 18 or 20 per cent, at present it is 6½ per cent inferior to the Columbian dollar, from 485 to 500 of which according to the course of exchange, are equal to 100*l.* sterling. The Macaquino dollar is, therefore, not quite worth four shillings sterling, but at that rate it is valued in this statements as the nearest value. The Columbian doubloon of 16 dollars is worth 17 dollars Macaquino money, the Spanish doubloon is worth 18 dollars; but the prices vary according to the demand for either doubloons or Macaquino money.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The whole expenses of the island, including the civil and military establishments, are paid out of its annual revenues arising from the custom-house duties and other levies of different kinds, viz.:

	dls.	cts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand the 1st of January, 1844	9,949	15	1,988	8	71
Revenue of 1844	1,672,321	57	351,501	6	3½
Total	1,682,270	72	353,489	14	11
Expenses	1,642,397	22	328,479	8	11
Balance in hand the 1st of January, 1845	40,006	50	8,013	6	0

In the expenses, however, are included bills drawn by the Spanish government, paid in 1844, 79,999 dollars 37 cents, and other charges for account of Spain, making altogether 187,930 dollars, 96 cents, or 37,586*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* sterling, and in 1843 bills from Spain were paid for 83,778 dollars 62 cents, and other charges; making altogether 167,818 dollars 34 cents, or 33,563*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, besides which, on the 1st of January, 1845, bills drawn upon the government of Porto Rico by the Spanish government to the amount of 778,839 dollars 73 cents, or 155,767*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* sterling remained unpaid, which will be paid off according to priority, as they may be able to spare the funds for discharging them, but several years must elapse before they can be all paid off, and

* Except Venezuela, Colombia, and St. Domingo, whose ships are not allowed to enter the ports of Porto Rico.

whilst the government at home draws so heavily upon the colony, it is impossible that they can appropriate money to any extent for improvements in roads or any thing else unless some internal tax be laid upon the inhabitants for the purpose, for what they now pay is very trifling. *Official Returns, Porto Rico, 14th of January, 1845.*

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN PORTO RICO.

The productions of the island which have been shipped to foreign ports and are returned to be imported here, whatever may be the cause, must pay the same duties as are paid upon the productions of the country from whence they were last imported.

All articles entered for home consumption at Porto Rico, if exported to any other foreign port, shall be free of all duty on their exportation; but the import duties will not be returned.

If any vessel lands goods in small or large quantities in the roads, creeks, or bays in the island not allowed for that purpose, they with the vessel and all that belongs to her will incur the penalty of confiscation.

Sixty days are allowed by the customs for the landing and payment of the duties on goods from the date of delivery of the captain's manifest, the consignee being obliged to pay them at the expiration of that time, but if no consignee be found, the captain must pay them before he departs.

The duties on goods imported must be paid as soon as the return is made by those not entitled to a delay in the payment. One-fourth part of the duties required by the customs must be paid in gold or Spanish dollars, and the other three quarters in the Macaquino money or currency of the island.

The person answerable for the duties to whom an extension of time is granted for the payment, must give a note of hand payable at a fixed period for the sum of money to which they amount, and this note of hand must be endorsed by another person making himself liable for the payment in case the importer should not pay it. This permission extending the period for the payment of the duties is not, however, granted indiscriminately to every one, but the party claiming the credit must be a merchant and acknowledged as such by the Chamber of Commerce, to which he must in the first instance apply to be enrolled as a merchant, stating that he is in a situation to comply with their regulations, and upon their being satisfied of it his name is placed upon the list of merchants, and all others not coming under this description must pay the duties upon the goods they import directly.

The following are the regulations established relative to the payment of duties by such importers as are settled at Porto Rico as merchants, and subject to the Chamber of Commerce.

When the manifest value of the goods (supposing them to be foreign) does not exceed 200 dollars, the duty must be paid as soon as the return is delivered in by the landing officers. From 200 to 2000 dollars in value two months are allowed for the payment; from 2000 to 4000 dollars, three months; from 4000 to 6000 dollars, four months; from 6000 to 8000 dollars, five months, and on amounts exceeding that sum, six months, the Intendencia or Board of Revenue reserving to themselves the right of enlarging the last-named period for payment when the value of the cargo is considerable.

Spanish goods imported in a Spanish ship have an advantage over other goods in the fixing for the value, by which the period for the payment of the duties is regulated, as they are taken 75 per cent lower than other goods. For instance, in the first class Spanish goods to the value of 50 dollars only, are required to pay the duty at once, whereas other goods to the value of 200 dollars must pay the duty directly; in the second class, Spanish goods to the value of 500 dollars only, have two months' credit, whilst other goods to the amount of 2000 dollars must pay their duties in two months; in the next class, Spanish goods to the amount of 1000 dollars have three months' credit, but other goods to the amount of 4000 dollars must pay their duties at the same period, and so on with the other classes.

The same credit is not allowed in the payment of the duties upon the exportation of the productions of the country as upon articles for importation, but they must be paid directly.

Spanish and foreign ships coming from abroad which may proceed from one approved port in the island to another, with the whole or part of their cargoes, shall be despatched with certificates referring to their manifests, and having on them the proper annotations of the goods landed at the first port (if any were landed), which must be produced at the port where they wish to discharge, going through the same formalities if they proceed to others as at the first port of entry, and paying at each the duties on that part of the cargo which may be landed there.

Foreign goods, which have paid the import duties, can be taken free by land or by water to all parts of the island with proper permits, without any necessity for the return of the permits.

The productions of the island can also be removed free from one port to another, but those who take them are obliged to deliver in returns of the permits.

Vessels coming from foreign ports to the island of Porto Rico ought to be careful in bringing a manifest with a clear specification of the contents of the cargo, with certificates of the shipment of the goods on board, signed by the Spanish consul at the port of shipment, if there should be one there, as they are very particular in requiring these documents in importing a cargo.

Tonnage Dues.—Spanish ships coming from the neighbouring islands pay five and a-half rials, or about two shillings and ninepence English, per ton; two rials, or about one shilling English, if from other foreign ports; and one rial, or about sixpence per ton if from a Spanish port.

Every ship under the American flag pays eight rials, or about four shillings English, per ton, and all other nations pay five and a-half rials, or about two shillings and ninepence English, per ton.

Every Spanish or foreign ship, although she may enter in ballast for the export a cargo, much or little, is subject to the whole duty of tonnage.

There is an addition also of one per cent upon all tonnage dues.

If Spanish or foreign ships proceed on their voyage from one port of the island to another, they pay the tonnage duty only at the first port.

Spanish or foreign ships which arrive in want of water or provisions, or to inquire the prices of goods, repair damages, or for other motives, shall not be charged any tonnage duty, but they must supply their wants as quickly as they can, and sail again from the port as soon as they are ready, taking care not to import any article, for if they do they become subject to the whole of the tonnage duty.

Anchorage and Harbour Dues.—Every ship coming to an anchor in the port is subject to a duty of two dollars for anchorage. The pilotage into San Juan is eighteen dollars, and there are besides the captains of the ports and interpreters' fees, the whole of the different charges amounting together to thirty-two dollars.

If a ship from abroad proceeds from one to other ports in the island, she must pay the anchorage and harbour dues at every port she enters.

Warehousing.—The port of San Juan is the only one in the island at present where foreign goods can be warehoused without payment of duty.

The goods are allowed to remain in bond twelve months, and when taken out two months more are allowed the merchants for the payment of the duties, provided, if Spanish goods, they are of the value of fifty dollars, or other goods of the value of 200 dollars, the duties must otherwise be paid when taken out of bond.

Goods warehoused without payment of duty, pay half per cent on the value on landing, which is paid by the importer, and half per cent on clearing, which is paid by the person who takes them out of bond, making together one per cent, which is the only charge, besides the expense of labour, landing, and shipping, and the goods are deposited in the government storehouses, which are fire-proof, and no charge is made for storehouse rent.

Regulations respecting the Coasting Trade of Porto Rico.—The coasting trade, which was confined to particular ports, can now be carried on between all the ports in

the island. No coasting vessel, despatched from one port of the island to another, is allowed on her passage to touch at any foreign port unless driven there by bad weather, and then it must be carefully ascertained that the cargo she has on board is the same as that which she shipped, and in the event of its being different it shall be confiscated, together with the vessel.

The coasting trade can be carried on in Spanish vessels only.

If a coasting vessel happens to touch at another point distinct from that for which she was despatched, and wishes to discharge the whole or part of her cargo there, it may be allowed upon the captain exhibiting the permits or documents with which he may have been furnished at his shipping port, and after the goods are landed receiving through his agent the corresponding return of permits, and having the requisite annotations made on his despatch.

Trade between Porto Rico and the Island of St. Thomas.—The importation into the Island of Porto Rico of goods coming from the Danish Island of St. Thomas, and those near it, can only take place at San Juan, Mayaguas, Ponce, Guayama, Areibo, Fajardo, Naquabo, Aquadilla, Humaçao, and Guayanilla, and in vessels which measure twenty tons.

Captains, when they leave St. Thomas, ought, before they take their departure, to have a manifest prepared giving the full contents of the cargo, with a full specification of the packages, boxes, &c., on board, and it should give the tonnage also of the vessel, and the person interested in the cargo should give the captain a sealed note for the head of the customs at the port to which she may be bound, expressing from whence the different articles, came and what each package contains, and certificates from the Spanish consul are required for the shipment of all the packages or there may be a difficulty in landing the goods, and at any rate no credit will be allowed upon the payment of the duties.

Particulars of the different Rates of Duties on Goods imported into Porto Rico.

A fixed duty of fifty-seven reals (Spanish money) on every quintal of *foreign* cordage imported in a foreign ship, thirty-four reals from foreign port in Spanish ship, twenty reals from Spanish port in Spanish ship.

In a Foreign Ship.

100 per cent ad valorem on foreign salt.

40 " " foreign flour.

36 " " refined sugar from foreign ports.

26 " " oil, liquors, woollen goods, hams, lard, butter, furniture, paper, pastes, as macaroni, &c., furniture, salt fish, cheese, anchovies (foreign).

20 " " cod fish, meats, and salt provisions, ironmongery, fruits, grain, cotton thread, and silk goods (foreign).

4 " " jewellery of gold and silver from foreign ports.

2 " " ditto, ditto from Spanish ports.

In a Spanish Ship.

32 per cent ad valorem on foreign flour.

18 " " refined sugar from foreign ports.

24 " " oil, liquors, woollen goods, hams, lard, butter, furniture, paper, pastes, as macaroni, &c., furniture, salt fish, cheese, anchovies (foreign).

14 " " cod fish, meats, and salt provisions, ironmongery, fruits, grain, cotton thread, and silk goods (foreign).

11 " " leeches from a Spanish port.

6 " " fruits, and goods, and merchandise from a Spanish port.

3 " " jewellery from foreign ports in Spanish ships.

Free.—Gold and silver in bullion and coined, steam-engines, and other machinery for the use of sugar-mills.

There is a duty of *one* per cent upon the *value* of the goods, also for making roads, and there is a duty called the balance of one per cent on the *amount of the duties*, and *one-quarter* per cent consulage upon the *value of the goods*, in addition to the above duties.

The war duty, a temporary tax, was taken off on the 1st of October last. It was a tax amounting to 500,000 dollars, imposed upon the island by the government of Spain, the 30th of January, 1838, to pay the expenses of the war.

The articles prohibited from importation are gunpowder and fire-arms, which can be only admitted under special permission.

Three-fourths of the duties to be paid in the Macaquino money of the country, and one-fourth in gold or Spanish dollars, both on exports and imports.

Particulars of the Duties on Exportation of Produce, &c., from Porto Rico.

In Foreign Ships.

20	per cent ad valorem on valuable woods and building timber to foreign ports.
5	„ „ spirits, cotton, hides, molasses, tobacco, and the other productions of the island, except cattle and wood.
2	„ „ silver in bullion and coined, for foreign ports.

In Spanish Ships.

12	per cent ad valorem on valuable woods and building timber to foreign ports.
4	„ „ ditto, ditto to Spanish ports.
3	„ „ spirits, cotton, sugar, coffee, hides, molasses, tobacco, and the other productions of the island, except cattle and wood to foreign ports.
1	„ „ spirits, cotton, hides, molasses, tobacco, and the other productions of the island, except cattle and wood to Spanish ports.
1	„ „ gold in bullion and money to foreign ports.

The Duties on the Exportation of Sugar and Coffee from this Island.

- Those duties will henceforth be as follows, viz. :—

Three rials (round money) upon every case of sugar of four hundred pounds weight, in a foreign ship.

Two rials (round money) on the same quantity exported in a Spanish ship.

Four per cent on the value of coffee exported in a foreign ship.

Two ditto, ditto, ditto Spanish ship.

- *Free.*—Gold and silver in bullion and money to Spanish ports.

The duty on cattle was taken off by the government of Porto Rico on the 19th of November last.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

THE exports of British manufactures to Cuba was carried on to a very great extent before 1809, when they were absolutely prohibited by law. Since that period the trade had increased in proportion.

DECLARED Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba and Porto Rico, in each Year from 1827 to 1846. A small part of these Goods were Exported to some of the other Foreign West Indies, Hayti excepted.

Y E A R S.	Value.	Y E A R S.	Value.
	£		£
1827.....	619,378	1834.....	913,005
1828.....	569,728	1835.....	787,043
1829.....	672,176	1836.....	987,122
1830.....	618,029	1837.....	891,713
1831.....	663,531	1838.....	1,025,892
1832.....	633,700	1839.....	891,826
1833.....	677,228	1840.....	863,520

VALUE of British Manufactures, Exported to Cuba and Porto Rico, through the British West Indies.

Y E A R S.	Cotton. Manufactures.	Lanens.	Woolens.	Hardwares.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL VAL
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1832.....	65,265	38,612	2849	6,984	6,555	120,265
1833.....	61,213	28,911	3849	7,965	11,320	118,271
1834.....	76,591	31,637	2885	9,210	12,801	156,127
1835.....	85,217	29,840	4632	8,250	23,009	140,978
1836.....	49,833	21,061	4125	7,216	18,106	104,671
1837.....	70,139	33,886	1303	16,100	14,700	133,128
1838.....	52,711	33,897	2027	8,064	11,428	108,200
1839.....	68,689	29,775	919	6,698	18,850	124,931
1840.....	46,969	32,869	508	487	14,705	95,536

See detailed tables of exports from United Kingdom to Cuba, &c., hereafter in Miscellaneous Statements.

CHAPTER XII.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

FRANCE possesses in the West Indies exclusive of Cayenne, or French Guayana, the Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique.

These possessions have for some time engaged most laudable attention, especially with reference to the slave population, on which subject great merit is due to the Duke of Broglie.

Guadaloupe consists of two islands, divided by Salt River, about five miles long, and twenty to forty fathoms wide, with sufficient depth for vessels of from forty to sixty tons. The eastern is called Grande-terre, western Basse-terre, or Guadaloupe; both about 534 square miles, or 341,760 statute acres; length of Grande-terre thirty-six miles, breadth of ditto twelve miles; length of Basse-terre thirty-five miles, breadth of ditto eighteen miles. Basse-terre is covered with mountains and hills of volcanic origin; the highest part, near the southern extremity, has a volcano, La Souffrière, rising to the elevation of about 5108 feet. It has no regular crater, but smoke issues out of three or four places. Not far from the

sea, south-west of the volcano, a spring rises out of the sea of boiling hot water. It is well watered by springs and rivers. Grande-terre is generally low, in few places above 1000 or 1500 feet high. It is not of volcanic formation, the elevated hills consist chiefly of coral rocks; it has neither streams nor springs of fresh water, and the soil is sandy, and much less fertile than Basse-terre. Point à Pitre is built near the southern entrance of the Salt River, on low ground; the harbour of Le Petit Cul de Sac is sheltered, and the anchorage is good. Population about 16,000. Basse-terre, Guadeloupe, is built within an unsheltered roadstead, with indifferent anchorage. It is unsafe during the hurricane season. The town extends along the shore, but not far inland, owing to a mountain rising almost abruptly from the shore. It is well built, and is situated in the more productive part of the island. Population about 7500.

MARIE GALANTE is about twelve miles long, and five to nine miles wide; area sixty British square miles, 38,400 acres. The hills towards the southern extremity are of no great elevation, and are covered with trees; on their summits there is generally a verdant plateau. In the northern districts, the hills rise higher; and towards the eastern coast, they terminate near the sea in high and precipitous rocky cliffs. Parallel to the low northern shores there extends a narrow lagoon about eight miles long, separated from the sea by a narrow bank of sand. The capital is GRANDBOURG, a small, but neat place.

Within these mountainous rocks, nine miles south-east of Basse-terre, called *Saintes*, there is a safe harbour. The *Saintes* consist of lofty and steep peaks, some of which are united by flat ground, and ridges of inferior elevation; others are entirely separated by the sea. The products are coffee and cotton.

DESEADA, or DESIRADA, a small island two leagues east of Guadeloupe rises with a steep ascent, and then spreads into a tableland of limestone rocks, in which caverns occur. It is without water.

The population of these islands on the 21st of December, 1836, consisted of males; 60,794; females, 66,780, total, 127,574.

Of the above there were—

PROVINCES.	Free.	Slaves.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.
n Guadeloupe.....	26,168	81,642	107,810
Marie Galante.....	3,072	10,116	13,188
Saintes.....	570	569	1,139
Desirada.....	498	1,070	1,568
St. Martin (French part).....	944	2,925	3,869
* Total.....	31,252	96,322	127,574

Average proportion of births and deaths to the population—one birth for every fifty slaves, twenty-eight free; one death for every forty-four slaves, thirty-four free.

The average quantity of rain that falls in the year is calculated at about eighty-six inches. The difference in the quantity, between a dry and wet season, is about thirteen inches. In the course of the year, the greatest number of days

on which rain falls, during five years was, 223, and the smallest number 179. The greatest quantity of rain falls from the middle of July to the middle of October; the remaining nine months are comparatively dry.*

The area of Guadeloupe and its dependencies is constituted as follows in English acres: Guadeloupe, 339,160 acres; Marie Galante, 37,900 acres; Saintes, 3,102 acres; Desirada, 10,695 acres; St. Martin (French part), 13,266 acres; total, 404,123, or 631 square miles.

GUADALOUPE and its dependencies are divided into three *arrondissements*, six cantons, and twenty-four communes (part of the island of St. Martin which lies to the *northward* of St. Christopher, forming one of the latter).

AREA in hectares.

PROVINCES	Total surface, hectares.	Cultivated, hectares.	Pasturage, hectares.	Woods, hectares.	Uncultivated hectares.
Guadeloupe.....	138,212	38,004	10,801	20,528	59,879
Marie Galante.....		4,109	3,201	1,026	6,106
Desada.....	330	629	457	121	3,121
The Saintes.....	256	162	89	102	813
Port of St. Martin.....	371	1,811	241	671	2,615
Total.		41,745	23,789	23,141	72,838

The two small rivers, the Goyave and the Lezarde, are navigable for boats, and facilitate the shipment of produce.

The productions of these islands are, sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cotton, cocoa, and small quantities of cloves and tobacco. The quantities of these articles produced in 1835 were:—Sugar 79,937,530 lbs.; molasses, 1,431,384 gallons; rum, 474,763 gallons; coffee, 2,209,618 lbs.; cotton, 177,020 lbs.; cocoa, 61,649 lbs.; cloves, 759 lbs.; tobacco, 8310 lbs.

* The government of Guadeloupe and its dependencies is vested in a governor, a privy council composed of six members, three of whom are appointed *ex-officio*, and a colonial council of thirty members, elected by the owners of landed property in the island. The metropolitan interests of the colony are intrusted to two delegates in Paris, who are elected by the colonial council, and form part of the colonial committee of seven members, who advise with the central governments. The internal affairs are managed by municipal councils.—(*See Martinique.*)

MARTINIQUE.—The French geologists class Martinique with those islands which are entirely of volcanic formation. Masses of volcanic rocks rise in the interior to a great elevation. Mount Pelée is nearly 4450 feet high, and the summits of Les Pitons-de-Carbet, are said to be higher. Six extinct volcanoes occur, the craters of one of which is of vast breadth and depth. The volcanic rocks extend in most parts from the mountain to the sea; which latter form numerous and deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks irregular broad fertile valleys occur. About two-fifths of the surface of the island is under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with trees, or occupied by naked rock or disintegrated pumice-stone. When the latter is mixed with mould, both constitute a most fertile soil. The mountain slopes are in

most parts covered with primeval forest. In other parts the slopes are cultivated to the height of about 1400 feet perpendicular. Numerous streams flow down from the mountains. Near the southern end there is a small salt lake. This island produces sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The valleys on the west side, or Basse-terre, are more extensive, fertile, and level than those in the eastern called Cabes-terre. Of the numerous harbours, Cul de Sac Royal is an admirable port, on the shores of which stands Fort Royal, the residence of the French governor. Population about 10,000. The CAPITAL is ST. PIERRE, the largest and best built town in the Lesser Antilles. The houses are four to five stories high, built in the style of European architecture. The streets are regular, and the shops are numerous and well supplied. Population about 20,000. Small streams run down the centre of the paved streets, which are lighted at night by lamps. It has some churches, a botanic garden, and is strongly fortified. Fort Trinité, on the eastern coast, stands in the bay of the same name. It has a considerable trade. Population about 6000. There are many other harbours, but they have, on the east side especially, intricate entrances.

The number of the population of Martinique in 1836 was as follows:—

Free males, 17,419; females, 20,536; total, 37,955. Slaves, males, 37,584; females, 40,492; total, 78,076. Total, free and slaves, males, 55,003; females, 61,028; total, 116,031.

The whites are not distinguished from the free black and coloured persons, but it is estimated that they amounted to about 9000, and that of the other 29,000 free persons, 17,579 had been manumitted in the five preceding years, and from 1836 to 1842, there were manumitted 3534 slaves.

The proportions of births, deaths, and marriages, among the different classes of the population are:—

Births, whites and free black and coloured, 1 in 29; deaths, 1 in 37; marriages, 1 in 137. Slaves, births, 1 in 32; deaths, 1 in 35; marriages, 221 in 5577.

The climate is humid. From observations during six years, the greatest number of rainy days in the year was 238, and the least number 223. The quantity of rain which falls during the year averages eighty-four inches; the difference between a dry and a wet year does not exceed thirteen inches. The greatest rains fall between the middle of July and the middle of October; during the other months showers are frequent. The heat is tempered by the sea breezes.

The area of Martinique is estimated at 98,782 hectares, or about 244,348 English acres; one-third computed as level, and two-thirds as mountainous. Some of the rivers or streams are navigated by boats for a short distance.

Great improvement in the culture of the sugar-cane has taken place in this island of late years, and in 1835 it was estimated that 38,320 hectares were under

culture, that savannah and pasture lands occupied 21,772 hectares, woods and forests 23,357 hectares, and unproductive lands 15,303 hectares.

In 1836 there were three earthenware and tile factories, and ten lime-kilns, employing 352 slaves; and a number of hands, both free and bond, are employed in fishing; and between 400 and 500 in navigation and the coasting trade.

OFFICIAL Account given of the Distribution of the Cultivated Lands, their Produce, &c., in 1836:—

ARTICLE.	Hectares cultivated.	Produce.	Quantity.
	hectares.		
Sugar Cane..	23,777	{ Raw Sugar... Do. Syrup and Molasses.. Rum.....	33,060,800 kil. 198,780 do. 6,230,139 litres. 1,869,920 do. 602,807 kil. 18,705 do. 125,610 do.
Coffee..	2,917		
Cotton..	249		
Cocoa..	461		
Corn, &c..	12,706		Value 2,886,831 francs.
Mulberry.....	4		
	40,117		

On which 55,421 slaves were employed whose value is estimated at 1500, and 1000 francs each.

On the 1st of January, 1836, the number of beasts of burden and other stock upon the island was 38,034, valued at 12,324,230 francs, or 513,509*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

The number of mills employed in the manufacture of sugar was, in 1826, water-mills, 183; wind, 27; cattle, 211; total 421: in 1834, steam additional 13; total, 434.

Martinique is divided into the arrondissements of Fort Royal and St. Pierre, fourteen cantons and twenty-six communes. It has a military force of about 2000 men, besides a militia of about 4000. There are three schools of mutual instruction, two in the capital, and one at St. Pierre, and there are primary schools in every commune, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions.

The public expenditure of the island, in 1837, was estimated at 4,387,866 francs, the receipts to meet which amounted to only 2,260,711 francs. The difference falls on the French treasury.

Justice is administered by a court royal, two assize courts, and two inferior tribunals. Besides the towns already named there are Marin, with 3000 inhabitants; Lamentin, with 8900 inhabitants; and Rivière Salée, 2300 inhabitants. There are also about twenty villages in the island.

Fort Royal is the seat of government, and St. Pierre the maritime capital.

Government.—The administration is under a governor and a privy council of seven members. A colonial council of thirty members is elected for five years, by whites paying 300 francs, or 12*l.* per annum direct taxes, or possessing property in the colony worth 1200*l.*; it authorises the levying of taxes for internal purposes; advises the governor and privy council in all matters which it considers useful to the colony. The colonial council elects two agents to represent the colony in Paris, and to form part of a committee of agents for all the French colonies.

STATISTICS OF THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

French Guyana, population, Canton of Cayenne, 3854 free; 14,941 slaves; total, 18,795 inhabitants. Canton of Senamary, 1202 free; 1651 slaves; total, 2853 inhabitants. Total population, 5506 free; 16,592 slaves; total, 22,098. •

AGRICULTURE and Produce of French Guayana in 1840.

PRODUCTS.	Hectares. number.	Rural Habitations. number.	Slaves Em- ployed in Agriculture. number.	PRODUCTS.	Quantity.	Gross Value fr.	Estimated Exportation of Agriculture. fr.
Sugar canes	1,363	28	3,489	Sugar.....	2,383,100 kil.	1,309,585	463,528
Coffee.....	209	14	217	Syrup of molasses..	750,707 lit.		
Cotton.....	2,303	71	2,591	Tafia.....	205,850		
Cacao.....	192	11	259	Coffee.....	32,920 kil.	101,137	26,033
Pimento.....	1,000	39	1,477	Cotton.....	171,780 „	303,254	75,817
Rocou.....	2,490	131	3,732	Cacao.....	45,125 „	31,589	7,894
Pepper.....	32	3	92	Pimento.....	170,060 „	319,977	87,494
Cinnamon.....	10	..	..	Rocou.....	576,285 „	546,511	136,824
Nutmegs.....	2	..	..	Pepper.....	2,060 „	2,539	631
Food.....	3,846	93	204	Cinnamon.....	520 „	820	205
				Nutmegs.....	92 „	493	123
				Food.....	..	3,508,415	877,103
Total.....	11,447	390	12,251	Total.....	..	6,157,323	1,675,159

Besides the agricultural habitations, there were 72 hattes, 7 wood or building-yards, and 5 brick-kilns, which employed 721 slaves, making a total of 12,975 slaves attached to agriculture, &c.

Value of lands under cultivation.....	francs.
Value of buildings and machinery.....	5,564,400
Value of slaves.....	7,086,500
Value of live stock.....	19,462,500
	1,073,440

Total value..... 33,186,940 or,

Sterling £ 1,327,454

LIVE Stock in 1838.

	Head.	Approximate Value.	
		Per Head.	TOTAL.
		fr.	VALUE.
Horses.....	126	500	63,000
Asses.....	26	100	2,600
Mules.....	80	500	40,000
Stallions.....	74	500	37,000
Cows.....	6,073	120	728,760
Bulls and oxen.....	1,734	150	260,100
Calves.....	656	50	32,800
Heifers.....	762	50	38,100
Pigs.....	1,798	20	35,960
Rams and sheep.....	823	30	24,690
Total.....	12,756	..	1,205,010

SUGARS Imported into France from Guadeloupe, Martinique, Bourbon, and Cayenne.

Y E A R S.	Imported.	Entered for Con- sumption.	Duties Levied.
	kilog.	kilog.	fr.
1831.....	87,872,000	81,280,000	38,807,000
1832.....	77,308,000	82,248,000	39,258,000
1833.....	75,597,000	69,919,000	33,058,000
1834.....	83,049,000	66,475,000	31,533,000
1835.....	84,250,000	69,340,000	32,932,000
1836.....	79,320,000	66,189,000	31,494,000
1837.....	66,536,000	66,490,000	31,534,000
1838.....	86,993,000	68,147,000	31,798,000
1839.....	87,665,000	71,613,000	29,090,000
1840.....	75,844,000	78,445,000	28,863,000
Decennial average	80,414,000	72,015,000	32,637,000
1841.....	83,819,000	74,515,000	31,720,000

NAVIGATION between France and Guadeloupe.

Y E A R S	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1831.....	194	47,772	193	47,623	380	95,395
1832.....	184	45,178	179	42,098	354	87,276
1833.....	159	39,163	121	31,656	280	70,821
1834.....	167	44,343	168	44,025	335	88,368
1835.....	163	41,576	174	44,615	337	86,191
1836.....	163	42,575	156	43,267	319	85,872
1837.....	115	29,629	130	33,050	245	63,579
1838.....	142	35,672	149	36,751	291	70,423
1839.....	175	38,814	141	33,319	316	72,133
1840.....	131	29,420	148	41,914	279	61,364
Decennial average.....	159	39,214	155	39,228	314	78,442
1841.....	140	31,107	179	43,235	319	71,342

OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Guadeloupe.

Y E A R S.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
1831.....	26,181,000	23,910,000	12,143,000	12,817,000	38,327,000	36,727,000
1832.....	23,467,000	21,328,000	22,908,000	22,191,000	46,375,000	46,810,000
1833.....	21,161,000	19,371,000	12,296,000	12,356,000	33,457,000	31,607,000
1834.....	21,556,000	18,380,000	11,385,000	11,386,000	38,941,000	32,776,000
1835.....	23,738,000	18,806,000	16,508,000	16,162,000	40,246,000	35,168,000
1836.....	23,641,000	18,687,000	20,201,000	19,945,000	44,847,000	38,632,000
1837.....	17,226,000	18,251,000	17,615,000	17,578,000	34,851,000	35,829,000
1838.....	21,512,000	17,046,000	15,193,000	15,018,000	36,705,000	32,064,000
1839.....	25,276,000	18,707,000	14,726,000	14,560,000	40,002,000	33,267,000
1840.....	20,433,000	20,769,000	16,807,000	16,431,000	37,140,000	37,200,000
Decennial average.....	22,700,000	19,827,000	16,279,000	16,182,000	38,979,000	36,060,000
1841.....	20,415,000	15,792,000	17,377,000	17,357,000	37,822,000	33,149,000

PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between France and Guadeloupe, in the Years 1839, 1840, 1841.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	GENERAL TRADE			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Sugar.....	24,165,000	18,746,000	18,866,000	17,104,000	19,365,000	11,292,000
Coffee.....	794,000	958,000	780,000	798,000	720,000	687,000
Dye and cabinet woods.....	203,000	142,000	205,000	164,000	144,000	274,000
Rum and tafia.....	366,000	120,000	182,000	247,000	136,000	177,000
Cotton wool.....	310,000	96,000	145,000	195,000	145,000	150,000
Hides, untanned.....	45,000	46,000	54,000	53,000	46,000	84,000
Copper, pure, of first fusion.....	30,000	39,000	37,000	30,000	30,000	37,000
Cocoa.....	21,500	15,000	15,000	18,000	15,000	14,000
Sweetmeats and preserves, &c.....	36,000	53,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cassia, unprepared.....	2,000	13,000	....	1,000	2,000	....
Anatto.....	217,000	....	....	49,000	....	....
Tobacco, leaf.....	23,000	....	....	....	....	....
Iron cables.....	12,000	....	4,000	9,000	....	2,000
Tortoiseshell.....	8,000	15,000	2,000	8,000	12,000	2,000
Other articles.....	45,000	60,000	56,000	24,000	46,000	50,000
Total value of imports.....	25,276,000	20,333,000	20,445,000	18,707,000	20,769,000	15,792,000

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.	
	1839.	1840.	1841.	1840.	1841.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Tissues of cotton.....	3,706,000	4,871,000	4,637,000	3,704,000	4,868,000
" of flax or hemp.....	1,563,000	2,123,000	2,201,000	1,553,000	2,123,000
" of silk.....	215,000	307,000	335,000	193,000	307,000
" of wool.....	225,000	389,000	424,000	225,000	389,000
Hides, tanned.....	1,391,000	991,000	550,000	1,391,000	670,000
Wines.....	492,000	819,000	859,000	492,000	819,000
Brandy and liqueurs.....	59,000	101,000	153,000	59,000	201,000
Wheatmeal.....	620,000	685,000	811,000	620,000	811,000
Instruments and manufactures of metal.....	228,000	616,000	630,000	228,000	605,000
Butter, salt.....	435,000	388,000	495,000	435,000	388,000
Cod-fish.....	578,000	419,000	454,000	561,000	419,000
Mules.....	257,000	185,000	424,000	237,000	785,000
Olive oil.....	677,000	589,000	370,000	607,000	589,000
Wax, prepared, and candles.....	289,000	254,000	261,000	289,000	293,000
Pottery, glasswares, &c.....	152,000	231,000	261,000	152,000	231,000
Salt meat.....	385,000	477,000	217,000	381,000	477,000
Goods for use.....	276,000	300,000	230,000	276,000	300,000
Medicines.....	145,000	193,000	202,000	145,000	193,000
Haberdashery.....	42,000	186,000	180,000	42,000	161,000
Paper, and paper manufactures.....	90,000	123,000	161,000	90,000	123,000
Perfumery.....	83,000	211,000	161,000	83,000	214,000
Wood.....	180,000	121,000	141,000	180,000	121,000
Bread of animals.....	57,000	101,000	30,000	57,000	104,000
Casks, empty.....	558,000	16,000	14,000	558,000	16,000
Jewellery.....	168,000	98,000	480,000	160,000	98,000
Colours.....	152,000	97,000	123,000	153,000	97,000
Materials.....	117,000	80,000	152,000	117,000	89,000
Other articles.....	1,585,000	1,799,000	1,982,000	1,549,000	1,962,000
Total value of exports.....	4,726,000	16,807,000	17,377,000	14,560,000	16,431,000

COMMERCE OF MARTINIQUE.

Staple Products — Sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton.

AVERAGE of Four Years' Produce of Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, between 1832 and 1835, inclusive.

SUGAR.		Molasses and Syrup.	Rum.
Raw.	Refined.		
kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	litres.	litres.
29,298,716	121,190	8,851,873	1,950,204

QUANTITIES and Value of the Principal Articles Exported in 1836.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
		francs.
Raw sugar..... kil.	22,994,751	13,796,852
Molasses..... litres	2,483,583	500,962
Raw cocoa..... kil.	133,727	120,354
Coffee..... do.	519,507	831,238
Dyewoods..... do.	1,289,018	253,679
Rum..... litres	144,957	86,266
Cassia..... kil.	53,006	79,524
Copper..... do.	40,547	81,094
Coin, gold and silver.....		415,180
Other articles.....		252,289
Total.		16,423,438
		or, £684,309 10s.

Value of imports in the same year 19,480,398 francs.

In that year 358 French Vessels, of the aggregate burden of 48,801 tons entered, and 353 left the ports of the island, in addition to 495 foreign vessels entered, and 487 cleared out.

NAVIGATION between France and Martinique.

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1831.....	136	35,037	134	40,986	290	76,003
1832.....	137	35,800	147	38,240	284	73,440
1833.....	114	28,823	98	25,734	212	54,257
1834.....	127	32,504	182	38,931	279	71,435
1835.....	133	33,164	150	37,715	283	70,879
1836.....	125	31,928	115	31,214	240	63,142
1837.....	106	27,575	150	33,128	230	60,703
1838.....	114	27,030	144	33,972	258	61,002
1839.....	124	27,556	136	31,487	260	59,043
1840.....	108	24,584	128	27,465	236	52,079
Decennial average }	122	30,310	136	33,889	258	64,199
1841.....	122	28,521	139	33,554	264	62,075

OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Martinique.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
1831.....	18,992,000	17,454,000	12,638,000	13,649,000	31,630,000	31,103,000
1832.....	16,403,000	16,956,000	21,250,000	19,261,000	37,662,000	36,217,000
1833.....	14,762,000	13,270,000	12,438,000	12,399,000	27,200,000	25,669,000
1834.....	17,230,000	13,001,000	14,465,000	14,480,000	31,695,000	27,481,000
1835.....	16,244,000	14,181,000	16,710,000	16,699,000	32,954,000	30,840,000
1836.....	15,329,000	13,175,000	15,656,000	15,068,000	31,085,000	28,241,000
1837.....	13,128,000	12,513,000	17,308,000	17,283,000	30,736,000	29,786,000
1838.....	17,112,000	12,020,000	15,591,000	15,496,000	32,706,000	27,516,000
1839.....	17,277,000	14,104,000	16,507,000	16,396,000	33,784,000	30,470,000
1840.....	15,390,000	14,501,000	20,955,000	20,869,000	36,345,000	35,770,000
Decennial average }	16,227,000	14,158,000	16,353,000	16,153,000	32,580,000	30,311,000
1841.....	16,664,000	14,545,000	18,330,000	18,315,000	34,994,000	32,860,000

PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between France and Martinique, in the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Sugar.....	15,481,000	13,445,000	11,670,000	12,840,000	19,416,000	13,000,000
Coffee.....	351,000	676,000	430,000	348,000	465,000	414,000
Dyewoods.....	300,000	316,000	339,000	330,000	303,000	365,000
Rum and Taffia.....	271,000	116,000	284,000	190,000	151,000	214,000
Cassia, unprepared.....	251,000	102,000	221,000	5,000	13,000	4,000
Vanilla.....	1,000	76,000	194,000	1,000	....	25,000
Hides untanned.....	54,000	124,000	156,000	56,000	99,000	147,000
Cocoa.....	131,000	135,000	126,000	121,000	124,000	93,000
Copper of first fusion.....	105,000	92,000	72,000	105,000	107,000	72,000
Old iron, &c.....	5,000	34,000	43,000	....	31,000	43,000
Tortoiseshell.....	11,000	12,000	15,000	7,000	12,000	12,000
Sweetmeats, preserves, &c.....	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000
Goldsmiths' sweepings.....	29,000	0,000	9,000	29,000	0,000	10,000
Cotton-wool, &c.....	107,000	105,000	....	17,000	115,000	....
Brass, raw.....	....	8,000	....	....	1,000	....
Tin.....	6,000	2,000	1,000	6,000	2,000	1,000
Lead.....	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Other articles.....	89,000	60,000	88,000	....	37,000	123,000
Total value of imports.....	17,277,000	15,386,000	16,664,000	14,104,000	14,901,000	14,545,000

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1835	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Tissues of cotton.....	1,164,000	6,139,000	4,302,000	1,162,000	6,132,000	4,302,000
— of flax or hemp.....	2,186,000	3,097,000	2,502,000	2,180,000	3,097,000	2,502,000
— of wool.....	102,000	483,000	448,000	162,000	393,000	448,000
— of silk.....	390,000	427,000	425,000	387,000	427,000	425,000
Wines.....	722,000	1,063,000	1,139,000	722,000	1,063,000	1,139,000
Hides, tanned.....	1,000,000	1,134,000	1,001,000	1,000,000	1,134,000	1,004,000
Olive oil.....	907,000	1,220,000	680,000	907,000	1,220,000	680,000
Salt meat.....	627,000	391,000	545,000	627,000	391,000	540,000
Pottery, glasswares, &c.....	223,000	317,000	395,000	223,000	317,000	495,000
Jewellery, &c.....	100,000	191,000	155,000	151,000	191,000	455,000
Works in metal.....	281,000	421,000	451,000	280,000	417,000	451,000
Wheat-meal.....	730,000	806,000	550,000	730,000	806,000	500,000
Candle.....	586,000	720,000	417,000	426,000	720,000	387,000
Butter, salt.....	316,000	377,000	387,000	646,000	377,000	387,000
Perfumery.....	211,000	316,000	326,000	241,000	316,000	326,000
Cod-fish.....	218,000	208,000	281,000	245,000	208,000	281,000
Haberdashery.....	204,000	193,000	268,000	201,000	193,000	268,000
Mules.....	375,000	218,000	225,000	375,000	218,000	229,000
Medicines.....	136,000	207,000	185,000	136,000	207,000	185,000
Goods for use.....	168,000	283,000	170,000	168,000	283,000	170,000
Paper and paper manufac- tures.....	158,000	181,000	152,000	158,000	181,000	152,000
Wood.....	101,000	98,000	71,000	101,000	98,000	79,000
Soap.....	173,000	281,000	63,000	173,000	281,000	63,000
Thread of hemp and flax....	46,000	167,000	51,000	35,000	107,000	54,000
Materials.....	112,000	67,000	116,000	107,000	67,000	116,000
Other articles.....	1,937,000	2,104,000	2,648,000	1,814,000	2,032,000	2,638,000
Total Value of exports...	10,707,000	9,655,000	18,330,000	16,366,000	20,869,000	18,315,000

NAVIGATION between France and Cayenne.

YEARS	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
	number	number	number	number	number	number
1831.....	23	1056	27	1158	50	8,511
1832.....	21	4391	21	3903	45	8,208
1833.....	23	1185	17	3251	19	7,736
1834.....	17	3325	16	3269	33	6,564
1835.....	22	1336	23	4767	45	9,103
1836.....	28	6121	29	6101	57	12,325
1837.....	24	5168	26	5917	50	11,085
1838.....	21	5099	27	5239	51	10,338
1839.....	20	3786	24	4366	44	8,152
1840.....	26	4118	27	4130	53	8,578
Decennial.....	23	4481	24	4600	47	9,083
1841.....	26	4315	27	4169	53	8,754

OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Cayenne.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade	Special Trade	General Trade	Special Trade	General Trade	Special Trade
	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
1831.....	2,127,000	1,579,000	1,737,000	1,753,000	4,161,500	3,332,000
1832.....	2,001,000	1,679,700	2,027,000	1,945,000	4,026,000	3,617,000
1833.....	2,158,000	1,785,000	2,273,000	2,197,000	4,431,000	3,982,000
1834.....	2,250,000	1,655,000	2,157,000	2,075,000	4,407,000	3,710,000
1835.....	2,679,000	1,871,000	2,027,000	2,001,000	4,706,000	3,872,000
1836.....	3,051,000	1,988,000	2,759,000	2,675,000	5,810,000	4,663,000
1837.....	2,762,000	1,678,000	3,089,000	3,089,000	5,861,000	4,767,000
1838.....	2,735,000	1,531,000	3,417,000	3,391,000	6,132,000	4,922,000
1839.....	2,821,000	1,262,000	2,816,000	2,682,000	5,636,000	3,911,000
1840.....	3,645,000	2,116,000	2,643,000	2,637,000	6,288,000	4,783,000
Decennial average.....	2,653,000	1,715,000	2,496,000	2,441,000	5,199,000	4,159,000
1841.....	3,138,000	1,927,000	2,508,000	2,437,000	5,916,000	4,361,000

PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between France and Cayenne, in the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Cloves.....	539,000	335,000	1,060,000	84,000	53,000	117,000
Annatto.....	961,000	1,220,000	911,000	218,000	331,000	420,000
Sugar.....	736,000	1,287,000	878,000	475,000	1,289,000	728,000
Cotton wool.....	317,000	349,000	305,000	219,000	53,000	393,000
Wood, exotic.....	195,000	61,000	182,000	151,000	55,000	141,000
Coffee.....	18,000	258,000	18,000	19,000	33,000	20,000
Curiosities.....	19,000	27,000	15,000	6,000	27,000	15,000
Hides, untanned.....	6,000	76,000	11,000	5,000	7,000	28,000
Copper, pure, of first fusion.....	5,000	3,000	10,000	9,000	4,000	11,000
Rum and tafia.....	10,000	4,000	10,000	3,000	2,000	10,000
Pepper.....	4,000	5,000	1,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
Cocoa.....	5,000	3,000	1,000	11,000		
Caoutchouc.....	2,000	....	30,000	7,000	237,000	26,000
Other articles.....	8,000	20,000	....	....
Total value of imports.....	2,825,000	3,615,000	3,438,000	1,262,000	2,146,000	1,927,000

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Tissues of cotton.....	778,000	596,000	515,000	779,000	506,000	515,000
" flax and hemp.....	405,000	258,000	231,000	405,000	258,000	231,000
Hides, tanned.....	93,000	111,000	187,000	93,000	111,000	187,000
Wines.....	163,000	289,000	168,000	159,000	289,000	168,000
Tissues of wool.....	165,000	110,000	173,000	163,000	110,000	153,000
Goods for use.....	171,000	111,000	112,000	171,000	111,000	112,000
Salt meat.....	60,000	99,000	7,000	58,000	99,000	75,000
Wheatmeal.....	12,000	60,000	71,000	35,000	60,000	65,000
Pottery, glasswares, &c.....	39,000	49,000	58,000	39,000	49,000	58,000
Olive oil.....	100,000	51,000	51,000	19,000	51,000	46,000
Brandy and liqueurs.....	28,000	33,000	46,000	21,000	33,000	42,000
Tissues of silk.....	60,000	24,000	42,000	60,000	24,000	42,000
Butter, salt.....	29,000	26,000	31,000	29,000	26,000	31,000
Mats.....	7,000	151,000	32,000	7,000	151,000	32,000
Wax, manufactured, and candles.....	26,000	21,000	31,000	26,000	24,000	31,000
Medicines.....	31,000	25,000	28,000	31,000	25,000	27,000
Lime.....	9,000	22,000	27,000	9,000	22,000	27,000
Essence of meat, &c.....	26,000	21,000	18,000	26,000	21,000	18,000
Paper and paper manufactures.....	....	49,000	17,000	....	49,000	17,000
Fish.....	21,000	14,000	17,000	19,000	14,000	17,000
Jewellery, &c.....	15,000	45,000	15,000	10,000	45,000	15,000
Perfumery.....	14,000	21,000	10,000	14,000	21,000	10,000
Wood.....	1,000	18,000	6,000	1,000	18,000	6,000
Oil, seed.....	3,000	5,000	11,000	3,000	5,000	11,000
Casks, empty.....	56,000	1,000	1,000	56,000	1,000	1,000
Arms.....	37,000	20,000	17,000	33,000	20,000	8,000
Materials.....	34,000	32,000	4,000	34,000	32,000	4,000
Soap.....	28,000	10,000	11,000	28,000	10,000	11,000
Salt.....	10,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	2,000	2,000
Other articles.....	367,000	306,000	482,000	341,000	300,000	467,000
Total value of exports.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,682,000	2,637,000	2,437,000			

NAVIGATION between France and the French Establishments of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1831	318	30,715	328	42,489	646	82,204
1832	365	40,472	371	49,884	734	99,356
1833	371	48,695	473	67,194	844	115,889
1834	425	57,325	440	58,613	865	110,938
1835	419	68,596	608	65,310	1,027	133,906
1836	469	65,135	491	58,957	972	124,092
1837	503	70,573	573	86,308	1,076	156,971
1838	533	69,483	604	80,314	1,137	149,797
1839	489	64,542	574	75,152	1,063	139,694
1840	467	66,496	509	62,881	996	129,367
Decennial average..	449	60,002	487	64,219	936	124,221
1841	476	64,613	472	59,169	948	123,782

OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Saint-Pierre and Miquelon and the Fisheries.

Y E A R S.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade.	Special Trade	General Trade.	Special Trade	General Trade.	Special Trade.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
1831	6,701,000		179,000	394,000	7,180,000	7,002,000
1832			3,428,000	2,718,000	0,726,000	10,014,000
1833	7,307,000		4,804,000	4,800,000	2,501,000	12,401,000
1834		0.	4,957,000	4,814,000	2,607,000	12,450,000
1835	7,116,000	7,116,0	4,953,000	4,595,000	12,099,000	11,711,000
1836	7,520,000	7,665,0	5,423,000	3,618,000	2,943,000	11,283,000
1837	11,613,000	11,437,0	4,797,000	4,103,000	6,410,000	15,560,000
1838	12,221,000	12,175,000	5,679,000	5,601,000	7,903,000	17,776,000
1839	13,616,000	13,675,000	5,776,000	5,678,000	9,422,000	19,353,000
1840	13,144,000	13,447,000	5,457,000	5,022,000	8,901,000	18,469,000
Decennial average	9,191,000	9,468,000	4,575,000	4,134,000	14,069,000	13,602,000
1841	13,923,000	13,584,000	4,986,000	4,103,000	18,909,000	17,687,000

PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between Saint-Pierre, &c., in the Years 1839 1840, and 1841.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
Cod fish.	7,113,000	6,731,000	6,929,000	7,143,000	6,735,000	6,654,000
Oil, whale.	4,136,000	4,133,000	4,677,000	4,130,000	4,271,000	4,677,000
— cod	1,343,000	1,078,000	998,000	1,383,000	1,076,000	992,000
Whalebone	683,000	757,000	804,000	685,000	774,000	804,000
Fish, other than cod	207,000	205,000	195,000	207,000	200,000	195,000
Blubber .....	..	55,000	126,000	..	217,000	126,000
Roef of cod and mackerel	60,000	34,000	58,000	60,000	33,000	58,000
Other articles	72,000	149,000	130,000	67,000	141,000	78,000
Total value of Imports..	13,616,000	13,444,000	13,923,000	13,675,000	13,447,000	13,584,000

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
Salt.....	1,468,000	1,542,000	1,371,000	1,468,000	1,428,000	1,250,000
Tissues of flax or hemp.....	535,000	553,000	566,000	535,000	537,000	566,000
— wool.....	101,000	118,000	65,000	98,000	118,000	65,000
Cordage.....	231,000	489,000	488,000	231,000	248,000	208,000
Bread and biscuit.....	314,000	267,000	304,000	311,000	267,000	301,000
Butter, salt.....	325,000	266,000	240,000	310,000	266,000	210,000
Salt meat.....	503,000	223,000	231,000	500,000	223,000	225,000
Haberdashery.....	301,000	540,000	203,000	304,000	531,000	135,000
Brandy.....	231,000	156,000	177,000	234,000	156,000	177,000
Wines.....	230,000	207,000	148,000	230,000	207,000	146,000
Cider and perry.....	186,000	150,000	12,000	186,000	150,000	12,000
Wood.....	92,000	132,000	145,000	92,000	132,000	125,000
Wheat meal.....	129,000	97,000	105,000	129,000	97,000	105,000
Hides, tanned.....	103,000	100,000	000	97,000	100,000	88,000
Instruments and manufactures of metal.....	33,000	115,000	72,000	33,000	000	15,000
Casks, empty.....	391,000	32,000	61,000	391,000	32,000	51,000
Potatoes and vegetables.....	47,000	11,000	46,000	47,000	11,000	16,000
Candles.....	27,000	20,000	19,000	26,000	20,000	19,000
Goods for use.....	70,000	37,000	17,000	70,000	37,000	17,000
Parisian articles.....	..	21,000	12,000	..	21,000	12,000
Other articles.....	149,000	321,000	616,000	308,000	296,000	..
Total value of exports..	5,778,000					

CHAPTER XIII.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

SAINT EUSTATIA.—This small island was first settled by the Dutch in 1635. It is nearly thirty miles in circumference, and its area is said to be nearly 190 square miles. It appears, at some distance from the sea, like a conical mountain; but it changes its appearance on approaching its shores, with a level surface for several miles, covered with some cane fields and provision grounds. Its town, during the war, carried on a contraband traffic to an extent which perhaps has never been surpassed; the plunder which fell into the hands of the English, when taken by Admiral Rodney in 1781, amounted to about 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The prosperity of this island has rapidly declined; little commerce is now carried on. The expenditure of the local government exceeds the revenue. The island has no water except that supplied by rain. It is reputed healthy.

There are very few sugar plantations, producing about 1000 barrels; yams, and a few other articles of food are raised.

The population, at one period, amounted to about 5000 whites, and about 15,000 slaves; the present number does not exceed 300 or 400 whites, and about 2000 slaves.

SABA lies about ten miles to the north-west of St. Eustatia. It is inaccessible excepting on the south side, where an artificial path admits the ascent of one person at a time. In a secluded valley, in the middle of the island, there are a few in-

habitants, who grow some cotton and vegetables. It is a dependency of St. Eustatia.

ST. MARTIN.—The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638, from which they were expelled by the Spaniards: the latter abandoned it in 1650. The French and Dutch divided it between them. It is about fifteen miles in length, breadth, nine miles; area, thirty square miles.

This island is hilly, but has no mountains; it is watered by several rivulets, in the southern part are salt water lagoons, from which great quantities of salt are obtained by the Dutch. The coast affords several good roadsteads, of which Philipsburg and Marigot are the chief. The soil is light, stony, but fertile, especially in the northern district: excellent tobacco is grown. The climate is considered healthy.

The northern and largest portion of the island, belonging to the French, forms a *commune* of the colony of Guadaloupe. The population of this division is estimated at about 600 free, 3000 slaves.

The southern division, though less fertile, is more valuable for the salt it produces. It also yields annually about 25,000 cwt. of sugar, and 130,000 gallons of rum. Its expenditure, in common with all the Dutch colonies, exceeds its income.

The population of the Dutch has been estimated as equal to that of the French part.

CURAÇOA.—This island was settled by the Dutch in 1632. Its length is about forty-two miles, and about fourteen miles in breadth, with an area of nearly 800 square miles.

It is generally low, with several hills rather than mountains. It has in most parts a bold sea-coast, with some good harbours, the first of which is Santa Anna. The soil is sterile and rocky: the industry of the inhabitants has brought a considerable quantity of land under culture. Sugar is the chief staple, and salt is also made. From its vicinity to the South American coast, it was formerly a place of great contraband trade. Williamstadt, the capital and seat of government, is one of the cleanest and best built towns in the West Indies. The government is vested in a stadtholder and a civil and military council. According to official statements, the expenditure exceeds the revenue of the colony, the former amounting to 408,903 francs, and the latter only to 57,847 francs, 53 cents.

Population, about 3000 whites; 5500 free coloured; 5000 slaves.

CHAPTER XIV.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

ST. THOMAS.—This island, which was settled by the Danes in 1672, is in length about ten miles; in breadth, five miles; area, about thirty-seven square miles. A chain of hills traverses the island from east to west. The soil is generally poor; water is scarce, and the island is subject to severe droughts. Sugar and cotton are grown in moderate quantities. The town is well built, situated on the acclivities of three conical hills; near these it is defended by strong fortresses, commanding the harbour and shipping. The general aspect of the place is said to present a superiority over many of the towns in the lesser Antilles, and as resembling a populous commercial town in Europe. The houses are principally built of stone and brick, and tiled. St. Thomas has long been, and is now, a principal emporium in the West Indies. Its convenient situation, its spacious and safe harbour, and the moderation of the import duties, which vary from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, *ad valorem*, have, in consequence, rendered it a depôt for the supply of the neighbouring islands; goods being sent to it as an entrepôt, until sold to other markets. Commerce and activity pervade its streets, and shipping of many nations are always in its harbour. The articles of importation are manufactured goods: principally from England, and partly from other countries of Europe; and provisions, lumber, &c., from the United States.

The import trade of this island in 1840 from Europe and North America was as follows:—

P L A C E S.	Vessels entered. number.	Tonnage. tons.	First Cost Value of Importation. dollars.
From Great Britain	42	9,208	2,100,000
France	38	6,941	640,000
Spain	7	520	23,000
Italy	9	1,288	53,000
Hamburg and Altona	32	5,800	960,000
Flensburg	12	2,265	41,000
Bremen	9	1,432	189,000
Holland	2	306	13,000
United States & Brit. America	217	30,279	968,000
Total	368	58,132	4,957,000

In the same year the Spanish American and West Indian Islands' arrivals were as follow:—

P L A C E S.	Vessels. number.	Weight. tons.	P L A C E S.	Weight. tons.
Venezuela and New Grenada	55	4,642	Brought forward	1180
British Islands	660	9,923	Danish Islands	321
French		2,311	Swedish	
Spanish	377	11,981	Hayti	
Dutch	99	3,148		
Carried forward	1180	32,005	Total	1508
				48,024

Besides a great number of vessels which call, neither load nor unload goods, and, in that case, free from port charges.

Population about 7000; of whom there are about 500 whites; 1500 free coloured and negroes; and the remainder slaves.

SANTA CRUZ, OR ST. CROIX.—This island was first settled by the Dutch in 1643, who were expelled by the English in 1646. In 1650, the English were routed by the Spaniards, who laid the island waste. In 1733, the French crown sold its claim to the Danes for 75,000*l*. In 1801 it was taken by the English; restored in the following year; captured in 1807, and remained under the dominion of Britain till 1815, when it was again ceded to the Danes.

Its length is about twenty miles; breadth, about nine miles; area, about eighty-one square miles.

Santa Cruz is of an oval form; inferior to St. Thomas in its maritime commerce, it is of far greater importance in area, fertility, products, and internal resources. With the exception of a few hills in the neighbourhood of the capital, the whole island is nearly a level. Its surface was originally divided into equal portions of 150 acres each, which, with different shades of culture, gives a varied aspect to its area: the roads are good, and average from twenty-four to thirty feet wide; they run in straight lines through the island at right angles.

The soil is not very rich, but tolerably fertile, yet owing to droughts the crops are uncertain. Christianstadt, the capital, is extremely well built; the houses are of stone, and commodious.

The government of the island is under a governor-general, whose jurisdiction extends to the other Danish colonies in these seas, and two councillors:—there is also the “Burgher Council,” consisting of seven members. The code of Christian V., together with the rescripts of the crown, constitute the law. A number of the largest estates in the island are the property of British subjects; about one-third of the slaves belong to the King of Denmark, as owner or mortgagee of estates; but the slaves are in the course of annual and gradual emancipation, as is the case in the other Danish islands.

Population in 1841—3200 whites; 20,000 slaves.

In 1816, the island produced upwards of 40,000 hogsheads of sugar, but in seasons less favourable, not more than 10,000 or 12,000. The cultivation of coffee, indigo, and cotton, has been generally abandoned for many years.

Average value of Sugar, about	. . . . .	1,200,000 rix dollars.
„ Rum „	. . . . .	500,000 „

ST. JOHN.—This island was settled by the Danes in 1721. Its length is about thirteen miles; its breadth, six miles. Sugar and cotton are produced in small quantities, and live stock is also reared. On the south-east side, a pro-

montory forms two coves, which are defended by a fort on the north point of the entrance, and another on Duck Island, close to the south point. This promontory has the town called "the Castle."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—This island belongs to Sweden. It was settled by the French in 1648 ; ceded by them to Sweden in 1784. Its length is about fifteen miles ; its breadth, about five miles ; area, only twenty-five square miles. St. Bartholomew is of slight elevation, with irregular round hills. It is well wooded, but indifferently supplied with water. The inhabitants depend chiefly on rain-water. The soil is fertile, producing sugar, cotton, and some tobacco ; the woods yield lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, and other trees. Reefs surround the coast, but there is a good harbour on the west side called the *Carenage*, near which the town of Gustavia is situated.

The population of the whole island is estimated at between 6000 and 7000, many are descendants of Irish Roman Catholics.

SECTION XIX.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES AND STATISTICS OF BRAZIL.

THIS empire comprehends the great eastern section of South America; from the sources of the Rio Branco, in about 4 deg. north latitude, or rather from the boundary of French Guayana, to the boundary line of Uruguay in about 30 deg. south latitude.* The length of the empire of Brazil is computed, from north to south, at about 2600 miles. The greatest breadth, from between 6 deg. and 8 deg. south latitude, on the Atlantic Ocean about 35 deg. west longitude, to the Rio Yavari (70 deg. west longitude) is estimated at near 2540 miles. The area is estimated at about 2,750,000 square miles, or nearly twenty-three times the area of the United Kingdom, and about seventy times as large as Portugal.

The boundaries will be best seen by reference to the last modern maps than by description; further than that its boundaries, which are not, except on the Atlantic, well defined, are, French Guayana on the north, the Atlantic on the east and north-east, Uruguay on the south, and the Spanish Republics along its great western frontiers.

The northern and western provinces of Brazil consist of vast alluvial plains of great fertility, with, in many parts, an unhealthy climate, arising from the rich vegetation of low, alluvial lands. The central, eastern, and southern provinces vary greatly, both in climate and in products; some regions are not inferior in fertility to the most favoured parts of the earth, others are either completely arid or nearly unproductive. The whole of the southern and eastern provinces may be considered as one great plateau, which rises somewhat abruptly from the Atlantic, and extends westward with undulations, and hills, and rivers, and streams, several hundred miles, with gradual declivities towards the north and south. The highest part of this great plateau rises into a chain of mountains, which run parallel to the coast and east of the River San Francisco. This region

* A strip of the country east of Monte Video, along the Atlantic, is with its islands and lagoons claimed as far as 35 deg. south, by Rio Grande do Sul.

is called the *Serra do Espinhaço*, or the Backbone Chain. There is, however, very generally a belt of low land between the sierra and the ocean.

Sea Coast.—Approaching the coast from the Atlantic, the outline appears mountainous, but on nearing the shores it generally presents a picturesque character, varied by mountains, forests, and verdant valleys. The lands rise, however, rather abruptly (some few miles) from the coasts, and afterwards to the high ranges, from 5000 to 6000 feet high, called the Brazilian Andes. The approach to Rio Janeiro, with the Organ mountains in the distance, the coast or Brazil north of Rio Janeiro, or rather north of Cape Frio, which stretches out into the Atlantic, east from the Bay of Rio Janeiro, is remarkably picturesque but not remarkable for projecting headlands.

Cape Frio is the great landmark for ships arriving from the Atlantic for Rio Janeiro. This promontory is one of the termini of the long ridge of mountains, which follows the coast to the south and west. Mr. Kidder observes, that “a huge oval mass of granite here marks the spot where the line of coast turning to the north, forms nearly a right angle.”

Some years ago the English frigate *Thetis*, bound homeward at the expiration of a cruise in the Pacific, was wrecked upon Cape Frio. This vessel, on leaving the harbour of Rio where she had touched, had encountered foul weather. After struggling against it till it was presumed she had cleared the coast, she bore away, steering the proper course, if sufficiently east. In the darkness of the night, with the wind fair and strong, the ship was running eight or ten knots an hour, when, without the slightest apprehension of danger, she dashed upon this rocky headland. The officers and crew had barely time to clamber on to, or drag themselves up, the promontory, before the frigate sunk. The crew managed to hold on the rocky shelves of the cape, above the reach of the waves, throughout a most dismal night.

A good lighthouse has since been constructed upon Cape Frio, which at the present time renders the approach of the navigator nearly as safe by night as it is by day.

From Cape Frio the coast to the north is low and sandy. About ten miles from it is a village which, in 1615, received the name of the city of Cape Frio. It does not thrive nor increase, though it has a safe harbour and fertile land, with sea-marshes yielding salt.

The next place to the north is Macahé, at the mouth of a small river. The steamers which ply between Rio de Janeiro and Campos, touch at the village of Cape Frio and at Macahé. The fertile district surrounding Campos is called the Campos dos Goyatakazas, or plains of the Goyatakaz Indians. It has been compared to the Elysian fields. Campos, situated on the western bank of the river, has regular and well-paved streets, with some good houses. Its commerce employs a vast number of coasting smacks, which export its sugar, rum, coffee, and rice to Rio Janeiro. The sugars of Campos are deemed the best in Brazil.

The coast of *Espirito Santo*, which embraces the old captaincy of the same name, and part of that of *Porto Seguro*, extending from the province of *Rio de Janeiro* on the south, to that of *Bahia* on the north, was discovered by *Cabral*, and settled by the first *Donataries*. It is but thinly inhabited and worse cultivated. Its soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of sugar-cane and other tropical productions. Precious woods and drugs abound in its forests, and the shores abound in excellent fish. A company has surveyed the *Rio Doce*, with the view to open a transport between the coast and the province of *Minas Geracs*.

The *Abrolhos* (in Portuguese, *open your eyes*) are four small, rocky, low, and dangerous islands, about ninety miles from the shore, in the eighteenth degree of south latitude. They are a projection from a bank of rocks, which exhibits itself, occasionally, between the seventeenth and twenty-fifth degrees of south latitude, at a distance of from two to ten leagues from the main land. Besides these shoals, there is a regular reef of rocks running near and generally parallel with the shore from *Cape Frio* to *Maranhão*. *Espirito Santo*, *Porto Seguro*, *Ilheos*, and nearly all the ports along the coast are entered by openings through this reef. This long reef protects vessels sailing within it so effectually that it has been compared to one continued harbour. The sandhills along the shores of *Brazil* often rise in high white hummocks.

The distance from *Rio de Janeiro* to *Bahia* is about 800 miles. There is no large city or flourishing port on the coast, nor is there a single direct or beaten road through the interior. The only author who has ever travelled over this portion of *Brazil*, by land, is *Prince Maximilian*, of *Neuwied*. It is difficult to form an idea of the impediments, annoyances, and dangers which he had to surmount:—such as dense and thorny vegetation, insect plagues, among which were the most formidable wasps' and hornets' nests, wild beasts, venomous reptiles, and rivers without bridges. Yet he tells us that "although scratched and maimed by thorns, soaked by the rains, exhausted by incessant perspiration caused by the heat, yet nevertheless the traveller is transported in view of the magnificent vegetation." His travels in *Brazil* were accomplished between the years 1815 and 1818, and his interesting work furnishes up to the present day the best account we have of the scenery and of the people of this part of the empire. The character and condition of the inhabitants have not since then been susceptible of much either of progress or change. Under the present administration, there has been a gradual improvement; yet, up to 1839, the whole province of *Espirito Santo* contained not a single printing-press. Many of its churches, built with great expense by the settlers, were going to decay. Nothing was doing towards civilising or instructing the Indians; and, amidst a population of more than 40,000, there were only six or seven primary schools with any pupils.

On approaching *Bahia* and the *Island of Itaparica*, the coast is low, and

little can be seen, save here and there a line of branching coqueiros (cocoa-nut trees). The latter are often seen along the coast as far south as Santa Catherina.

From Bahia to each of the provinces of Sergipe and Alagoas, the coast is generally low, but in parts undulated, with a thick jungle covering the country to the serra of Itaparica, about twenty miles inland. The serra divides the low country from the open plains of the interior. Brazil-wood abounds in the serra. Porto dos Pedros, Barra Grande, and Porto Calvo, occur on the coast of Alagoas. The shore continues low, with white sandhills to and at Pernambuco and Itamarca, and often covered with cocoa-nut trees. The coast of Rio Grande do Norte is also generally low, with a sandy beach, and the soil sandy, and only in parts fertile. The coast, after rounding Cape St. Roque, trends westward, with shores generally low, and with some peaks inland in the province of Ceara. The coast of Maranhão is more irregular but not mountainous. From Maranhão to the mouth of the Amazon, the shores, including the Delta, are, with little exception, flat and uninteresting. The whole coast of Brazil north of Rio Janeiro may be considered generally as low, and faced at some distance in the sea with reefs or banks, yet from a distance of some leagues at sea, its appearance, for a very great extent is mountainous. From Cape Frio to Rio Janeiro, the shores form an exception to this rule. South of Rio Janeiro, rivers, bays, and the large lagoons of Patos and Merim occur; and, with a high mountainous background, the coast, generally, with a few bluffs, is also low.

CHAPTER II.

LAKES AND RIVERS OF BRAZIL.

LAKES are numerous in the great basins, or plains, of the Amazon, and some are of considerable extent during the rainy season. The Lake of Xarayes exists only during the wet season, when it covers many thousands of square miles; in the dry season its waters entirely disappear. There are numerous lakes in the southern provinces of the empire in the low country bordering Uruguay; the largest is the Laguna dos Patos and Lake Merim. The greatest part of Lake Merim is included within Uruguay. No lake of any extent occurs on the great table-land, small lakes are not uncommon. But no deep or extensive lakes like the great inland seas of North America occur in Brazil.*

* While we are too well aware that the most careful writers do not escape making erroneous statements, and one writer after another has related some general errors respecting Brazil, the recent work of Mr. Kidder, being from the evidence of his personal knowledge down to 1844, has appended the following remarks :—

“It was not until the present work was in press, that the attention of the author was directed to the article on Brazil, in McCulloch’s *Universal Gazetteer* in that work.

“1. Three Provinces are enumerated which have no existence in the empire, to wit, Rio Negro, Minas Novas, and Fernando.

“2. Two of the actual provinces, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, are not in the list at all.

“3. ‘All its principal cities are on the coast. Its HARBOURS are among the finest in the world,

All the tributaries of the Amazon, which flow into it, east of the Rio Madera, from the south, run their whole course within the territories of this empire. Of the tributaries which fall into the Amazon from the north, between the mouths of the Madera and Guyana and that of the Yavari, the lower part of their courses only flows through Brazil. The rivers which drain the southern portion of the table-land carry their waters down to the Parana and Paraguay. Most of the larger rivers which fall into the Amazon from the south-east, and those which flow into the Parana, have their course interrupted by rapids, and cataracts. These rivers are generally, however, navigated, *portages* occur where the impediments are too great to be overcome. Those rivers which do not join either the Amazon or the Parana, and navigated to some extent, are chiefly the Itapicurú, the Parahiba, and the Iguaribe, west of Cape San Roque; and south of it the Rio San Francisco, the Rio Grande do Belmonte, the Rio Doce, the Parahiba, and the Rio Grande do Sul with its branch, the Jacuhy. But, with the exception of the Amazon, the rivers of Brazil flowing to the coast are interrupted in their navigation.

The great range of mountains near the coast prevents any rivers from attaining the ocean immediately, except such as spring from the eastern side of serras; but several rivers of the interior fall circuitously into the Atlantic.

and are connected with the interior by numerous large rivers, most of which are *navigable for a considerable way inland.*

"The harbours of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia deserve the above compliment. But what great navigable rivers connect either of them with the interior, remain to be discovered. It is matter of notoriety, and of universal regret, that, notwithstanding the number and the vastness of the rivers flowing through the northern and western portions of the empire, and finally mingling their waters with the Amazon and the La Plata, there is not one, besides the Amazon, emptying into the Atlantic along the whole Brazilian coast, which is 'navigable' any 'considerable way' from its mouth inland. Hopes are entertained that the River Doce may be rendered navigable to steamboats, but great expense must first be incurred. *No city or harbour of note exists at its mouth.*

"4. 'The soil near the coast displays evidences of the *richest cultivation.*' 'In the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, it consists in a *great measure of plains.*'

"No part of Brazil has been, as yet, subjected to 'the richest cultivation,' and probably three-fifths of the whole sea-coast are, as yet, in a state of nature. If it is meant that the coast generally has been more cultivated than the great interior, it is in the main true, although it may be questioned, whether any part of the coast has been better cultivated than some portions of Minas Geraes. To speak of the soil in the neighbourhood of Rio, consisting 'in a *great measure of plains,*' is still more obviously incorrect, as will appear from any authentic description or view of the place.

"5. Under the head of *religion*, it is stated that one of the *chief* sects at Rio is that of the Sebastianists. It is but just to say that this was never true. Individuals there are in that city, as well as in other parts of the empire, belonging to that sect, but they are nowhere numerous, and have not been during the present century.

"6. Respecting *population*, it is stated on the authority of Balbi, that there are 300,000 converted Indians. Probably no intelligent Brazilian would estimate the number higher than 10,000, making the most charitable allowances. Again, on the same authority, it is stated that the 'independent Indians, European settlers,' &c. (singular conjunction), amount to 150,000; whereas, there is reason to believe that the province of Para alone contains that full number of savage Indians.

"Mr. McCulloch's view of literature, education, &c., would have been tolerably correct twelve or fifteen years ago, if we except the absurd and malicious statement, that 'the book called 'the art of stealing' is found in nearly every house in Brazil.'

"The radical defect of the whole article under observation consists in its having been compiled from books that are either obsolete, or else that were never entitled to credit."—*Kiddler's Sketches of Brazil.* New York, 1845.

The Parahíba discharges itself in latitude 6 deg. 57 min. south ; longitude 42 deg. west.

There are three Rio Grandes : one rises in the province of Minas Geraes and, after a long course to the north-east, falls into the Atlantic a few miles north of Porto Seguro, in latitude 15 deg. 26 min. south ; another waters the province of Bahia, and falls into the Rio Francisco ; a third gives a name to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and flows in the Atlantic about the 32nd parallel of south latitude.

The immense estuary of La Plata is the great drain for all the central waters south of the tributary streams of the Amazon. The land which divides the waters of the Amazon from those of the Plata, rises to its greatest height between the 13th and 14th parallels of latitude.

THE RIVER AMAZON.

THE AMAZON, which, with its tributaries, is considered the largest river in the world, assumes its name at the junction of the Tunguragua, or Marañon, which issues from the Lake Lauricocha, in Peru, in latitude 10 deg. 29 min. south ; and the Ucayali, formed by streams which have been traced to the 16th and 18th degrees of south latitude. These two great and navigable rivers unite on the confines of Peru, and form the main and uninterrupted stream of the Amazon, which, running eastward more than 1000 miles, then takes a more northerly direction, and having received the waters of hitherto countless and navigable tributary streams, falls into the Atlantic by many channels. Following all its windings, it is computed to be between 4000 and 5000 miles in length. At its mouth, it is about 180 miles broad, and its depth is in most parts unknown. It has been navigated to its confluence with the Pachitea, between the 8th and 9th degrees of south latitude, where its current is gentle ; and, by the Rio Negro, one of its branches, it communicates with the Cassiquiare, which falls into the Orinoco. Its shores are covered with dense woods, inhabited by tigers, leopards, boars, and an innumerable variety of apes or monkeys, while an immense variety of birds of the most beautiful plumage enliven these vast solitudes. The manati and tortoise abound along the banks of this river and its tributaries, which also swarm with alligators. That huge herb feeding animal, the manati, ascends or is found, as well as the turtle, high up the Ucayali.

The principal stream of the numerous magnificent rivers which fall into the Amazon, is the Rio Madera, or forest-river, formed by the union of several streams issuing from the eastern slope of the Andes on the borders of Peru, which flowing towards the east and north-east, unite before they reach the 10th degree of south latitude. Their confluent waters, after several magnificent falls, reach the level country ; whence the Madera rolls along its vast waters, forming, for a great

part of the distance, the north-western boundary of the Brazilian dominions, and joins the Amazon in latitude 3 deg. 24 min. 18 sec. south. Flowing in the same direction, but further eastward, are the Tapajos, the Xingu, and the Tocantines, all descending from the great central mountains; the two former flow out of the province of Matto Grosso; the latter from the region of Goyaz, in about latitude 19 deg. south. The Tapajos takes a northerly course for more than 600 miles between the Xingu and the Madera (its whole course being computed to be 900 miles in length), and falls into the Amazon in latitude 2 deg. 24 min. 50 sec. south; longitude 55 deg. west. The Xingu has a course of about 1200 miles, the navigation of which is frequently interrupted by cataracts. The Tocantines, the largest of the three, is joined by the Araguaya in latitude 6 deg.; and the united stream, after a course of about 300 miles, flows into the southern estuary of the Amazon in latitude 1 deg. 40 min. south, about twenty leagues west of the city of Para. Its whole length is upwards of 900 miles. The Rio Negro, which falls in from the north, is a large, clear, navigable river, communicating also with the Oronoco by a branch, the Cassiquiari. A little above its mouth is the fishing and boat-building town of Manoas, or Barro de Rio Negros.

This mighty river was discovered by the intrepid traveller Orellana, who, in a frail craft, descended the Amazon from the mountains of Peru to its mouth; and whose descriptions gave rise in Europe to the kingdom of El Dorado, and the unfortunate expedition of Raleigh.

Gonzalo Pizarro, the brother of the conqueror of Peru, marched, in 1541, from Quito, with an army of 300 soldiers, and 4000 Indians to serve as bearers of burdens, to seek the imagined kingdom of gold, believed, from some accounts of the persecuted aborigines, to exist east of the Andes.

The monarch of this fabulous kingdom, was said, in order to wear a more magnificent attire than any other king in the world, to be adorned in a daily coating of gold. His body was anointed every morning with a rare and fragrant gum, and gold dust was blown over him through a tube. Thus attired, the Spaniards named him "El Dorado" (the Gilded King). He was said to reside generally in the superb city of Manoa: in one street of which there were said to have been no less than 3000 silversmiths or silver-workers. The columns of his palace were affirmed to be porphyry and alabaster; his throne ivory, and its steps gold; the body of the palace was of white stone, ornamented with golden suns and silver moons; living lions, fastened by chains of gold, guarded its entrance.

To conquer such a monarch, city, and kingdom, might well allure Gonzalo and his army onward against all physical obstructions. Never was an expedition more fatal, and the discovery of the Amazon as a great navigable river, uninterrupted by falls or rapids, to the ocean, and the non-existence of the El Dorado

have been the only fortunate result. Considering it imprudent to return back to Peru over the Andes, from the wretched state to which his followers had been reduced by more than a thousand deaths from fatigue and famine, he reached the banks of the Napo, a tributary of the Amazon. From that point he resolved to proceed down the stream, and constructed such a vessel as the circumstances of his condition enabled him to build. He sent this craft, under charge of Orellana and fifty men, down the Napo, to stop at such a place as water deep enough was found to take all on board. Orellana descended rapidly, and instead of waiting for Pizarro, he continued the voyage downwards, fought with the natives, called them Amazons, as women were seen to command them; built a larger vessel, and reached the sea in five months. He then proceeded to Spain, was pardoned for deserting Pizarro, and received a charter to conquer the regions he had discovered. He succeeded in raising funds and enlisting adventurers for an expedition; and with a fleet he arrived on the coast in 1544, but amid the numerous channels at the mouth of the river, he failed to find the main branch. After a month or two spent without being able to ascend the river, Orellana, with many of his followers, sunk under disease, and died.

Southey considers that "as a discoverer, he surpassed any of his countrymen; and if, as a conqueror, he was unfortunate, it is now the happier for him, having never had the opportunity of committing those atrocities which blackened the characters of many of his contemporaries." Southey has even gone so far as to attempt to give the name of Orellana to the whole mighty river, and to reject that of Marañon, as having the same origin as Maranhão;* and denounces Amazon, from its fiction. In his map, and generally, in all his references, he denominates the great river Orellana. *O Amazonas* is, however, the general name among all those who traverse its waters, or who live upon its banks.

Para, which was the aboriginal name, signifies the Father of Waters, and still imparts its name to the province through which the Amazon flows down, as well as to its capital. The Para is also the name of the southern branch.

About seventy years after the expedition of Orellana the Portuguese began to settle in Para. In 1616, Francisco Cadeira, the first chief captain, founded the city of Para. In 1637, two Franciscan friars and six soldiers, who formed a mission to the aborigines, near the frontiers of Peru, descended the Amazon from Quito. Some of the missionaries grew weary and returned; others travelled onward, until the natives attacked and killed the officer in charge of the soldiers. Dismayed at the dangers and obstacles of a journey back to Quito, the survivors committed themselves to the floods, in a weak craft, as Orellana had done nearly a century before. They reached Para in safety, but were unable to give

* Both words have the same origin, being derived from the Portuguese *mar*, the sea, and *não*, not, *not the sea*, as the great river near its mouth appears to be.

any satisfactory account of the countries through which they had passed. The dread of cannibals seems to have deprived them of the powers of observation.

During the same year, the first expedition to ascend the Amazon was equipped under the command of Pedro Teixeira, who, with seventy soldiers, 1200 natives, as rowers and bowmen, and numerous females and slaves, in all about 2000, embarked in forty-five canoes. The strength of the current and the difficulty of finding their course amid the intricacies of numerous channels, opposed great difficulties and fatigue. Many of the Indians deserted, but unceasing perseverance and able conduct, enabled Teixeira, after a voyage of eight months, to ascend to the head waters of that navigation. Leaving most of his men with his canoes at this place, he journeyed overland to Quito, where he was received with distinguished honours. He was, on his return, accompanied by several friars to record an account of the voyage. This record was the first authentic information collected and published to the world. The party reached Para, then called Belem, in December, 1739. Afterwards voyages up and down the Amazon became more common.

In 1745, M. de La Condamine descended from Quito, and constructed a map of the river, based upon a series of astronomical observations. His memoir, read before the Royal Academy on his return, is at this day a very interesting and instructive work. In modern times, the most celebrated written voyages down the Amazon are those of Spix, Martius, Mawe, and Lieutenant Smyth.*

* Most, but not all, the voyages on the Amazon have been unattended with calamity, but the sufferings of Madame Godin have been of the greatest hardship. Her husband was an astronomer, associated with M. de la Condamine. He had taken his family with him to reside in Quito, but being ordered to Cayenne, was obliged to leave them behind. Circumstances transpired to prevent his return for a period of sixteen years, and when finally he made the attempt to ascend the Amazon, he was taken sick and could not proceed. All letters or messages that he attempted to send his wife, failed to reach her. A rumour reached her, that an expedition had been despatched to meet her at some of the missions on the upper Amazon. She immediately set out on this perilous journey, accompanied by her family, including three females, two children, her brother, and two or three men. They passed over the Andes and down the tributary streams of the Amazon. As they descended they found the missions in desolation, from the ravages of the small-pox. The village where they expected to find Indians to conduct them down the river, had but two inhabitants surviving : who could not aid them, without guides or canoe-men, and ignorant of the navigation, their misery was now beyond description ; their canoe drifted down the current, and filled with water ; they escaped with some provisions. They formed a raft, which was soon after broken upon a snag, a partly sunken tree. They escaped to the river-bank, and attempted to proceed on foot, without map or compass. They were soon bewildered in the forest. Wild fruits and succulent plants now became their only food ; reduced by hunger, they soon fell victims to disease.

In a few days Madame Godin alone survived, amidst eight dead bodies ; she attempted to bury them, but was unable. After two days spent in mourning over the dead, she determined to make a last effort ; but she was nearly 3000 miles from the ocean, without food, and with her feet torn by walking amid the woods. Taking the shoes of one of the dead men she started upon her dreary way, during the day. At night she lay exhausted amid the most desolate wretchedness and horror. She was taken up on the ninth day at the river side, by a party of Indians in a canoe. They carried her to one of the missions, from which she was finally conveyed down the Amazon and restored to her husband, after nineteen years' separation. They returned to France together and lived in retirement ; but she never fully recovered from the effects of her sufferings.

Mr. Kidder saw a fellow countryman at Para, who had visited Brazil for his health, and having to a great degree recovered, he was induced to make a voyage up the great river. The best vessel

The voyager on the waters of the Amazon, above Para, will scarcely see fifty houses in 100 leagues. There are but few settlements directly on the river. Most of the small settlements are on the tributary-streams, and on the *iguarapés* or bayous. The houses have all mud floors and thatched roofs.

It is astonishing how feeble have been the attempts to navigate the magnificent inland navigation of Brazil, and especially the waters of the Amazon and its tributaries. During the year 1827, a steamboat company was formed at New York, with the express purpose of carrying on that navigation. It originated at the suggestion of the Brazilian government through its chargé-d'affaires, Mr. Rebello, then in the United States, who stipulated for them great encouragement, and a grant of special privileges on the part of Dom Pedro I. A steamboat was fitted out and sent to Para, and other heavy expenses were incurred by the company; but from want of co-operation on the part of Brazil, the enterprize failed.

During the last three years, small government steamers have three or four times plied as far up the Amazon as the River Negro. Such voyages will, no doubt, be repeated, but we fear that little more will be effected in extending steam navigation on the Amazon for many years to come. The main stream of the Amazon is navigable for more than 2000 miles; the Tocantins, the Xingú, the Tapajos, the Madera, the Negro, the Purus, the Beni, and other rivers, are navigable for several thousand more. They altogether flow through regions with rich soil, and the most luxurious vegetation, but their waters are now only disturbed by alligators and reptiles, and now and then by the uncouth though large canoes. A different population than the Portuguese must inhabit its banks and open its navigation before it can be profitable. It is even probable that the intercourse between the Atlantic and Peru, in the productions of the latter, east of the Andes, may be the first established line of steam navigation.

Exclusive of the want of population on the banks of the Amazon, and other political and moral obstacles to opening the trade and navigation of those magnificent regions of the world, the Brazilian government has, with respect to the navigation of the rivers and harbours of the sea coast, limited the foreign commerce to a few ports. In the fertile province of Pernambuco, for example, the harbour of that name is the only port open to commerce. In fact, the fear and jealousy of the government of Rio de Janeiro of the power and prosperity of the northern provinces, has led to the most pernicious restrictions on trade and intercourse. Penedo, at the mouth of the Francisco, is well adapted for foreign trade, though the bar of the river's entrance has not more than sixteen feet depth of water over it. Yet this port is closed to foreign trade, from the jealousy of Rio Janeiro,

in which he could procure a passage was a miserable trading smack. The inconveniences he suffered on board, together with the lack of fresh provisions and suitable accommodations when he went on shore, brought upon him a renewed and aggravated attack of disease. He was fortunate enough to obtain a passage down in a Brazilian war-schooner; but he only survived a few months.

that the produce of the province of Minas Geraes might escape to sea by the former instead of the latter port.

The Rio Francisco, which has its rise in Minas Geraes, and after flowing northward for a considerable distance along the great longitudinal valley at the foot of the Brazilian Andes, dividing Bahia from Minas Geraes, turns at length to the east, and, separating Bahia and Alagoas from Sergipe, enters the ocean in about the 11th parallel of south latitude, completing a course of upwards of 1000 miles. This is the largest river of Brazil, independent of the Amazon or the Plata.

From the mouth of the Rio das Velhas to the falls of Paulo Afonso, the distance of 1000 miles, the waters of the San Francisco are suitable for navigation; but from the few inhabitants on its banks, and the want of enterprize, it is but little used as the means of transport. The falls of Paulo Afonso are described, by those who have seen them, as a sublime cataract, down which the river thunders in magnificent grandeur. Above the falls the waters of this river sometimes overflow its banks for some leagues on either side, and the inhabitants are compelled to resort to the hills for safety. They are at such times forced to communicate with each other by boats or canoes. The low adjoining country is fertilised by these inundations.

Mr. Cowper, in order to make an expedition through the interior country up to the falls of San Afonso, on the San Francisco, and to report on the navigation of that river, left Pernambuco in January, 1846, for Maccio, in the little province of Alagoas; from Maccio he proceeded inland, and his report to the Foreign Office, from which we derive the following information respecting San Francisco, is both interesting and instructive. We shall in this chapter confine ourselves to that part of the report which is descriptive of this river. Mr. Cowper, on reaching its banks, by a tedious route over streams, barrens, forests, and mountains, observes, that the river after rising in 20 deg. south, in the province of Minas Geraes, flows direct north-east for 700 miles, during the last 300 of which, dividing the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, it turns abruptly to the east, finally to the south-east, and after running in that direction for 300 additional miles, falls into the Atlantic between the insignificant provinces of Sergipe and Alagoas, in 10 deg. 35 sec. south.

The Rio St. Francisco thus not only flows over upwards of 300 leagues of territory, but it passes through some of the richest provinces of the empire, containing more than half its whole population.

The government of Rio de Janeiro, to cut off the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco from the mouth of the San Francisco, created two new provinces: taking one from each of the above, merely from a spirit of jealousy; and although Penedo, near the mouth of the San Francisco, a prosperous town, seven leagues only from the sea, offers every facility for navigation, nothing has as yet

induced the government to make it a port for foreign trade. The cotton, sugar, and timber produced in its neighbourhood, are now shipped in large canoes, and are, by this wretched tortuous manner, carried to Maceio, Pernambuco, and Bahia.

No plausible objection can even be imagined to making Penedo a port, as at present the navigation of the Francisco is physically barred for fifty leagues, by the falls of Paulo Affonso, and therefore could not interfere with the commerce carried on between Minas and Rio de Janeiro. The throwing open of the lower portion of the River San Francisco, would at the same time be highly advantageous to Brazil, and to every nation with which she has commercial intercourse; especially if the navigation of the whole river were opened by a canal to surmount the falls.

The falls and their obstructive effects upon navigation may be said to extend for twenty-two leagues. The Barra de Moxotó, which Mr. Cowper reached on the 5th of February, 1846, he considers the centre of the cataracts or rapids above the great cascade, that is to say, three leagues above it, and three below the first falls of Itaparica. The river at Moxotó, is about a mile wide, and was on the 5th of February, about half-full as it is termed, which may be explained by stating that from Christmas to Easter, the rains of the interior flood the river, at which period it is full, and it gradually subsides until Michaelmas, when it is termed empty. From the Falls of the Itaparica to those of Paulo Affonso, the river is one roaring, hissing, boiling, foaming rapid, interspersed with rocky yellow limestone islands, the largest of which, the Ilha Tapuya, is covered with verdure; upon the banks there exists, at long intervals, a miserable house; the soil is dry and arid, producing scarcely any vegetation; it is the worst part of the *Catinga*, and near the great falls bears the fearful name of "*Os Morlds de Curocira*," few Europeans, indeed very few natives had visited this spot before Mr. Cowper, and it was with feelings nearly approaching to awe that he descended the banks of the river towards the falls. "At every step the rapids increased in force, noise, and fury, and shortly before disappearing from view amidst the spray, they literally appeared to shriek in the confusion of sounds at their inevitable fate; a hundred yards above the falls it is necessary to pass a small arm of the river, but so rapid is the current of the main body, that the water articulates like an artery; at one moment it is quite dry, at another full, for this reason it is called the "*Vai e Vem*," or "Go and come." From the Cascade of Itaparica to those of Paulo Affonso, the river runs nearly north and south, immediately below it turns at right angles to the east, it is consequently viewed from exactly opposite: the effect is stupendous. You stand upon a rock inaccessible from the water, it being quite perpendicular, it is almost upon a level with the top of the falls, which are about a quarter of a mile distant, these are composed of five distinct cascades, four of which present themselves at once to

the view, and cannot be less than 900 feet high, and half a mile broad, they are embosomed in an amphitheatre of rock, composed of the same yellow limestone, and have a huge solitary island of the same formation immediately before them, and in the centre of the amphitheatre, within the interstices of the rocks, vegetation springs forth, and upon their summits small trees, brushwood, and *cactaced*; from the continued spray, the tints of all these are most vivid, the rocks of the brightest sepia, and the vegetation of the richest green. Upon the Pernambuco side the first fall is an *escada*, or ladder fall, and passes to the left of the island, in a direct line from its summit, one vast sheet of foam, to the main land, from whence it is viewed, dashing itself with inexpressible fury against its base; the second and third falls are behind the island, and are the main falls, they dash against it with such force, that a solid body of water again rises in the air, and falling once more into the basin, throws up a spray which is seen for leagues, it then rushes round the right side of the island, is joined in its descent by the waters of the fourth fall, and they precipitate themselves to its base, there they unite with those of the first fall, dash against the mainland opposite, and then, apparently exhausted with their efforts, run rapidly, but smoothly, betwixt perpendicular rocks, not 100 yards apart, to the east; a quarter of a mile lower down, the fifth fall joins the rapids, which continue without intermission for sixteen leagues to Peraubas, on the Pernambuco side, and Canindi on the Bahia; at the angle formed by the river at the falls, there are two huge caves, the descent is effected with considerable risk by the bed of a small rivulet which runs into the lower basin of the falls, with bare feet and a steady eye, it is necessary to pass from rock to rock, one false step would be certain destruction. Upon reaching the caves, they consist of two immense hollows, 200 feet deep and 100 high; in the centre is a rock like a rostrum; the caves are infested by immense bats, who have deposited guano sufficient to load several vessels; at the mouth of the caves are quantities of timber, bones, &c., of trees and animals which have descended the falls." M. de Goussencourt, who accompanied Mr. Cowper, observed upon the spot, "that if all the falls of Italy and Germany which he had seen, were united, they would not equal those of Paulo Affonso."

For twenty-two leagues Mr. Cowper considers the river one vast cataract, at present insurmountable for the navigation to the upper river from the sea; but above San Affonso it is deep, broad, and said to be navigable for 200 leagues. Of various plans which have been proposed, Mr. Cowper considers that there are two which appear to be feasible, namely, a canal or a railroad; the former might be brought from Itaparica on the Bahia side, and running along parallel with the river through a marsh as far as the Great Cascade, or very nearly, might find its way along the base of the Muribeca Mountains to Canindi; the Bahia side he considered the most desirable, as owing to the angle formed in the course of the river at Paulo Affonso, it would be the shorter, forming the base

of a triangle. He had neither time nor means of examining the ground. He has no doubt that a canal of twenty or thirty leagues in length would open the navigation of the Francisco. The other plan would be to construct a railway from the Pernambuco side, above Itaparica, to the city of Pernambuco, but he apprehends this would be vastly more expensive than the former; and he also apprehends that no proposal, having for its object the opening of the navigation of the Rio San Francisco, particularly above the falls, would be favourably received at Rio de Janeiro. On leaving the falls, he re-crossed the "Catinga," passing the *Fazendas de Gado* of Cruzes, Salgado, Lagumes, Xinga, Falhado, and Olha d'Agoa, and the streamlet of Luca, and once more reached the San Francisco, on the 8th of February, at Peranhas, sixteen leagues below the falls; it is a place of some little commerce, being the spot to which *farinha*, and other necessaries of life, are brought from the coast to the *sertao*: it contains about 300 inhabitants, and was at the time of his visit filled with refugees.

Peranhas, is so called from the quantities of fish of that name abounding in this part of the river. They render bathing extremely dangerous, are very small, of a red colour, and are so voracious and numerous, that they have been known to kill an ox before he could pass the stream. Another fish, called the *cherubim*, is peculiar to the Francisco, it grows to an enormous size, resembling a huge trout, excepting that the spots are black, is extremely rich and delicious eating, and would yield vast quantities of oil.

In his descent from Peranhas to Penedo, he passed several small towns and settlements, which exhibit a larger than ordinary population on its banks than in many other parts of Brazil.*

The distance from Peranhas to Penedo is about thirty-five leagues. He embarked with his horses at the former place in a huge canoe, and floated down with the rapid current to Penedo in two days and nights; on no one occasion did the boatmen use their oars. The scenery of the river is extremely grand, and resembles that of the Italian lakes. During the dry season large rocks appear above the water, leaving, however, a clear and deep channel for the navigation; it is everywhere interspersed with islands.

Penedo is about seven leagues from the sea, and is a flourishing place, containing 5000 inhabitants. *Villa Nova*, its rival, on the opposite bank, is greatly

* The following are the names of these places:—

Upon the Bahia and Sergipe side:—Cumende, Ferada, Coletí, Angica, Caxoeira, Tacari, Capoeira, Carolina No Carolina Villa, Budeigo, Ilha de Ferra, Ospatos, Tacco Grande, Caxoeiro, Lagoa das P. Iras, San Pedro, Atatica, Francisco e Julia, Os Porteiros, Ilha d'Ouro, Ilhadas Entaes, Terpeto Patuba, Lagoa Azeda, Coral das Pedras, Serra da Pabunsa, Boraco de, Maria Ferreira, Villa Nova.

Upon the Pernambuco and Alagoas side:—Piranhas, Barra de Cabaca, Bonita, Ilha de Ferra, Prairas, Pro Ferra, Pas d'Assucar, Espinas, Limoeira, Lagoa Furda, Barra de Panama, Tacobim, Mundo Novo, Saco, Queimado, Traipa, Serra de Pas d'Assucar, Serra de Pemca, San Braz, San Colegio, Ilha Munbu, Ilha Maunha, Alagoas, Bubenaré, Ilha de Corcia, Barra de Imbusica, Penedo.—See a catalogue and description of these woods hereafter in the Statistics of Brazil.

its inferior. The bar of the San Francisco has fifteen feet of water over it but the channel changes its place, owing to shifting sands.

Mr. Cowper procured specimens, at Penedo, of all the Brazilian woods which he considered adapted to ship-building, &c.

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

Climate.—Although the greater part of Brazil lies within the tropics, a considerable portion of territory is in the southern temperate zone, and the climate varies greatly in its different regions. Extensive table-lands are elevated from 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea. The plains on the Rio Amazon, and those east of the mouth of that river, are characterised by excessive heat, and by rain falling during every month of the year. This climate appears to prevail as far south as 10 deg. latitude, with the exception of the country east of about 41 deg. west longitude, which suffers rather from drought. The second region comprehends the countries south of 10 deg. latitude, to the Serra dos Vertentes. The low country along the sea resembles in its climate that of tropical countries which are little elevated above the ocean, and with mountainous backgrounds. The heat is often oppressive in summer, and the rains are abundant. In other parts of the year little or no rain falls. The terraces, or elevated *steppes*, by which the country rises to the highest table-lands, partake in some degree of the peculiarities of this climate, where the ascent is rather steep, as between 18 deg. and 24 deg. south latitude; but where the country rises slowly, and the terraces are wide, as between 10 deg. and 18 deg. south latitude, rain is by no means abundant, and years often pass without a drop falling. On the table-lands the mean annual temperature seems to differ from that of the coast by eight or ten degrees. The rains are more regular than on the declivities, but they are far from being abundant, and the vegetation of this region is much less vigorous than along the loose soils of the sea coast. According to meteorological observations, it would seem that the rains diminish on proceeding westward, and that some of the western *Campos* are little better than arid deserts. In the most elevated table-lands night frosts are experienced, when the sun is near the northern tropic. The countries south of the Serra dos Vertentes are chiefly situated in the temperate zone, at least those east of 55 deg. west longitude, which are drained by the Paraná. The rains fall most abundantly in summer, but in other seasons rains are also frequent. The heat is moderate, and the vegetation, though vigorous, less so than towards the coast further north. The countries which are drained by the Paraguay, and lie west of 54 deg., have a much hotter

climate, and abundant tropical rains, but there is a long dry season in which no rain falls. In these parts frost does not occur. During the winter months south of 30 deg. latitude the table-land of Curitiba and the more elevated tracts towards the boundary of Uruguay seem to have a regular winter season of a few weeks, with occasional frost.*

In the northern parts, situated in the centre of the torrid zone, the air of the lower tracts is sultry and oppressive; but vegetation is vigorously nourished by the night dews. In these regions there is little distinction of seasons: the flowers are in perpetual bloom, the foliage is evergreen; and with the grandeur of the forests, and the delicious coolness of the nights, impart to the country and climate a perpetual spring. Near the coast, the trade-wind, which blows over the whole breadth of the Atlantic, imparts refreshing coolness to the atmosphere of these naturally sultry regions. The northern provinces, however, occasionally suffer from the want of rain. In ascending towards the sources of the great rivers, the temperature is modified by the elevation of the country, and as the distance increases from the equator. On the *Campos Parexis* and other similar *plateaux*, with arid soil, the solar heat is intolerable; but within many of the elevated districts of the interior, fertile valleys are found with a temperate and salubrious climate, where the vegetables and fruits of Europe will ripen. Such is the climate of parts of Minas Geraes and San Paulo. Towards the southern extremity of Brazil, and in the higher mountainous districts, the air is colder, and the soil yields European grain in great perfection. The west wind passing over vast marshy forests, is frequently found unhealthy in the interior. The northern provinces are at times subject to heavy rains, variable winds, torna-

* Mr. Kidder says, "The climate of Brazil is remarkably mild and regular. At Rio de Janeiro there cannot be said to be any regular rainy season. It would be difficult to fix on the months in which most rain may be expected. During the rains there is generally but little wind, and the temperature changes but slightly throughout the day. In dry weather the mornings and evenings are always cool, and the heat of the day is almost invariably mitigated by a strong sea-breeze.

"The south-east trade winds sweep the whole coast. From March to September, during the southerly monsoon, the prevailing winds are from east-by-north to east-south-east. During the northerly monsoon, from September to March, the winds are from north-by-east to north-east-by-east."

METEOROLOGICAL Table kept at Rio de Janeiro, 1838-1839.

MONTHS.	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.					WEATHER		
	MEAN TEMPERATURE.					NUMBER OF DAYS.		
	Sunrise.	Midday.	Sunset	Maximum.	Minimum	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.
July.....	63	78	73	84	54	14	7	10
August.....	61	78	67	85	54	17	9	5
September..	65	81	64	92	58	23	4	3
October.....	71	87	76	102	62	15	11	5
November....	71		76	96	62	11		
December....	75		80	102	70	20	7	4
January....		95	81	101	72	12	15	4
February....	74	94	76	108	71	16	6	6
March.....	73		76	93	67	13	12	6
April.....	71		75	95	63	16	5	9
May.....	64		71	88	60	18	6	7
June.....	65		71	83	58	25	2	3
The Year....	69		74.5	108	54	200	77	68

docs, and thunder-storms ; while the southern regions have a more settled, temperate, and salubrious climate.

Soil.—An empire of such great extent as Brazil comprises every variety of soil, from the sandy lands of the sea coast to the ruggedness of the mountains ;—from the alluvions of the great and lesser rivers, to the undulated and wooded midlands, up to the pastures and bare plains of the table lands, and back to the arid *Campos*.

Fertility may be considered the general character of the soil ; but with some broad exceptions, as the arid plains of the interior, and the sandy and rocky districts.

Products and Agriculture.—Nearly all the trees and natural products which were found in the West Indies abound in the north parts of Brazil. In the forests and plains there are also many other natural products. In the southern or temperate provinces, the grains, vegetables, and fruits of Europe succeed, and wheat, barley, rice, maize, and tobacco are also grown. Within the tropics the chief products of agriculture are mandioca, rice, yams, bannanas, plantains, beans, and sweet potatoes, with coffee, sugar, cotton, and cacao ; the four last-mentioned articles are chiefly cultivated for exportation. The forests supply excellent timber for ship-building and for the construction of houses ; several kinds of wood for cabinet work, and others for dyeing ; among the dye-woods, Brazil-wood and Campeche-wood are important articles of trade. Other products are vanilla, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, gingers, peppers, canella do clavo (from the *Persea caryophyllata*, Mart.) anatto, caoutchouc, copal, and copaivi balsam, pitch, Brazil nuts, tamarinds, tonca, and pechurim beans. Cinchona bark also exists, and many others abound.* The yerba-maté is found in the southern provinces and is exported, chiefly to Peru. Pine-apples, oranges, figs, and other fruits, ripen in perfection.

It is estimated that not more than one acre in 150 of the whole cultivable area of Brazil is under any kind of culture. Probably not one acre in 200.

Forests.—The interior consists, in many parts, of one continuous forest : at a little distance from the coast, the country, in some parts, is covered with numerous varieties of the palm-tree, among which is a remarkable species with long, serrated, lancet-formed leaves, composed of innumerable fibres, which rival silk both in fineness and in strength. The sandy soils of the coast are turned to account by plantations of the cocoa-tree, which grows here thicker and taller than in the East Indies. The Brazilians say, that this tree affords them both food and shelter. Of the trunk and the leaves their huts are built ; of its fibrous roots baskets are made, and cordage of the outward husk ; cups are made of the shell ; its fruit supplies meat and drink ; and an excellent oil is obtained by skimming the juice which may be pressed from the pulp. The cocoa kernel is in general use in

* See lists of trees and barks hereafter, under the head of Statistics of Brazil.

cooking; and it forms an important article of internal trade. The carrapato, or castor-tree, is also an indigenous production, much cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from the seed, which is in general use for lamps and other purposes: it also grows spontaneously. The ibiripitanga, or Brazil-wood tree, called in Pernambuco, the *pao da rainha* (queen's wood), on account of its being a government monopoly, is now rarely to be seen within many leagues of the coast owing to the improvident manner in which it has been cut down by the government agents, without any regard being paid to the size of the tree or to its cultivation. It is not a lofty tree: at a short distance from the ground, innumerable branches grow forth and extend in every direction in a straggling, irregular manner. The leaves are small and not luxuriant; the wood is very hard and heavy, takes a high polish, and sinks in water: the only valuable portion of it is the heart, as the outward coat of wood has not any peculiarity.* Besides these, we may enumerate among the vegetable productions of Brazil, the cedar, the wild cinnamon-tree, and the jacaranda, or rosewood, valuable for cabinet work; the tatajuba, or fustic, yielding a yellow dye; the Brazilian myrtle, a beautiful shrub; the sicipira, resembling the teak of India; the peroba, orauba, and loiero, resembling a species of oak and larch; logwood, mahogany, and a variety of forest-trees, invaluable for the purposes of ship-building.

The original forests are called in Brazil, *mato virgem*, virgin forests. Dr. Von Spix gives us the most graphic account that we have read of these forest regions. He says,

"Almost every one of these sovereigns of the forest is distinguished, in the total effect of the picture, from its neighbour. While the silk-cotton-tree (*bombax pentandrum*), partly armed with strong thorns, begins at a considerable height from the ground to spread out its thick arms, and its digitated leaves are grouped in light and airy masses, the luxuriant lecythis and the Brazilian anda shoot out at a less height many branches profusely covered with leaves, which unite to form a verdant arcade. The jacaranda (rose-wood tree) attracts the eye by the lightness of its double-feathered leaves: the large gold-coloured flowers of this tree and the ipe (*bignonia chrysantha*), dazzle by their splendour, contrasted with the dark green of the foliage. The spondias (*s. myrobalanus*), arches its pinnated leaves into light oblong forms. A very peculiar and most striking effect in the picture is produced by the trumpet-tree (*cecropia peltata*), among the other lofty forms of the forest: the smooth ash-grey stems rise slightly bending to a considerable height, and spread out at the top into verticillate branches, which have at the extremities large tufts of deeply lobated white leaves. The flowering caesalpinia;

* The name of this wood is derived from *brazas* (or *brazas*), a glowing fire or coal. Its botanical name is *Caesalpinia Brasiletto*: it belongs to the genus *Lourentaceae*, in Linneus's nat. order, and is a leguminous plant, of the class *Decandria Monogynia*. The leaves are pinnated: the flowers are white, papilionaceous, growing in a pyramidal spike. One species has flowers variegated with red. The branches are slender and full of small prickles. There are nine species. The colour produced from this wood is greatly improved by a solution of tin in aqua regia, which, when mixed with the aqueous tincture, affords a beautiful precipitate of a purplish crimson, substituted sometimes for lake. It is used for dyeing silk what is called *false crimson*, to distinguish it from that produced by cochineal. It is indigenous to both the East and the West Indies, and is the same as Sapan wood.

the airy laurel; the lofty *geoffroea*; the soap-trees with their shining leaves;* the slender Barbadoes cedar; the *ormosia* with its pinnated leaves; the *tapia* or garlic pear-tree, so called from the strong smell of its bark; the *maina*; and a thousand not yet described trees, are mingled confusedly together, forming groups agreeably contrasted by the diversity of their forms and tints. Here and there, the dark crown of a Chilean fir (*araucaria imbricata*), among the lighter green, appears like a stranger amid the natives of the tropics; while the towering stems of the palms with their waving crowns, are an incomparable ornament of the forests,† the beauty and majesty of which no language can describe."

In Brazil, man has much less to fear from wild beasts than from reptiles, the species of which are almost innumerable, and the greater part are said to be venomous. This, together with the plague of mosquitoes and other winged enemies, must be admitted to form some drawback on the beauty and luxurious temperature of the climate. As the ground, however, becomes cleared, and the marshy lands are drained, most of the reptiles and insects are gradually expelled or diminished. The primeval forests are giving way, but not by any means so rapidly and effectually as in Anglo-America, before the axe and the flames; and their various tenants retreat to regions more remote from the invasion of man.

The luxuriant power of vegetation in the fertile soil of Brazil produces the greatest variety of plants. When the trunk of a tree has a decayed hole or a crevice in it, arum, caladium, dracontium, and other productions of that kind, throw out large tufts of juicy, heart-shaped or arrow-shaped, dark-green leaves, which add to and embellish the forests.

In some places, where the forests have been burnt down to clear the ground for cultivation, the immense scorched trunks appear like the ruins of colonnades, still in parts joined together by the withered stalks of their parasites. Sometimes, the climbing plants so interlace and surround the larger trees, that it is impossible for the eye to penetrate the "verdant wall." Many of them are decked with the most brilliant flowers; one kind of bromelia, with a deep coral-

* *Sapindus saponaria*. The fruit is brought to the city in large quantities; the poorer class use them instead of soap. "In many years, one of these trees, which are generally about the size of our nut-trees, produces several bushes of this fruit, which contains a great quantity of saponaceous matter."—*V. Spix*, p. 280.

† The cocoa-palm is frequently seen above thirty feet high. Mr. Mawe measured a fallen tree (he does not mention the species), which was full seventy-six inches in diameter at the thick end, and above twenty-five yards in length. Prince Maximilian says "The colossal trees are so lofty, that our fowling-pieces could not carry to the top of them, so that we often fired in vain at the finest birds."—*Tuck*, p. 43.

Mr. Luccock describes a very singular tree, "one of those vegetable productions," he says, "whose size astonishes the English traveller. It is here called a *gamelleiro* (from *gamella*, a great wooden bowl or trough) because from its trunk are turned those large bowls which are used as baths. The smallest part of its stem was eight feet above the ground, and there the circumference measured fourteen feet. Immediately below this line the roots begin to project in the manner of buttresses, and produce that kind of timber which is particularly esteemed in forming the knees of large ships. These terminate in the roots, which run along the surface of the ground, and appear above it in a circle of seventy-six paces, each of which was intended to measure a yard. One of these roots, at the distance of sixteen feet from the body of the tree, rose wholly above the soil: its girth measured four feet. The branches, which begin to expand immediately above the line where the trunk was measured, extend on each side thirty-five feet, so that the whole head forms a well-clothed hemisphere of more than 200 feet in circumference."—*Notes, &c.*, p. 393.

red flower, has its leaves tipped with violet: the heliconia, a kind of banana, has a dark-red calyx and white flowers. The baubinia with its strong woody branches growing in alternate arcs of circles, and the concavity of each hollowed, with a short blunt thorn on the convex side, climbs to the tops of the highest trees. Many of these creeping plants shoot downwards their long branches, which, taking root, impede the progress of the traveller. "In general," says the Prince Maximilian, "vegetation is so luxuriant in these climates, that every old tree we saw, presented a botanical garden of plants, often difficult to come at, and certainly for the most part unknown." "Even the rocks," remarks the same traveller, "are here covered with lichens and cryptogamous plants of a thousand various kinds; particularly the finest ferns, which in part hang like feathered ribbons in the most picturesque manner from the trees. A deep red horizontal fungus adorns the dry trunks; while a fine carmine-coloured lichen (on the properties of which, as a dyeing matter, some experiments have been made in England), covers the bark of the stronger trees with its round knobs."

Mr. Luccock describes the various tints of a Brazilian forest as extending from a light-yellow green, to one bordering on blue, and these are mingled again with red, brown, and a gradation of deeper shades almost to black. The "silver tree" is of a brilliant white; the head of the mangoa is brown. The Brazil-wood puts forth large flowers of a purple hue; "and I have seen," he says, "the vast mountain of Tengua clothed in yellow, from the multitude of its laburnums." The effect of the flowering parasitical plants he compares to "gay parterres in the air."

The luxuriance and richness of the vegetable world in South America is ascribed by Humboldt to the great moisture which everywhere prevails, and which gives it an advantage over all other hot countries, forming a more happy and fertile contrast to those parts of Africa which lie within the same parallels of latitude. In many respects the climate, the soil, the varied surface, and the rich vegetation, seem to resemble more some parts of Asia Minor. But in that exuberance of evergreen foliage which forms the peculiar characteristic of the New Continent—in the number of its richly-wooded mountains, the sources of countless springs—in the abundance of large streams, in the character even of its sandless deserts and indomitable forests—the tropical regions of Brazil are almost pre-eminent to those of any other region.

The Amazonian forests, or those which stretch inland from the banks and tributaries of the Amazon, are especially remarkable for luxuriance of growth and the majestic grandeur of the trees. Many of the trees often grow to a great height, and remarkably straight upwards. Some of them are decked from the roots upwards with splendid flowers and parasites, and the trunks and boughs are frequently interlaced with innumerable runners or creeping vines.

On the borders of the Amazon the sylvan vegetation grows up and spreads forth in the greatest luxuriance. The vines, creepers, and parasites, twist around the trees up to their tops, then grow down to the ground, and then, taking root, run up again, spirally along the boughs, extending from the branches of one tree to those of another, interlace the whole forest. This interweaving of vines and parasites, is often impenetrable to birds or beasts. The stems of the vines are as thick as a man's arm; they are round, square, sometimes triangular, or even pentangular. The vines or parasites often grow in various forms of knots, screws, angles, or circles, and as tough as the most elastic fibrous substance. They constitute at times, as it were, a vegetable boa-constrictor, and twine, and press round, until they finally smother, and kill, the tree which so long supported them; and they occasionally remain erect, like a spiral column, after the trunk has mouldered away. This vegetable kingdom may be considered the peculiar country of monkeys.

Prince Maximilian, speaking of his crossing over the Sierra of Una, where thick gigantic forests grow on the acclivity, observes, that they are full of monkeys, parrots, and other Brazilian animals and birds. In particular, a small red-and-gold-coloured monkey (*simia rosalia*) was seen here, called the red *sahui*, or *marikine*, which is not found further north.

The interior of Brazil has been traversed by many scientific travellers. Among whom, Prince Maximilian's land journey from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, through the interior and central parts; Von Spix, Martius, Von Langsdorff, Eschwege, Rodrigues, Martius, St. Hilaire, and Natterer are among the most distinguished.*

* St. Hilaire, the author of the "*Plantes Usuelles*," became fully acquainted with the Brazilian character, and for a long time identified himself with the inhabitants of the *sertoes*. Mr. Natterer, a German naturalist, spent seven years in traversing the interior. The scientific mission to Brazil, sent out by the King of Bavaria, was directed and executed by Doctors von Spix and Martius. They travelled from Rio de Janeiro through San Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz, to Maranhão; thence by sea to Pará, they ascended the Amazon as far as Tabatinga, which is near Tuxá, the western limit of the Brazilian territory. They made numerous lateral excursions on the rivers Negro, Japury, and other streams, and descended the Amazon to Pará, whence they returned to Europe. They have presented to the world valuable works, the result of their observations.

The scientific commissioners appointed by the Emperor of Russia to explore Brazil, was on a larger scale; but far less fortunate. The Baron von Langsdorff, who has long resided at Rio Janeiro in a diplomatic capacity, was placed at its head, and directed its plans with great energy. This Russian expedition proceeded from Rio de Janeiro through San Paulo and Matto Grosso. It arrived at the sources of the Madera, when the party divided, and pursued different routes, in order to explore as wide an extent of country as possible before reaching their fixed destination, the city of Pará. The toils and hardships of the journey brought on sickness, and several died.

One very unwise regulation of the expedition, prohibited any member of the expedition to publish his journal or notes until after those of the director, if living, had been edited. The Baron von Langsdorff returned to Europe in a state of insanity, caused by sickness and exposure in the wild regions over which he had travelled. In that state, we are informed, he survives; and we have, whether from this or from any political cause, no account of the Russian travels and observations in Brazil. M. Riedel, one of his coadjutors, who returned to Rio de Janeiro, and remained there, is considered better acquainted with the botany of Brazil than any other person.

Of the natural edible products, there are various and delicious fruits, as oranges, mangoes, grapes, &c.

The *cocoa tree* is one of the most generally useful trees in Brazil. Mr. Kidder says, "The cocoa is truly the staple vegetable, and although many of the uses to which it may be applied are unknown or unpractised here, yet it literally furnishes the people with meat, drink, fuel, houses, and commerce. Besides the sale of the raw nut, the pulp is converted into oil, the shell into dippers, and the fibrous husk into cordage; while all know the value of its water as a beverage. At the same time the leaf furnishes materials for the construction of an entire habitation. It is wrought into baskets, it makes fences, and when dried may be used for writing, while its ashes yield potash. The terminal bud is a delicate article of food; the juice of the flower and stem contains sugar, and may be fermented into wine, or distilled into spirits; and, finally, the case of the trunk or stem is converted into drums, or used in the construction of buildings, while the lower extremity is so hard as to take a beautiful polish, after which it resembles agate."

The *cashew tree*, or *cajueiro*, is abundant on several parts of the coast and islands.

On some of the fazendas are cultivated, promiscuously, sugar-cane, mandioca, cotton, rice, and coffee. Around the farm-house, which is the centre, are usually situated out-houses for negroes, store-houses for the staple vegetables, and fixtures for reducing them to a marketable form.

The *engenho de cachassa* is an establishment where the juices of the sugar-cane is expressed for distillation. On most of the sugar estates there are distilleries, which make the molasses that is separated from the sugar into the rum, called by the Portuguese *cachassa*. The apparatus for grinding the cane is generally rude and clumsy.

The *Jatropha manihot L.*, or *mandioca*, being the principal farinaceous production of Brazil, is deserving of particular notice. Its subsistence combines deadly poison with highly nutritious food. It is indigenous to Brazil, and was known to the Indians long before the discovery of the country. Southey remarks, "If Ceres deserved a place in the mythology of Greece, far more might the deification of that person have been expected who instructed his fellows in the use of mandioc."

The *farinha de mandioca*, or mandioc flour, was prepared by the slaves, scraping it into a fine pulp with oyster shells, or with an instrument made of small sharp stones set in a piece of bark, so as to form a kind of rasp. The pulp was then rubbed or ground with a stone, the juice carefully expressed, or finally evaporated by heat. The work of thus preparing it was considered pernicious to health, and the slaves employed mixed, as a corrective, the flowers of the *nhambi* and the root of the *annato* in their food. The natives prepare it as above, and in various other ways.

The Portuguese invented mills for preparing the mandioc flour. They generally pressed it in cellars, and places where it was least likely to occasion accidental injury. It has been ascertained that a white insect was generated by the juice; so venomous that the native women sometimes poisoned their husbands, and slaves their masters, by mixing it in their food. A poultice of mandioc, with its own juice, was considered a cure for *imposthumes*. Mr. Kidder says it was administered for worms, and was applied to old wounds to eat away the diseased flesh. For some poisons, also, and for the bite of certain snakes, it was esteemed a sovereign antidote. The simple juice was used for cleaning iron. The poisonous quality is confined to the root; for the leaves of the plant are eaten, and even the juice might be made innocent by boiling, and be fermented into vinegar, or inspissated till it became sweet enough to serve for syrup.

The root, after being removed from the soil, cannot be preserved from corruption for three days; the slightest moisture runs the flour.

The native mode of cultivating mandioca was by cutting down the trees, letting them be till they were dry enough to burn, and after the burning of the wood, then planting the mandioca between the stumps.

They ate it as flour, and the mandioc supplied them also with a spirituous drink. They prepared the liquid by slicing the roots, which were then boiled until well softened. The young women then chewed and threw them into a vessel, which was filled with water; the liquid and pulp were then boiled, and afterwards poured into large earthen jars, half buried in the floor of the dwelling. The jars were closely stopped, and in two or three days fermentation commenced. When the banquetting day arrived, the women kindled fires around the jars, the liquid when heated, was served round in gourds: the men dancing and singing as they received and emptied, at one draught, the contents of a gourd. They ate nothing at these orgies, but continued drinking until all the liquor in one house was exhausted, and then resorted to the next, till they had drank all the liquid in the village. These orgies were held about once a month. De Lery says he witnessed one which lasted three days and three nights.

Mandibea is difficult of cultivation, and requires from twelve to eighteen months to ripen. As its roots have a great tendency to spread, it is planted in large hills, to counteract its spreading, and to render the soil more dry and congenial to its growth. The roots, when dug up, are of a fibrous texture. The best process of preparation is first to boil them, then to separate the rind, and then to rasp the roots on a circular grater turned by water-power or other power. The raspings should then be put into sacks, and then placed, several together, under a screw-press to squeeze out the poisonous liquid. The dry mass is then pounded fine in mortars, and transferred to ovens, or concave plates, heated underneath. The flour is then rapidly stirred about until quite dry. The *faripha*,

when well made, is white and granular. It is eaten at all Brazilian tables, and formed into a great variety of nutritious dishes. The residuum deposited by the juice of mandioca, after standing a short time, is dried, and then constitutes tapioca.

The well-known colouring matter, *annato*, is a product of the tree known to botanists as the *bixa orellana*. This tree is of moderate size, with red and white flowers. Its colouring matter was used by the aborigines to paint their persons.

Annato is the oily pulp of the seed, rubbed off and then left to ferment. It is afterwards rolled into cakes, weighing from two to three pounds, to be exported. *Cacao* is a common production of Para and other parts. It is made from the seeds of the *theobroma cacao*.

The fruit called the Brazil-nut is only produced in the northern parts of the empire. It grows in great abundance spontaneously in the forests of the Amazon. The Portuguese call it "*Castanha do Maranhão*." It grows upon the lofty branches of a majestic tree, the *bertholletia excelsa*.

The first attempts to cultivate Chinese tea, was about 1819, when the Count of Linhares, prime minister of Portugal, brought from the interior of China, several hundred immigrants who were acquainted with the whole process of growing and preparing the tea-plant.

These colonists became discontented, and have nearly disappeared. From whatever cause, whether from the soil or climate of Brazil, or to imperfect preparation of the tea-leaf, when grown, the Chinese plant did not yield good tea.

The tea-plant is now grown chiefly as a pretty shrub; and seeds or cuttings are gratuitously given at the imperial botanical garden to those who apply for them.

The Paulistas and others have since attempted the cultivation of the tea-plant, and have succeeded to some extent. We have had several samples of their growth, but none equalled good Chinese tea. The cost of production is said to be greater than the price at which better tea can be imported from Canton. The growers are, however, sanguine in the belief that, ultimately, they can produce the tea, in price and in quality, so as to compete with China in foreign markets.

Coritiba, on the route to Rio Grande do Sul, is an aboriginal name, signifying many pines, and indicating the prevalence of the pine tree throughout the whole region. The fruit trees of Europe also flourish there in great perfection.

Coritiba is the principal town within the extensive district to which it gives name, and which is said to abound in mines of gold and diamonds. The district has also many estates appropriated to the rearing of cattle, horses and mules, and the cultivation of the products of the earth. It is, however, more renowned for another product, the tea-herb of Paraguay, or *Matte*, the *cassine gongonha* (Martius), or the herb of Paraguay. This, when pulverised, is called *matte*, and is much used in the Spanish republics of South America. Raw hide cases of it are exposed for sale in nearly every town of Brazil. The infusion is prepared in

a bowl. A small quantity of the leaf, mixed with sugar, is suffered to stand a short time in cold water; boiling water being added, it is immediately ready for use. As the particles of leaf swim in the tea, it is sipped through a tube, with a fine globular strainer at the end, immersed in the decoction. The natives, who labour all day, are said to be immediately refreshed by this tea. In Chili, Peru, &c., it is a constant beverage. It grows spontaneously in the districts of Coritiba and Parangua.

The natural growth of the soil of Brazil, it will be observed, is exceedingly varied. The agricultural products will be found further noticed in the brief descriptive sketches of the respective provinces of the empire, and those which are most important in commerce will appear stated in the Tables of Exports.

Wild Animals—Live Stock.—European animals have succeeded. There are great herds of cattle and horses in the countries south of 25 deg. latitude, where they wander about nearly in a wild state. In other parts they are reared, but are less abundant; on the plains mules and asses are preferred to horses. Pigs are abundant only in some parts of the plains. Sheep are not numerous, and their wool is of inferior quality. The wild animals common to South America are found in Brazil, with the exception of llamas and guanacoës, and of the puma and spectacled bear. Among the rapacious animals are the hyena, tiger-cat, the ferocious *saratu*, the jaguar, a very fierce beast, ounces, and wild hogs. The tapir is large, timid, and feeds like a horse, but is amphibious, and will remain a long time at the bottom of rivers. The flesh is said to resemble that of the ox. The wild animals killed for food are the tapir, three species of porcupine, five species of deer, several species of monkeys, the Brazilian hare, five species of armadillo, alpacas, the agoutis, and the wild boar. There are several kinds of wild bees.

Birds.—The feathered tribes of Brazil are of the most richly varied colours. Emus, or Brazilian ostriches are numerous on the table-land, as well as nearly all the other birds of South America, especially toucans, vultures, tanagras, parrots, the Balearic crane, humming-birds, and several species of pigeons.

Fish.—Whales appear along the coast as far north as 12 deg. south latitude, and the *Physalus macrocephalus* (Linn.) is found south of 30 deg. south latitude. The whale fishery is carried on at different points of the shore, by the inhabitants, and on the Brazil bank by the Americans. The *garopa* is met with north of 15 deg. south latitude, and great quantities are annually caught and exported. Several kinds of fish are caught in the Amazon, and dried for exportation. The huge manati is still common in that river, and in some of its tributaries: several species of turtle are also found in the Amazon, and the mantega or fat substance extracted from the eggs of the turtle, is an important article of commerce. The boa constrictor, or great *cobras*, said to be sometimes thirty feet long and as thick as a man's body, will gorge a deer, and, it is even said, an ox. The corrao

snake, the janacara, &c., are among the other reptiles, which are numerous. Mosquitoes, and various insects, are, in the low districts, very annoying.

The *vacca narinosa*, (*Peixe boi*), or fish ox or *manati*, never leaves the water, and it feeds principally upon a water plant (*cana brava*) that grows or floats on the borders of the rivers. It raises its head above the water to respire, as well as to feed upon this plant. It has two small fins situated near its head. The udders of the female are under the fins. The manati is considered the largest fish or animal inhabiting fresh-water, being sometimes seventeen feet long and two or three feet thick above the middle; its eyes are very small, and the opening of its ears are scarcely perceptible. Its skin is thick, and so hard as to be nearly proof against a musket-ball. The Indians made shields of it in war. Its fat and flesh were always considered delicious by the natives. They smoked or dried it in place of beef.

The *turtle egg butter* of the Amazon (*manteiga da tartaruga*) is a substance peculiar to Central and South America. At certain seasons of the year the turtles appear by thousands on the banks of the rivers, in order to deposit their eggs upon the sand. The noise of their shells striking against each other while rushing inwards, is said to be sometimes heard at a great distance. Their next march begins at dusk, and ends with the break of morn, when they return to the water. They continue nestling in this manner until each turtle has deposited from sixty to one hundred and thirty or forty eggs.

During the day-time the inhabitants collect these eggs, and lay them up in heaps. These piles are often twenty feet in diameter, and of a corresponding height. While fresh they are thrown into wooden canoes, or other large vessels, and broken with sticks, and pressed by treading with the feet. Water is then poured on, and the vessels are exposed open to the sun. The heat brings the oily matter to the surface, when it is skimmed off with cuyas and shells. The oil is then exposed to a moderate heat until ready for use. When purified it has the appearance of melted butter. It retains a fishy taste, but the natives are accustomed to its use, and like it as well as Europeans do butter. It is carried to market in earthen jars. In former times it was estimated that nearly 250,000,000 of turtles' eggs were annually used in making mantega.

Cattle Grounds.—North of the Gonzales, there extends towards the north, between the Passo dos Negros and the *Lagoa dos Patos*, a broad patch of swampy land, "the accumulated sediment of ages." In these fens are several large farming establishments; that of Pellotas, which stands about six or seven miles above the mouth of the river of that name, is said to occupy ten square leagues, a moderate extent for a grazing farm in Rio Grande. Towards the west the country assumes a different aspect. An extensive tract, famous for its fine cattle, is comprehended under the name *Charqueados*, derived from the "*charqued*" beef which is prepared in this district for exportation.

Mr. Luccock says, "that in one year an individual, Joze Antonio dos Anjos,

In the beginning of the present century, there were in Rio Grande, 539 proprietors of land, consisting of *fazendeiros*, farmers, and *lavradores*, husbandmen. The latter, who bred only what was necessary for their own consumption, possessed generally about two square leagues of land: the former farmed from eight to ten leagues; and some of these fazendas states were reported to extend to a hundred square leagues, or nearly 600,000 acres.

To each three square leagues are allotted 4000 or 5000 head of cattle, six men and a hundred horses.* This proportion of horses is large; but they cost nothing in keeping, and are turned out on the plains; on these estates no one, not even a slave, travels any distance on foot. About a hundred cows were allowed for the supply of milk, butter, cheese, and veal, to a fazenda of average size. Hogs are usually little taken care of; they root up the earth, devour reptiles, and subsist, also, on the waste parts of slaughtered cattle. The sheep are few and ill-made, with short, ordinary wool. The wool is used partly on the skins, as saddle covers, &c., or stuffing mattresses, &c.

"The breed of sheep," Mr. Henderson considered, "would, if attended to, much exceed that of cattle, in consequence of their generally producing two at a birth; they, however, are not numerous, few farmers possessing 1000 head, and the major part not any." The *fazendeiros* breed also droves of horses and mules.

From the Rio Ypanema, grassy campos extend southward with little interruption to Coritiba, and into the capitania of Rio Grande, in the whole of which extensive tract the same system of farming is still followed, that is described by Dr. Von Spix as follows:—

"Every landholder possesses, according to the extent of his farm, from several hundred to 2000, nay, even 40,000 head of cattle. They generally reckon from 3000 to 4000 head on an estate which has two square miles of good pasture. All these roam at liberty in a wild state; but, every farmer keeps besides, as many tame draught oxen and cows as he requires for the purposes of agriculture, and for milk, which is partly made into cheese. The attendance on the wild cattle gives but very little trouble; all that is required is, to brand them with the mark of the owner, and to catch the animals intended to be slaughtered. From four to six servants, under the direction of a chief cowherd, perform all these services; they prevent the herds from straying beyond the boundaries, and defend them from the attacks of the ounces, wolves, and wild dogs. These people are almost always on horseback, as their office compels them to ride twenty miles or more in a day. Every year, the whole herd is collected at different times in a place in a high situation, and sometimes fenced in. On this occasion, the mark of the owner is branded on the hind quarter of the beasts one year old,

* In a fazenda of three leagues, it is computed, Mr. Henderson says, that 1000 young cattle, male and female, are branded, or marked, annually; the number sent off or killed, may be judged of from this calculation.

of which they reckon 1000 annually for a herd of 5000 or 6000. Those of four years old and more are selected for slaughter. The catching of these, frequently a troublesome and dangerous employment, is executed here, as in the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres, by means of long leathern nooses, lassoes, which the farmers' servants manage with considerable dexterity.* The tame cattle are kept in the vicinity of the fazenda, run free in the meadows during the day, and are only shut up in the enclosures during the night. The flesh of the tame cattle is preferred to that of the wild, because, from their undisturbed and more quiet way of life, they grow fat sooner, and with less fodder. The pasture being so good, their milk is excellent; but a cow gives only a third part of the quantity that good milch cows give in Europe. The hide is always the most valuable part of the cattle: it is stripped off, stretched upon the ground by means of short pegs, a little salted, and dried in the sun. The flesh, cut into thin strips, rubbed with salt, and dried in the air, is an important article of exportation from the harbours of San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, to the cities in the north; particularly to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Maranhão, where, under the names of *Carne seca do Sertão*, *Passoca*, or *Carne charquada*, it constitutes an essential part of the subsistence of all the Brazilians, but especially of the negro slaves.

"Besides the breeding of oxen, that of horses and mules likewise occupies several farmers in the capitania of San Paulo, but is carried on upon a far more extensive scale in Rio Grande do Sul. The horses of San Paulo are of a middling size, of slender make, and, if they are attended with care, acquire an elegant carriage, and become excellent racers. In general, twenty or thirty of those wild animals herd together, and hardly ever separate. The animals, when taken (by means of the long nooses), sometimes trembling with fear, sometimes full of impetuous fury, endeavour, by the strongest contortions and the most desperate leaps, to defend themselves against the riders. When the latter have succeeded in holding an animal fast by the ears and lips with a pair of tongs, in putting a halter over his head, and a sheep-skin by way of saddle on his back, one of the servants mounts him, and endeavours to overcome the obstinacy of the horse by means of the whip. After many violent motions and leaps, it is at length so far subdued, that it runs furiously away with its rider, and after a long course, it in some degree yields to the bridle. After being thus humbled, it stands still with its head hanging down, on which all the others separate from it. The next day, the same exercise is repeated; and in a few days more, the horse is broken and fit for riding. The common Paulistas, and particularly the *piãos* (the herdsman's servants) make use of a very small flat, wooden saddle, which is often not even covered with leather. Their stirrups are so small that they will only admit the

* Mr. Mawe, describing this process as practised by the peons of Monte Video, says, "The dexterous mode in which the peons catch their cattle, by throwing a noose over them, has been frequently detailed, but certainly no description can do full justice to their agility. They throw with equal precision and effect, whether at full gallop or at rest. Their method of catching horses, by means of balls attached to leather tongs, is similar, but more unerring."—*Travels in Brazil*, p. 29.

great toe: the spurs are fastened to the naked heel. The dress of the *pião* consists of a short jacket, narrow trousers, and a flat round hat, fastened with a strap, altogether of brown leather, made of deer or capivara hides, and is very well adapted to protect him against the thorny hedges through which he must force his way, when pursuing wild animals.

"The wild horses are most frequently of a brown colour, very rarely white or piebald, and by their disproportionably short, thick heads and small stature, generally betray their extra-European breed. The mules are here more handsomely made animals than the horses: they are commonly equal in size to the European horse: their colours are black, brown, fallow, or striped like a zebra. They are preferable to the horses, especially on long journeys, because they can better endure hunger and thirst, and carry with greater security heavier burdens."

The *Guachos* of Buenos Ayres are not more expert on horseback, and in the use of the lasso, than are these men, whose occupation, from childhood, is the care and culture of the herds of cattle, which roam their vast campinas or prairies. It has been estimated that, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, not mentioning parts of Santa Catharina and San Paulo, which are devoted to the same purposes, about 400,000 cattle have been slaughtered annually, for their hides and flesh, while as many more are driven northward for home consumption. Most of the *carne secca*, or jerked beef, in common use throughout Brazil, is prepared here. Stacks of this meat, like cords of wood, are piled up in the provision houses of Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilians in preparing pork, skin off all the fat taking the lean meat for immediate use, and throwing the bones away. The fat part is rolled up and pressed into a basket, with a little salt sprinkled over and around it, it is then called *toucinho*, and carried great distances to market.

CHAPTER IV.

MINERALS OF BRAZIL.

THE mineralogy of Brazil, can only as yet have been very imperfectly explored. Gold and precious stones have long been the temptations, seized upon with the most rapacious avidity, though not always with success. The gold mines of Jarugua, in San Paulo, were the first discovered in Brazil. They are distant a few leagues from the city of San Paulo, which owes its origin to the mineral districts. They were so productive in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as to impart to the district the name of the Brazilian Peru. They were afterwards abandoned, but worked in about the year 1807, and Mr. Kidder says, they now (1844) cease to be regularly wrought, and have given place to the gold of Minas Geraes.

Gold occurs on both sides of the Sierra dos Vertentes, and is found in almost all the rivers which extend from that range. There are also gold mines in the vicinity of Villa Rica, and at Congo Soço, near the Villa de Sabara, in Minas Geraes. Little silver has been found, but there are traces of copper, tin, and quicksilver. Iron is abundant, and it has lately been smelted. Diamonds occur in the deposits of several rivers, but it is not lawful to collect them, except on account of the government in the authorised diamond districts, especially that which lies east of the Rio San Francisco, under 8 deg. south latitude, those of the Rio Pardo Mandongá, and that of the river Jequitinhonha, an affluent of the Rio del Belmonte, which traverses the district. The great diamond found in the River Abaeté, is considered the largest known, and weighed $138\frac{1}{2}$ carats. Topazes are found in several places. Salt is abundant, and the grounds much resorted to by the cattle and wild animals. There is a salt region on both sides of the Rio de San Francisco, which has an average width of from eighty to 100 miles; and another at the western extremity of the Sierra dos Vertentes, in the Sierra de Agua-pehy. In both salt is prepared in large quantities.

In 1718, the gold mines of Matto Grosso were discovered, and in 1836, a route was opened into those of Goyas. In 1746, a route was opened between Cuyaba, in Matto Grosso and Para by the tributaries of the Amazon, which rendered it less necessary to ascend by the broken, rocky navigation of the Tiete.

The earth washed for gold, Dr. Von Spix describes as "a ferruginous sand-stone conglomerate;" which agrees with Mr. Mawe's account. "The soil," he says, "is red and remarkably ferruginous. The gold lies, for the most part in a stratum of rounded pebbles and gravel, called *cascalhão*, incumbent on the solid rock. In the valleys, where there is water, occur frequent excavations, made by the gold-washers, some of them fifty or 100 feet wide, and eighteen or twenty feet deep. On many of the hills where water can be collected for washing, particles of gold are found in the soil, scarcely deeper than the roots of the grass."

The mode of obtaining the gold, Mr. Mawe thus describes. "Where water of sufficiently high level can be commanded, the ground is cut in steps, each twenty or thirty feet wide, two or three broad, and about one deep. Near the bottom, a trench is cut to the depth of two or three feet. On each step stand six or eight negroes, who, as the water flows gently from above, keep the earth continually in motion with shovels, until the whole is reduced to a liquid mud, and washed below. The particles of gold contained in this earth descend to the trench, where, by reason of their specific gravity, they quickly precipitate. Workmen are continually employed at the trench to remove the stones, and clear away the surface, which operation is much assisted by the current of water which falls into it. After five days' washing, the precipitation in the trench is carried to some convenient stream to undergo a second clearance. For this purpose wooden bowls are provided, of a funnel shape, about two feet at the mouth, and five or six inches deep, called *gamellas*. Each workman, standing in the stream, takes

into his bowl five or six pounds of the sediment, which generally consists of heavy matter, such as granular oxide of iron, pyrites, ferruginous quartz, and often more precious stones. They admit certain quantities of water into the bowls, which they move about so dexterously, that the precious metal, separating from the inferior and lighter substances, settles to the bottom and sides of the vessel. They then rinse their bowls in a larger vessel of clean water, leaving the gold in that, and begin again.

"The washing of each bowlful occupies from five to eight or nine minutes. The gold produced is extremely variable in quality, and in the size of its particles. The operation is superintended by overseers, the result being important. When the whole is finished, the gold is placed upon a brass pan, over a slow fire, to be dried, and at a convenient time is taken to the permutation office, where it is weighed, and a fifth reserved for the government. The remainder is smelted with muriate of mercury, then cast into ingots, assayed, and stamped according to its intrinsic value."

Bars of uncoined gold were formerly common in the circulating medium of Brazil. But at present specie of all kinds, except copper, is scarce, and seldom met with, except at exchange offices.

The gold mines of Villa Rica, in Minas Geraes, are in a sort of schistous clay, resting on granite, gneiss, or sandstone, laminated or solid—the gold being scattered in small particles amid the superjacent schist and clay. The town of Villa Rica is situated at the junction of several streams, whose waters have only one outlet, by a narrow chasm cut by their force through the surface down to the more firm component parts.* The extent of a small plain above the town, supposed to have been once a lake, is from thirty to forty acres, and it is connected, by narrow passes, with others of a like size. The mountains surrounding this supposed ancient lake, rise from 700 to 1000 feet above its level; and on the declivity of the most northerly of them the town is built. In the sides of all of them much gold is supposed still to exist, notwithstanding the quantity which has been washed down or gathered from them.

Mr. Mawe says, "Wherever a natural stream trickles down, its bottom is frequently and carefully searched; particularly where the current has met with any

* M. de Humboldt, in his "Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks," has the following remarks on the quartz-rock formation:—"On the table-land of Minas Geraes, near to Villa Rica (according to the excellent observations of M. d'Eschwege), a mica slate, containing beds of granular limestone, is covered by primitive clay-slate. On this latter rock reposes, in conformable stratification, the chloritous quartz which constitutes the mass of the Peak of Itacolomi, 1000 toises above the level of the sea. This formation of quartz contains alternating beds; 1. of auriferous quartz, white, greenish, or striped, mixed with talc-chlorite; 2. chlorite slate; 3. auriferous quartz mixed with tourmaline; 4. specular iron mixed with auriferous quartz. The beds of chloritous quartz are sometimes 1000 feet thick. The whole of this formation is covered with a ferruginous breccia, extremely auriferous. M. d'Eschwege thinks, that it is to the destruction of the beds we have just named, and which are geognostically connected, that the soil which is worked by means of washing should be attributed, containing gold, platina, palladium, and diamonds (Corrego das Lagens), gold and diamonds (Tejuco), and platina and diamonds (Rio Abaeté). The decomposed chlorite-slate, from which the topaz is procured, belongs to this formation."—See "Humboldt on the Superposition of Rocks," London, 1823. pp. 117—18.

check, for there the precious metal is commonly detained. In parts where nature has provided no water, pits are dug and flanked with strong walls, or stockades through which a stream is turned from a distance. The surplus, running over the edge of the embankment, is generally received into a second pit below; sometimes into a third. At proper seasons, the pits are cleared of the water, the sediment is taken out, and treated as before mentioned. Numerous drifts also have been run horizontally into the softer parts of the mountain, until they entirely perforate the coating of schist or clay, and reach its solid core, while the water, oozing through the mass above, is received into basins, together with the metal which it may convey."

Dr. Von Spix was conducted by M. Von Eschwege, the director-general of the mines of Brazil, to the eastern declivity of the Morro of Villa Rica, which has yielded the greatest abundance of gold. "From the southern hill of the mountain," he says, "we passed through several gardens ornamented with fuchsia, near to the Hospicio de Jerusalem, and by the side of a deep trench to a naked ravine irregularly rent, and full of masses of rock which had fallen down, presenting a picture of wild desolation. How great was our astonishment, when our friend signified to us that this was the rich gold mine of Villa Rica! Sieves and raw ox-hides were placed at certain distances, in trenches full of water, conducted from the summit; the first sieve to stop the coarser sand, and the latter to catch the gold dust in the hair, which stands erect.* Here and there we also saw detached trenches, in which the auriferous mud or sand collects. As soon as the rainy season commences, these simple preparations are put in motion. The former possessors always had their mine worked by several hundred slaves, and derived immense profit from it. At present, however, it seems to be much impoverished, so that but few gold-washers are employed in it, and the work is mostly left to free negroes for a daily payment of a patacca. This manner of obtaining gold from a public mine is called, *minerar a talha aberta*."—*Von Spix*.

The colour of the gold found here, varies from the most beautiful gold-yellow, to a reddish copper-colour, a bright yellow, and even a grey yellow. There is a kind called *ouro branco* (white gold), which Mr. Luccock, however, supposes to be platina; *ouro preto* (black gold), which appears in the form of a dark-coloured dust; and what is called *ouro inficionado* (poisoned gold), which, though pure, is often pale or copper-coloured.

The iron foundry of Ypanema is situated in a beautiful valley at the foot of the wooded mountain of Guarassajava, which contains vast masses of magnetic iron ore. The foundry belongs to government. There are six or eight buildings for smelting and casting iron, besides a large house in which the director resides, and several smaller dwellings occupied by the workmen and their families, among whom are several Germans.

* Sometimes woollen cloths are used; and the first English blankets sold by Mr. Luccock at Rio, were employed in this way.

The works stand near a small stream of water at a considerable distance from the locality of the mineral. At a great labour the ore is transported in its rough state from the mountain upon the backs of mules. The mineral is said to yield ninety per cent. of pure metal, which, although of a fine quality, is asserted to be too brittle for economical use. Greenstone, which is found near, is thrown into the furnace in fragments, and renders the iron more ductile. The principal castings are wheels, cylinders, &c., for the *sugar engenhos* of the vicinity.

This is the only iron foundry in the empire. In 1810, the Portuguese government, then directed by the Count de Linhares, prime minister of Portugal, directed the working the iron of Ypanema, and where he sent for a company of Swedish miners to conduct the business. Little was accomplished until the Conde da Palma, who succeeded him, authorised more extensive works to be constructed. Subsequently, during the war of the revolution, little further was done. Dom Pedro I. did not restore the business; but under the regency of Feijó the old works were rescued from ruin, and they were enlarged with the design of entirely supplying Brazil with native iron. Major Bloem, at present the director, was sent to Europe to examine the manufacturing of iron in England. Where, and on the continent, he visited sixty of the principal establishments, and returned with drawings and plans for the execution of his designs. He also engaged a large number of German artizans and labourers to carry on the works. On his return, before he had fairly commenced putting his plans into operation, the government funds were not forthcoming. The administration was changed, and the new ministers seemed jealous of the success of a measure originated under their predecessors. The German labourers, like Swiss soldiers, became discontented, from being badly paid, and one after another absconded. Major Bloem however, at last succeeded so far, that in about two months about 8000 dollars' worth of iron was produced.

This iron foundry may, however, be considered a failure, and in a ministerial report for 1843. it was suggested, "*whether*, after thirty-four years of experiment, this whole establishment had not better be abandoned, at least until it could cease to prove a bill of expense to the imperial treasury."

Lead Mines.—These have been discovered at Cuyabara, west of Capão, and near Prula, a red lead ore, and a green chromate, has been here partially mined and said to resemble those of Siberia.

Topaz Mines.—These are chiefly at Capão, or Chapoam. They are found in a quarry, where micaceous earth, ferruginous porcelain earth, and quartz seem to prevail, and out of which they are dug in a most obscure way by slaves, tracking for them. The greater portion of those dug up are said to be full of flaws.*

* Von Spix says, "The size of the stones is very various: the workmen affirmed that pieces have been found as large as a fist. The natural colour is manifold, sometimes greyish sometimes bright yellow, and sometimes a mean between this and carnation of different shades, very

A gold mine has been worked near the same place, the ore or dust being chiefly found in quartz. Gold dust is found in many other parts of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, &c.

Diamond District.—The chief places for digging for diamonds are at the river Mandonga, the Rio Pardo, &c. The working for diamonds was seized upon as a monopoly by government, under the Junta Real par a Administração das Diamantes.

When visited by Mr. Mawe, he says,—

“ Yet, notwithstanding the idleness of the inhabitants, Tejuco may be called flourishing, on account of the circulation of property created by the diamond works. The annual sum paid by government for the hire of negroes, salaries of officers, and various necessities, such as nitre and iron, does not amount to less than 35,000*l.*; and this, added to the demands of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, occasions a considerable trade. The shops are stocked with English cottons, baizes, and cloths, and other manufactured goods; also hams, cheese, butter, porter, and other articles of consumption. Mules from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro come loaded with them.”

No idea was at first entertained, that the rivulets contained diamonds; they were considered curious bright stones, until a few of them found their way to Lisbon, and were given as pebbles to the Dutch minister, to send to Holland; where the lapidaries pronounced those pebbles to be fine diamonds. This was made known to the Dutch consul at Lisbon, who managed to contract for the precious stones. Government afterwards endeavoured to monopolise the diamonds, and made the district of Sierro do Frio its centre of operations.

The number of diamonds sent to Portugal, during the first twenty years, was said to exceed 1000 ounces in weight.

Government was afterwards prevailed on to let the mines to a company, who were under certain stipulations to work with a limited number of negroes, or to pay a certain sum per day for every negro employed. This opened a door to fraud; yet the company continued in possession of the diamond mines until about the year 1772, when government retook possession of them.

From this time, the establishment was always in debt to foreigners, who had advanced money on the security of having all the diamonds which the mines produced. During a period of five years, from 1801 to 1806 inclusive, the expenses were 204,000*l.*; and the diamonds sent to the treasury at Rio de Janeiro, weighed 115,675 carats. The produce of the gold mines in the same period realised 17,300*l.* These years were esteemed singularly productive: for

rarely dark red. The stones which are found in the mala-cacheta are said to be the lightest. The inhabitants understand how to give to the topazes an artificial colour, particularly rose colour, by means of heat. The number of topazes annually found here is very considerable, but not always pure and fit for polishing; a great part of them are of so imperfect a colour and so full of flaws that they are thrown away as useless. The greater part of these topazes is exported from this place to Rio de Janeiro, a smaller portion to Bahia; and in both places so great a quantity has been accumulated within a few years, that the prices there are lower than at the mine itself. Together with the topaz, the euklase is also found here, and has attracted the attention of the Mineiros, since mineralogists have inquired after it. This stone in general is scarce, and is more frequent in the mine of Capã than that of Lana.”

the mines have not in general yielded more than 20,000 carats annually. Extensive smuggling is, however, carried on in diamonds.*

Brazil comprises probably one of, if not, the richest regions of precious metals and gems in the world; but we are not prepared to conclude, that the emperor or the people will be rendered either powerful or prosperous from these mineral resources; no more than Peru or Mexico have been from their resources of gold and silver. The province of Minas Geraes † has, no doubt, become settled and opened in consequence.

In 1825, the Anglo-Brazilian Mining Company purchased the mines of Congo Soco for 70,000*l*. That company has certainly carried great enterprise to, and enriched, the district by an enormous expenditure. Mr. Kidder says, in 1844, its speculations were conducted with profit; but this we have heard denied. The operations of the company extend towards other districts, and the head-quarters were fixed in the town of San Jose, on the bank of the Rio das Montes; a place going to decay, until the establishment of the English company. One-fifth of the minerals exported by this company is exacted as a royalty by the government.

CHAPTER V.

POPULATION OF BRAZIL—SOCIAL CONDITION—EDUCATION—RELIGION—GOVERNMENT.

THE population of Brazil is divided into free and slave inhabitants.

First.—The free inhabitants consist of, 1. Europeans; 2. White persons born in Brazil, who call themselves Brazilians; 3. Mulattoes, or the mixed caste between whites and blacks; 4. Mamalucoes, the mixed caste between whites and aborigines; 5. Aborigines in a domesticated state, generally called Cabocloes; 6. Indians in a savage state; 7. Free negroes born in Brazil; 8. Manumitted Africans; 9. Mestizoes, or zambocs, or the mixed caste, between aborigines and negroes.

Second.—The unfortunate slave population consists of Africans, creole negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes. In Brazil there is little political division of castes; this has induced intermarriage with the natives. According to the old code, people of colour were not eligible to some offices of government, nor could they become members of the priesthood; but the mixed castes have gra-

* As the greatest horror is expressed, in all polite companies in Tejuco, at the very mention of the word *grimeiro* or smuggler, Mr. Mawe expected at first, that he should not see a diamond there except in the treasury. "But a little acquaintance with the town," he says, "soon convinced me that I was a novice; for, on visiting a few friends to whom I had introductions, I found that diamonds were bartered for every thing, and were actually much more current than specie. Even pious indulgences were bought with them; and surely, no one could have suspected that the seller of his holiness's bulls would condescend to taste the forbidden fruits of Tejuco."

† See brief description of Minas Geraes, Mina Novas, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso.

dually advanced, and the regulations against them have become almost obsolete.* Marriages between white men and women of colour are not rare, and scarcely observed, unless the woman is of very dark colour.† The mamalucoes reside mostly in the interior, they have more independence of character than the mulatto. They are much handsomer than the mulattoes, and the mamaluco women are considered superior in beauty to all others.

The creole negroes, in the northern districts, are brave and hardy, and willing to please the whites: but easily affronted, and the slightest allusion to their colour enrages them. They will sometimes reply: "A negro I am, but always upright." They have their own regiments, as well as the mulattoes, of which every officer and soldier of the former is perfectly black. The uniform is white cloth, turned up with scarlet. On gala days, the superior black officers, in their white uniforms, pay their respects to the government exactly in the same manner as officers of any other caste. Negroes have been excluded from the priesthood, and from the civil offices to which the mulatto is eligible.

Slaves.—The laws respecting slaves are considered by most travellers humane, and their treatment not severe. Aboriginal slavery has been legally abolished; mulattoes and all those of colour are slaves whose mothers are slaves of African origin; for no shade of the colour or blood of the whites entitles the child, whose mother is a slave, to freedom. Mr Koster saw several persons, to all appearance of white origin, held in slavery. The Brazilian slave is taught the religion of his master. The numerous holidays of the Catholic calendar afford the slave thirty-five free days in the year, besides Sundays, to work for himself; and few masters venture to deprive their slaves of these periods. The slave can by law compel his master to manumit him on tendering the sum for which he was purchased, or for which he might be sold. Slaves are also often manumitted at the death of their masters, and persons of large property frequently set a few of them at liberty. A great number of infant slaves are also often declared free at their baptism, either by the sponsors, or in cases where the

* "A mulatto enters into holy orders," says, Mr. Koster, "or is appointed a magistrate: his papers stating him to be a white man, but his appearance plainly denoting the contrary. In conversing on one occasion with a man of colour, who was in my service, I asked him if a certain capitam-mor was not a mulatto?" He answered, "He was, but is not now." I begged him to explain, when he added, "Can a capitam-mor be a mulatto?"

† Of the ciganoes, or the gipsies of Brazil, Mr. Koster says, "I frequently heard of these people, but never had an opportunity of seeing any of them. Parties of ciganoes were in the habit of appearing formerly once every year at the village of Pasmado and other places in that part of the country; but the late governor of the province was inimical to them, and attempts having been made to apprehend some of them, their visits were discontinued. They are represented as being a people of a brownish cast, with features which resemble those of white persons, and as being tall and handsome. They wander from place to place in parties of men, women, and children, exchanging, buying, and selling horses and gold and silver trinkets. The women travel on horse-back, sitting between the panniers of the loaded horses, and the young ones are placed within the panniers among the baggage. The men are excellent horsemen, and although the packhorses may be overburdened, these fellows will only accommodate matters by riding slowly upon their own horses, and never think of dividing the loads more equally; but they preserve themselves and the animals upon which they ride, quite unincumbered. They are said to be unmindful of all religious observances, and never to bear mass or confess their sins. It is likewise said, that they never marry out of their own nation."

father is free: the master is obliged to manumit the infant at the baptismal font, on the price of a new-born child, about 5*l.*, being presented to him. Still slavery, with all its mitigation, is liable to horrible cruelty, and it is a bitter condition in any country. The slaves whose condition is the most degraded and miserable, are those employed in the mines, especially the diamond mines.

The Aboriginal Inhabitants consist of numerous tribes, many of whom are still asserted to be cannibals. We consider, however, that the latter charge is very much, if not altogether, an exaggeration. The Tapuyas, or Taperivas, were the most noted of the Brazilian tribes in the northern districts, and had extended themselves for a considerable way along the coast. The Topinambas had their chief settlements in Bahia. The Molopagues and Motayes had established themselves on the river Paraiba. The Botocudoes, or Aymares, were found in Minas Geraes and Porto Seguro: the Tamoyos, in Rio Janeiro; the Coroardoes, in Minas Geraes; the Guaycurues, in Matto Grosso; and the Puries, in Espiritu Santo.—(For further remarks on the aborigines, see Sketch of the Provinces.)

In many parts the old Portuguese costume, often very gaudy, continues to be worn; but modern European fashions have been adopted in most of the towns. According to the last and best accounts which we possess, and as arranged by Mr. Kidder in his recent work on Brazil, and from the return of the consul at Pernambuco, in 1844, the population of the several provinces was divided as follows: viz.,

ESTIMATED Population of the Empire of Brazil in 1844.

PROVINCES.	Free In- habitants.	Slave Po- pulation.	Whole Po- pulation.	PROVINCES.	Free In- habitants.	Slave Po- pulation.	Whole Po- pulation.
number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	number.	
Rio Grande do Sul.....			160,000	Brought forward..			63,205
Santa Catharina*.....	53,707	12,511	66,228	Sergipe.....			20,000
San Paulo.....			326,002	Alagoas.....			20,000
Rio de Janeiro*.....	196,926	239,557	436,483	Pernambuco*.....			40,920
City of Rio de Janeiro...			180,000	Parahiba.....			00,000
Minas Geraes.....			760,000	Rio Grande do Norte....	..	..	40,000
Goyaz.....			97,392	Ceara.....			180,000
Matto Grosso.....			40,000	Piahy.....			60,000
Espirito Santo.....			46,000	Maranhão*.....	105,119	111,905	217,024
Bahia.....			650,000	Para*.....			250,000
Carried forward ..			2,763,205	Total ..			4,150,249

*Official statements. It is not considered by the consul that the slave population is included in the estimate for Pernambuco and probably not fully in the other estimates which are left blank.

Nobility.—There are in Brazil eighty-eight titles of nobility, to wit: twenty marquises; twenty-nine viscounts; seven counts; and thirty-two barons. Titles of nobility are not hereditary. Sometimes the emperor concedes to a son the title of his father, when his services rendered to the country are considered of sufficient importance to merit such a favour.

Mr. Kidder dwells upon the want of an adequate population in Brazil, which is apparent, from the above statement.

Education.—The instruction of youth has been lamentably neglected in Brazil. Lately the French system has been introduced, in all its grades, from the primary schools to the law universities.

The cause of education in Brazil is not however altogether hopeless; there are schools, and the press is at work.

Brazilians are, in general, a temperate people. Although the use of wine is common among them, wherever it can be procured—and although cachassa, one of the worst species of alcoholic drinks, is almost as common as water—yet public drunkenness is rarely witnessed, unless it be among foreign sailors who visit the ports.

Religion.—On few subjects do Brazilian writers, of all classes, express themselves with greater unanimity of opinion than respecting the state of religion in the country. People and ecclesiastics, officers of state, men of business, and politicians, all agree in representing the condition and prospects of religion as unsatisfactory.

Monasticism is on the decline—the number of secular priests is diminishing—the churches are falling into ruin, and the spirit and principles of infidelity are already disseminated far and wide! All this in a country peopled by the descendants of the inquisitors, and in which, from the period of its discovery, Roman Catholicism has held an undisputed predominance.—*Kidder.*

By a royal decree of 1752, all the tithes of the Portuguese ultra-marine possessions were secularised, being made payable to the state, while the state became responsible for the support of the clergy.

The arrangement proved profitable and convenient to the crown. The government put the priests on short allowance, and fixed their salaries at fifty, eighty, and one hundred milreis—sums which have been lessening ever since, by a depreciation of the currency. Efforts have been made in Brazil, since the era of independence, to raise the stipend of the clergy, and they have been nominally successful, although the present salary of two hundred milreis (about five pounds sterling) is scarcely more valuable than the sum of one hundred formerly was.

CHAPTER VI.

CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, ARMY, AND NAVY.

IN the year 1825, and on the 11th of December, Dom Pedro swore to a constitutional form of government, by this compact it was provided, that the empire of Brazil is “a political association of all Brazilian citizens: which makes a free and independent nation, which admits of no link of union or federation which would oppose its independence:” further that,—

Its territory is divided into provinces, which can be subdivided according as the good of the state shall require it.

Its government is monarchical, hereditary, constitutional, and representative.

The reigning dynasty is declared to be that of Dom Pedro I., emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil.

The Catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion is to continue to be the religion of the empire. Every other religion will be permitted, with the exercise of its domestic or particular faith, in houses for this purpose, but without any exterior form of the temple.

The second section determines who are to be considered Brazilian citizens. It declares that foreigners may be naturalised as citizens of Brazil, without reference to their religion.

Section third determines the powers of the national representatives, and divides the judicial powers into four sections, legislative, controlling, executive, and federal. The emperor and the general assembly are declared the representatives of the nation.

The legislative power is delegated to a general assembly with the sanction of the emperor. The general assembly is composed of two houses, a chamber of deputies, and chamber of senators, or senate.

The attributes of the general assembly are—1. To administer the oath to the emperor, the imperial prince, to the regent or regency.

2. To elect the regency or regent, and to put the limits of its authority thereon.

3. To recognise the imperial prince as successor to the throne in the first session which follows his birth.

4. To name the tutor of the minor emperor in case his father should not have named him in his testament.

5. To clear the doubts which may be entertained relative to the succession to the crown.

6. To institute at the time of the emperor's death, or at the vacancy of the throne, an inquiry into the administration finished, to reform the abuses which may have intruded.

7. To choose a new dynasty in case of the extinction of the regent dynasty.

8. To make laws, to interpret them, to suspend the same, or revoke them.

9. To watch over the maintenance of the constitution, and over the general good of the nation.

10. To fix annually the public expenses, and to make the assessment of the direct taxes.

11. To fix annually, according to the government, the sea and land forces, ordinary and extraordinary.

12. To accord or oppose the entrance of foreign forces, by land or by sea, into the interior of the empire, or into its ports.

13. To authorise the government to contract loans.

14. To establish convenient measures for the payment of the public debt.

15. To rule the administration of the national domains, and to decree the alienation of them.

16. To create or suppress the public offices, and to fix their rules.

17. To determine the weight, the name, the value, the inscription, the type, and the denomination of the moneys, as well as the standard of the weights and measures.

Each chamber to bear the appellation of august and noble representatives of the nations.

Each legislature will last four years, and each annual session four months.

The opening of the imperial sitting will take place every year on the 3rd of May. The closing of the assembly, will also be an imperial assembly, and these two assemblies will take place at a general assembly, with the meeting of both chambers.

The naming of presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of both chambers, the verification of the powers of its members, the oath to be taken, and the police of the interior, to be settled under the form of an internal rule.

All questions on a division shall be decided by the majority of the members present.

The members of each chamber shall be held inviolate for their opinions, given in the exercise of their functions.

No senator or deputy can be arrested during his deputation, by any authority except by order of his chamber, or unless being taken in the fact of committing a capital crime.

The senators and deputies may be elected ministers and councillors of state, with the difference that the senators may continue to sit at the senate, and that the deputies will on taking office leave their seat vacant, and must proceed to a new election, in which he may be re-elected, and then assume his functions.

The chamber of deputies is elective and temporary.

To the chamber of deputies belongs the initiation,—1. Of the taxes; 2. Of the recruiting service; 3. Of the choice of a new dynasty in case of the extinction of the old one.

In the chamber of deputies shall be initiated,—1. The examination of the former administration, and the reformation of its defects; 2. The discussion of the propositions made by the executive power.

The chamber of deputies alone is to decide whether there be any cause to accuse the ministers and councillors of state.

The deputies shall receive, during the session, a remuneration to be fixed at the end of the last session of the preceding assembly.

The senate is composed of members for life, and organised by provincial elections.

Each province shall furnish as many senators as deputies, and when the number of deputies is uneven, the number of its senators shall be the half of

the inferior even number, so that the province which has eleven deputies shall have five senators.

The province which has but one deputy shall always elect a senator notwithstanding the above-mentioned rule.

The elections shall be made in the same manner as those of the deputies, but with *treble lists*, from which the emperor shall choose one-third.

The qualifications for a senator must be,—1. Born a Brazilian citizen, and to enjoy one's political rights; 2. Aged forty, at least; 3. Learned, able, and virtuous: those would be preferred who have rendered some service to their country; 4. In the possession of a revenue of 800 milreis yearly, either in property, or through industry, commerce, or employments.

The princes of the imperial house are of right senators, and will take their place in the senate at the age of twenty-five.

The exclusive attributes of the senate are,—

1. To take notice of the individual faults committed by the members of the imperial family, the ministers of state, the councillors of state, the senators, and by the deputies during the period of their legislation.

2. To watch over the responsibility of the ministers and councillors of state.

3. To expedite the convocation of the assembly, in case the emperor should not have done it two months after the time fixed by the constitution, the senate shall reunite extraordinarily to this effect.

4. To call together the assembly at the time of the emperor's death for the election of a regent, in case it should so happen that the provisional regent has not accomplished it.

The proposition, opposition, and approbation of projects of law belong to both chambers.

The executive power exercises, through each of the ministers of state, the power of proposal which belongs to him in the formation of the laws. It is only after having been examined by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies, from whence it must have its origin, that it can be converted into a law project.

If the emperor refuse his consent to a law passed by the assembly, he will answer as follows:—"The emperor will meditate on the project, and resolve at the convenient time." To which the chamber shall reply, that it praises his majesty for the interest he takes in the nation; but if two successive legislatures approve of the project, and present it successively in the same terms, it is understood that the emperor will give his sanction.

The fifth chapter of the constitution appointing general councils of the provinces, has been revoked in 1834, and annual representative assemblies elected every two years for each province.

The constitution then at great length defines the powers of the emperor. His person is sacred,—he convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the general assembly,—

sanctions or disallows its decrees,—appoints and displaces his ministers,—remits or mitigates punishments,—appoints and suspends magistrates,—proclaims amnesties, appoints bishops, and provides for ecclesiastical benefices,—names and provides for civil employments,—appoints the military and naval commanders and officers,—sends his ambassadors and ministers to foreign courts, and intrusts them with the direction of negotiations,—forms treaties of alliance, offence, defence, subsidy, and commerce,—but submits them afterwards to the general assembly for approval,—declares war and makes peace,—grants letters of naturalisation,—confers titles and honours, civil and military,—publishes the decrees for executing the laws, &c. &c.

The constitution also provides an imperial council of state for life, but not to exceed ten in number. The organisation of the army and navy is then provided for; judges and courts of law are also organised. The independence of the judges is declared as follows:—The legal power is independent, and will be composed of judges and juries, who will be employed for civil as well as criminal law.

The juries will pronounce on the case, and the judges will apply the law. Judges by right will be perpetual, but this does not mean that they cannot be removed from one place to another, during the time and manner explained by the law. The emperor can suspend them for complaints made against them, after always having heard the judges themselves, and taken the necessary informations, and heard the council of state. The judges cannot lose their places but by a judgment.

All judges of a district, and the officers of justice, are responsible for abuses of power, and for prevarications which they may commit in the exercise of their offices, and may be prosecuted for bribery, corruption, extortion, and embezzlement of public money. The action may be followed up by the plaintiff himself for one year and a day, or any other individual of the municipality, according to the legal order of prosecution.

In the provinces of the empire, tribunals of the second and highest order, or the convenience of the citizens, shall be instituted.

In criminal cases the interrogatives of the witnesses will be published, and all the other acts of the prosecution will be published after judgment.

In civil and penal cases, carried over to the civil tribunal, the parties may name arbitrators.

One cannot commence a prosecution without proving one has used means of reconciliation.

For this purpose there will be judges of peace, who will be elected in the same manner and for the same time as the officers of the chambers.

In the capital of the empire, besides the tribunals which ought to exist as in the other provinces, there will be another tribunal under the denomination of

tribunal of justice, the members of which will be chosen from the other tribunals, with the title of councillors. This tribunal shall accord or refuse the review of cases, recognise the faults committed by its officers, by those of the other tribunals, by those employed by the diplomatic body, and by the presidents of the provinces, and take cognisance and decide in all contentions of jurisdiction, and the competition of the tribunals of the provinces.

There will be a president named by the emperor in each province, who may change him according to the good of the service.

The National Treasury.—The receipts and expenses of the national finances will be confided to a tribunal under the name of the national treasury, which, in its different divisions established by the law, will have the administration and responsibility in reciprocal correspondence with the treasuries and authorities of the provinces of the empire.

All direct contributions, with the exception of those which are applied to the sinking of the public debt, will be annually voted by the national assembly, but they will continue to be gathered until their abolition has been pronounced, or until they have been replaced by others.

The minister of finances, after having received from the other ministers the lists relative to the expenditures of their ministry, will present annually to the chamber of deputies, as soon as it assembles, a general balance of the receipts and of the expenditure of the national treasury of the preceding year, as well as the general list of all the public expenses of the future year, and the value of all the contributions and all the public revenues.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS.

1. No citizen under any compulsion, except in accordance with the law.
2. No law shall be established without its having some public use.
3. No law will have a *retroactive effect*.

4. Every man may communicate his thoughts by words, writing, and publish them by means of the press, without fearing reproach; every one will be responsible for the abuses they may commit in the exercise of this right, in the cases and under the form determined on by the law.

5. No person may be persecuted for any matter of religion, if he respect the religion of the state, and offend not the public morals.

6. It is permitted to every one to remain or depart from the empire as he thinks proper, taking with him his goods, in conforming to the rules of the police, and without bearing any malice to anybody.

7. The house of every citizen is an inviolable dwelling; nobody may enter it at night, whoever he may be, without his consent, except in order to save it from fire or inundation.

8. Nobody can be arrested, save in case, of a beginning of an accusation except in the cases foreseen by the law; twenty-four hours after his imprisonment (if in a city, town, or village, in the neighbourhood of the residence of the judge, and in an interval in proportion to the extent of the territory, and determined by the law for the distant places), the judge will make known to the accused by letter, signed by his own hand, the reason of his imprisonment, the names of the accusers, and those of the witnesses, if there are any.

9. Even in the case of accusation, nobody can be conducted to prison, or be retained therein, if he gives a caution determined by the law; generally for every crime that is not punished, with more than six months' imprisonment, or expulsion from the district in which the accused lives. The accused will remain at liberty.

10. Except when taken in the fact, the imprisonment cannot be executed without a written order from the acting authority; if this order is arbitrary, the judge who issued it, and he that received it, will be punished as determined by the law; in this measure regarding the imprisonment, are not comprehended military commands, necessary for solid bases of justice and equity.

From the present day whipping is abolished, as well as the torture, marking with red-hot iron, and every other barbarous punishment.

Penalties will alone be supported by the criminal. Therefore, there cannot exist any confiscation of property, and never will the infamy of the criminal be transmitted to his relation, in whatever degree that may be.

The prisons will be secure, clean, and well attended; there will be different prisons to separate the criminals according to their situation and the nature of their crimes.

22. The right of property is guaranteed in all its fullness; if, after thorough examination, the public good requires that one should make use of the property of a citizen, he will be indemnified for the time to the amount of its value; the law will fix the cases in which this single exception will take place, and it will give the rules for the determination of the indemnity.

23. The public debt is equally guaranteed.

24. No manner of labour, of culture, of industry, or commerce, can be hindered any time that it does not oppose itself to the public morals or security and health of the citizens.

25. The corporations, with their deans, masterships, and secretaryships, are abolished.

26. Inventors will have the property of their discoveries, and of their productions; the law will give them an exclusive temporary privilege, or will recompense them, and will have regard for the loss they may sustain in the publication of the discovery.

27. The secrecy of letters is inviolable. The administration of the posts is rigorously responsible for the infraction of this article.

28. All recompenses conferred for services rendered to the state, either civil or military, are guaranteed, as well as the right acquired from these recompenses, conforming to the laws.

29. Persons in public employment are strictly responsible for abuses and omissions which they may commit in the exercise of their functions, and their negligence in surveying the responsibility of their subalterns.

30. Every citizen can present to the legislative and executive powers his reclamations, complaints, or petitions, and even expose all infractions to the constitution, in reclaiming from the acting authority, the effective responsibility of the criminals.

31. The constitution guarantees public aid to the indigent.

32. Primary instruction is voluntary for all citizens.

33. The establishment of colleges and universities, in which will be instructed in the elements of the sciences, arts, and literature, is hereby ordained.

34. The constitutional powers cannot suspend the constitution, in that which concerns individual rights, except in the cases and circumstances specified in the following article.

In speaking of the tribunals of Brazil, Captain Wilkes accuses the judges magistrates, and other officers, of great partiality and injustice.*

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS, OR PROVINCES OF THE EMPIRE.

UNDER the head of Population, we have given the names and population of the several provinces. To these are added the wilderness regions of GUYANA,

* Captain Wilkes says, "The administration of justice is confided to two high tribunals, which are open to the public, and where causes are decided on appeal by a majority of the judges."

"These tribunals are, first, the *relação*, of which there are two branches, one at Rio and the other at Bahia, each composed of eight judges. Second, the supreme tribunal of justice of twelve judges. The inferior courts are those for the trial of civil and criminal cases, an orphan's court, and a court and judge of findings and losses, the last of which is not yet abolished, however obsolete it may have become. Great corruption exists in them all, and no class of people are so unpopular as the judges. It is generally believed, and the belief is acted upon, that to obtain justice, all classes, including priests and laymen, lawyer and client, legislators and people, regents and ministers, must submit to great imposition: that it is next to impossible to recover a debt by law except through bribery. If a debtor has money or patronage, and refuses to pay, it is difficult to obtain the payment even of an acknowledged note of hand through the process of the law, and it generally takes years to accomplish."

"It is, however, greatly to the praise of the Brazilians, that it is not often necessary to have recourse to law for this purpose. The greatest injustice occurs in the orphan's court: but the court of findings and losses is one of the most singular in this respect. It takes charge of all things lost and found, making it the duty of a person finding any thing to deposit it with the judge. The loser, to prove property, must have three witnesses to swear that they saw him lose it, and three others that they saw the finder pick it up, otherwise it remains as a deposit."

"The justices of the peace for each district are elected by the people, four at a time, to serve as many years by turns, substituting one for the other, when sickness or other circumstances prevent either from serving. They have final judgments in amounts not exceeding fifteen milreis. In cases of civil process, they act as mediators to effect a compromise and reconcile difficulties. Their political attributes are to preserve the peace in case of riot or disorder among the people; and they have a right to call on the national guard or military police to aid them, who must act under their direction. There is no civil police, and no imprisonment for debt."

north of the Amazon, and of SOLIEMOENS, a vast territory, ill explored, west of the Rio Madera, and south of the Amazon, extending to the limits of Brazil, or to the Rio Yavari. SOLIEMOENS is intersected by large rivers, and this extensive, naturally fertile, but wilderness region is inhabited by numerous aboriginal tribes, speaking different tongues or idioms. Soliemocns contains several *povoacoes* (settlements), but in reality little more than a few rudely constructed buildings for the missions founded by the Carmelites along the banks of the Amazon. The *prezidio* de San Francisco Xavier de Tabatinga,* situated at the mouth of the Yavari, is estimated to be, by the voyageurs or canoemen, distant from the city of Para 2100 miles. The voyage upwards occupies from eighty to ninety days. A nation of aborigines, called *Soriman*, corrupted into *Solimáo* and *Solimoens*, imparts a name to this province which is more thinly inhabited than any portion of Brazil. Its natural advantages of soil, climate, and river navigation, are, from all accounts, at least equal to those of any of the Mississippi regions. But a race of equal enterprize and industry with those which have peopled and cultivated and built cities in the latter, have not yet appeared on the waters, or amid the forests and plains of the former.

The REGION OF SPANISH GUIANA includes the whole of the Portuguese possessions north of the Amazon, west of the River Yamunda. This region extends about 900 miles from east to west, and from about 4 deg. north to 4 deg. south latitude. The western part forms the ouvidoria of the Rio Negro. This great river has its source in the Andes, and communicates by one of its branches, the Cassiquiari, with the Oronoco, and after flowing down upwards of 1100 miles, falls into the Amazon in latitude 3 deg. 16 min. south. A few leagues below the mouth of the Cassiquiari (from Para a voyage of eighty-six days going up) is, or was some time ago, the *fort* of San Joze dos Marabytaunas, then the remotest military station in this captaincy, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro. Some other small posts were stationed between this and the Oronoco. Below San Joze there are straggling settlements of baptised Indians on each side of the river; and a few Portuguese adventurers, mixed races, and priests, appear here and there on the banks, and waters of the river down to its confluence with the Amazon. The Rio Branco is the largest tributary that enters the Rio Negro. It rises in the Sierra Baracayna from the northern slopes of which the Paragua, one of the great confluent of the Oronoco, flows.

Three leagues above the mouth of the Rio Negro is the town of Rio Negro (formerly the *fortaleza da Barra*), the entrepot for all the exports of the river, and the seat of government. According to the last accounts, it still contains a church, also a pottery, a rude cotton manufactory, and a rope-walk of the *piassaba palm*, all government works. At its mouth, the Rio Negro is

* Tabatinga is a fine white clay, much used in many parts of Brazil for buildings.

about a mile wide, higher up it expands in some places to the width of seven and eight leagues. "Near the shore, the water appears the colour of amber; everywhere else, it is described as, literally seeming black as ink; it is, however, perfectly clear, pure, and wholesome. The confluence is said to be a most impressive spectacle; but the turbid stream of the Amazon predominates, and the Black River loses its purity as well as its name. It is with the greatest delight that boatmen ascending from Para, or descending from the province of the Solimoes, come in sight of the high lands at the bar; for this river is free from all the physical plagues with which the Orellana is afflicted; no torment of insects is felt there, no evils of local and endemic disease. When the Indians, therefore, escaping from both, first dip their oars into the clear dark waters, they set up a shout of joy, and enter with the sound of their rude music upon its happier navigation."

The YAPURA (or the Grande Caqueta), is one of the greatest rivers that flow into the Amazon. Its current is so rapid and mighty, that no boat could make way against it, were it not broken by innumerable islands. The scenery on its banks is described as magnificently romantic and beautiful, but the country is unhealthy. It communicates by lakes and streams with the Rio Negro.

The northern limits of Portuguese Guiana have been the subject of much dispute. By the treaty of Utrecht the river Oyapock, Wiapoc, or Vincent Pinzon, was named as the common limit between Portuguese and French Guiana; and the fort of St. Louis, situated on its northern margin, was the most southern establishment of what was called Equinoctial France. By the treaty of Amiens, the Aguary (or Arawary) was made the limit; the line of demarcation being drawn from its source westward to the Branco, and the navigation was to be common to both nations. But by the treaty of 1817, Cayenne, which had been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1809, was restored to France, and the Wiapoc was again made the boundary. Southey observes—

"To prevent all further cavil, its mouth was stated to be between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude, and in longitude 322 deg. east of the Island of Ferro. From thence, the line of demarcation was to be in conformity to the treaty of Utrecht."

Where French Guiana terminates towards the west, the Brazilian territory borders on Columbia. The equinoctial line was their original boundary; but the settlements on the Rio Negro, or rather, Portuguese encampments, have extended as high as the fourth parallel of north latitude.

The resources, such as great rivers, harbours, fertile soils, and valuable woods and fisheries, of Portuguese Guiana, are more than ample for the population and power of a great empire. Yet, at the present day, this vast region may be considered absolutely a wilderness, and, as far as the maintenance of the human race is concerned, scarcely superior to one great waste.

PROVINCE OF PARA.—Cazal divides the province of Para into four large districts : *Para Proper* is a flat and wooded country, extending west of Maranhão 200 miles to the River Tocantines; *Xinguatania*, lying between the Tocantines and the Xingú; *Tapajnoia*, extending from the latter river to the Tapajós; and *Mundurucania*, so denominated from the Mundrucu Indians who inhabit it, extending from the Tapajós to the Madera. Of these divisions, the last three are, with the exception of a few settlements or encampments, on the margins of the rivers, almost wholly in the possession of the aboriginal tribes.

The more proper boundaries of this immense country, is limited by the River Ayapock, French, Dutch, and British Guiana, on the north of the Amazon, and by the Rivers Yamunda and Madera on the west, following the Madera south of the Amazon to the Falls of St. Antony, in latitude 8 deg. 50 min. south. A recent writer, a citizen of Para,* includes in the province of Para the whole region west to the Yavari, in 70 deg. west, or the country called the Province of Solimões, with the exception that the latter region, and the greater part of Para is still uninhabited, except by nomade tribes. The authority of Para, it is true, is as much extended over these wild lands as any other under the Brazilian government. Our recent information respecting Para is based on the work of Monteiro Baena, Mr. Kidder's work, the most recent, and the British and French consular reports.

"This immense extent of land," says Baena, "is agreeable to live in, fertile, covered by a luxuriant vegetation, which is gifted with many rare varieties, and by majestic forests composed of splendid trees, and proper for domestic or naval uses. It contains extensive lakes, towering mountains, and vast valleys; the number of large rivers it encloses is astonishing."

The land is almost, without exception, of the most fertile description, and particularly so in the neighbourhood of the rivers and on their numerous islands, where the soil consists of successive alluvial deposits from four to eight feet deep.

Population.—The earliest tables of the population of the province are those of 1749, which then gave to the city of Para 900 hearths and 6579 inhabitants. After these we have only tables for the following years, viz.:—1788, 1083 hearths (families) and 10,600 souls; 1801, 1820 hearths and 11,500 souls; 1825, 1930 hearths and 13,240 souls; 1830, 1740 hearths and 12,467 souls.

The population of the province is composed of seven castes, viz.:—The whites, blacks, aborigines, mulattoes, Mamalucoes, *Curibocas*, and *Cafuzes*.

With regard to the aborigines established in villages, he says, "their number has rapidly declined; in 1720 there existed 54,216, living in seventy-three

* "Corographical Essay" on the Province of Para, by Antonio Ladislaw Monteiro Baena, a native of Para, Engineer and Professor of the Military School in Belém of Para, and Member of the Historical and Geographical Institution of Rio de Janeiro. Published at Para in November, 1839.

missions, nineteen of which were established by the Jesuits, nine by the monks of St. Anthony, ten by the Capuchins, fifteen by the Carmelites, and ten by the mendicant friars. In 1839 their number was reduced to 32,751 living in villages, and none of the above orders of fathers or friars exist among them. •

Climate.—Bacua says,—“There is no particularly sensible difference in the climate of this province all the year round, yet there is a particular time for the production of fruits. The more lasting rains begin regularly in December or January, and last till June or July. On the upper part of the River Solimoes they begin only in May. At that time some intermittent fevers (Tertian and Quartan) make their appearance, by which the forest Indians suffer much, because they have no means of curing or nursing themselves, and, like all savages when falling ill, become immediately pusillanimous. At that time the rivers also swell and rise above their ordinary banks, and in some, particularly the Amazon and Madera, the voyages upward become very troublesome, because of the great currents which the barges and canoes must overcome by being drawn by ropes from the banks; towards the evening very severe storms are frequent, and almost of daily occurrence on those rivers, and often as dangerous to small craft as the above-named.

“The verdure of the trees is uninterrupted all the year round, and about October or November only the pasturage gets sometimes dried up on the more elevated points, because August, September, October, and November, are the least rainy months.

“The morning air is particularly delicious. As the afternoon approaches a pleasing coolness comes on, and the nights are generally sufficiently cool, and the climate does decidedly not possess that high degree of temperature which the tropical situation of the country would authorise us to expect.

“The innumerable rivers, bays, and lakes, the prevailing north-west and east trade winds, and the extensive forests refresh the air in a wonderful manner. In 1839, among twenty-seven parishes there were existing thirty-six men and thirty women above ninety years old, amongst which were eleven white men and seven white women, and there is credible proof of an Indian woman having reached the age of 200 years.”

Natural Productions of the Province of Para.—Our author, in his account of the indigenous productions of Para, says,—

“The abundance of interesting productions and articles of commerce which *pristine* nature offers spontaneously in Para to medicine and to the arts is extraordinary, though it must be said that its inhabitants, as yet, by no means endeavour to profit fully of this uncommon liberality of the Creator. There are known twenty-three different palm-trees, each yielding fruit, fibres, cordage, oil, and even *spirits*; twelve kinds of trees having a milky substance, yielding india-rubber or other gums; twenty-two kinds of superior timber for ship-building; thirty-four varieties of wood for housebuilding or for canoes, because of its peculiar lightness; fifteen kinds of wood for joiner's work; and five which are particularly good for making charcoal, besides many other unknown qualities not yet examined, and an immense variety of bushes, plants, roots, &c. In October, 1839, a collection of 340 species of woods was completed in the province of Rio de Janeiro on a surface not exceeding a few leagues. Amongst these there are more than forty known as drugs, and above twenty different containing colouring matter, besides many varieties of *tanins*, &c. Amongst the drugs there exist in abundance two kinds of vanilla, one of the same kind as is exported from Mexico, and resins and balms of various kinds; many odoriferous resins, such as storax, &c.; many kinds of oil-nuts, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, and other fibres, coffee, rice, castor-beans, &c., cloves, cinnamon, and the *matte-plant*; ten known kinds of Chili-peppers, twelve known varieties of indigenous, farinaceous roots and potatoes in use; twenty-one kinds of fruit-trees in use, amongst which the mango and the bread-fruit; six kinds of bananas and plantains, various kinds of grapes; almost all European vegetables and flowers are grown in the

town of Para, and many indigenous, aromatic herbs. Melons and pine-apples grow in abundance."

Live Animals.—Of quadrupeds Signor Baena enumerates thirty-six as animals of the chase or to be hunted, amongst which the largest is the tapir (*amphibious*) the tiger, fox, various kinds of wild boars, five kinds of deer, &c.

Ornithology.—He enumerates 111 kinds of birds; amongst which are many of the pheasant, peacock, and turkey species, and numerous game birds, particularly the black and snow-white *caraçãos*.

Fishes.—He names seventy-six kinds of fish caught in fresh water; amongst them, large quantities of *sardinhas*, and abundance of the *guriuba*, a fish with a yellow skin without scales, which is largely consumed, fresh, dried, or salted; between the head and under the belly, it has a white substance, equal to the Russian *isinglass*, and also used in Para to clarify coffee, wine, &c. The *piraurucu*, is dried like cod-fish, and also exported. The *varca marinha*, or *manati*, which we have already described, he describes as having a head similar to that of a calf; "it never comes on shore, but lifts its head above the water, and feeds on the plants growing on the banks or in the lakes; the female has breasts, and suckles the young ones; its flesh is like beef. It is the most general animal food, roasted or fried, and is dried and salted, or preserved in its own fat in large vessels. It is also exported. Sausages are also made from its flesh. Some of the lakes are full of them, and many are so large as to yield a pipe of oil." He then describes the several modes of taking them by the Para Indians, and which insure them always a subsistence. Crabs, lobsters, shrimps, oysters, and muscles, he says, are abundant.

Of Reptiles, he enumerates twenty-five kinds; amongst which are twenty-one serpents, including the enormous *boa-constrictor*.

Crustaceous Animals.—Eleven kinds of these are enumerated; amongst them, two kinds of crocodiles, and two of tortoise or turtle; of the first, some are twenty feet long, and afford great quantities of blubber for oil; turtle abound in indescribable multitudes in the rivers Solimoes, Branco, Madera, Tocantines, and others. Their meat is said to be very good before they lay their eggs, but not for some time after. From the eggs and from the fat of the animal, the Mantega butter, already described, is prepared in great abundance for general use in the province. It is used for light, and for the food of the poorer classes.

The speckled tortoise also abound on the banks of the Caité, near the River Gurupi (salt water), and between this river and the Bay of San Joas, into which flows the Turicassu.

Live Stock.—Herds of cattle formerly swarmed on the Island of Joanna Marajo; but they are not, according to Baena, so numerous as they have at one time been. In some cattle-farms on that island they manufacture cheese similar to

the *Minas Geraes* cheese, but it is not so good. Nothing has as yet been done for the improvement of the breed of horses. Neither the sheep nor goats are of good breed, and no use is made of their skin and wool. Pigs, though much neglected, are generally of a much larger description than those of Portugal.

CITY OF PARA, AND ENTRANCE TO THE AMAZON.

Mr. Kidder, in 1844, appears to confirm the accuracy of the native geographer, Baena. The former sailed from Maranhão to Para. The voyage was formerly performed by canoes coasting round not less than thirty-two bays, some of them so broad, that the opposite land is frequently invisible.* At present the voyage is performed in a steamboat.

The distance from Maranhão to Para by sea is about 400 miles, and the voyage is performed by the steam-packets in from two to three days. The coast is uniformly low, and much intersected with bays and lagoons. The southern mouth of the Amazon is usually called the Para river. The entrance is intricate, and by no means safe, as there are no prominent landmarks. In the night, or in thick weather, it is almost impossible to discover the only pilot station on the coast, called Selinas, and the pilots are never met at any considerable distance out at sea. The Para entrance lies between the two dangerous shoals of Tigoça and Braganza. Vessels have been frequently wrecked on these, and the crews have sometimes all perished. In descending the river, there is little danger. If the weather is clear, the breakers on the Tigoça and Braganza banks are seen as the tide flows upwards; after entering this mouth of the Amazon the conflict of the ascending and descending waters is called, by its aboriginal name, *pororoca*, and characterises the navigation for some hundreds of miles. No sailing vessel can descend the river while the tide is rushing up from the ocean; and both in ascending and descending, distances are measured and regulated by tides. Para is said to be three tides from the ocean, and a vessel entering with the flood must anchor during two ebb tides before reaching the city. Canoes and small vessels, to avoid any danger from the *pororoca*, generally lay-to in certain places called *esperas*, or resting-places, where the water is little agitated. Most of the vessels used in the Amazon are constructed with reference to its tidal navigation; that is, for floating with the stream rather than for sailing before the wind, although sails may often be serviceable.

The regular ebb and flow of the tides in the Amazon are observed as far as the confluence of the Madera, 600 miles above the mouth. The *pororoca* is much more turbulent on the northern side of the island of Marajo, where the

* The bays and lagoons along the coast, are often connected by intricate streams and channels. The former circuitous voyage in canoes traversed more than double the present direct voyage. The canoes were driven ashore each evening, and the party rested for the night. They were navigated by Indians, who then received only about twopence per diem.

mouth is broader, and the current more shallow. M. de la Condamine, a hundred years ago, wrote:—

“During three days before the new and full moons, the period of the highest tides, the sea, instead of occupying six hours to reach its flood, swells to its highest limits in one or two minutes. It might be inferred that such a phenomenon could not take place in a very tranquil manner. The noise of this terrible flood is heard five or six miles, and increases as it approaches. Presently you see a liquid promontory twelve or fifteen feet high, followed by another, and another, and sometimes by a fourth. These watery mountains spread across the whole channel, and advance with a prodigious rapidity, rending and crushing every thing in their way. Immense trees are instantly uprooted by it, and sometimes whole tracts of land are swept away.”

On ascending the Amazon, the colour of the water changes from the dark blue of the sea to a lightish green, and then gradually to a dirty yellow. The mouth even of the lesser entrance is so broad, that when above forty miles within it, the coast and the island of Marajo are scarcely visible at the same time. The shores are low, and densely covered with mangroves, with scarcely a settlement, except the village of Collares. The Fort da Barra, where vessels are boarded by revenue officers, is two miles below from the city of Para.

PARA, or the city of Belem, is situated in 1 deg. 21 min. south latitude, and 48 deg. 28 min. west longitude, on an elevated point of land, on the south-eastern bank of the Para river, and eighty miles from the ocean. From the sea it has a very striking and pleasing appearance. The anchorage is good and safe, within an abrupt curve in the channel, which admits vessels of a large draft. The island of Marajo is twenty miles distant, but invisible from smaller islands intervening.

Para, like most Brazilian towns, exhibits whitened walls and red-tiled roofs: it is regularly laid out; and has public squares, called the Palace-place, the Quartel, and the Largo da Polvora, and several smaller squares in front of the cathedral, and of several of the convents. The streets are neither well paved nor wide. There are many large well-built houses, but the back streets consist chiefly of wretched small dwellings.

The best houses are well adapted to the climate, with a wide veranda often extending around the outside of the building; and another, along at least three sides of a large interior area. A part of the inner veranda, or a room connected with it, serves as an airy and pleasant eating-room. The front rooms only are ceiled, except in the best houses. Latticed windows are more common than glass; but occasionally some houses have both; preference is always given to lattices in the dry season. Instead of alcoves and beds for sleeping, hammocks swing across the corners of all the large rooms, and along the verandas. Some houses have hooks for swinging hammocks for fifty or sixty persons every night.

The insurrection of 1835 was greatly injurious to Para. In almost every street there are houses still, battered more or less with bullets or cannon shot. Some have been repaired, others abandoned.

Para fronts the river, and in its rear there is a beautiful shaded walk. The Estrada das Mangabeiras extends from near the marine arsenal on the river side, to the Largo da Polvora on the eastern extremity of the city. It is intersected by avenues leading from the Palace Square and the Largo do Quartel. Its name is derived from the mangabeira-trees, with which it is densely shaded on either side. The bark of these trees is of a light grayish colour, regularly striped with green,—their product is a coarse cotton that may be used for several purposes,—their appearance is at once neat and majestic. In the immediate vicinity of this road is the old convent, now hospital, of San Joze, and near by it the *recolhimento* of orphan girls. In the grounds of the former establishment a botanical garden was commenced in 1797, for the cultivation of indigenous and foreign plants and trees. The spices and fruits of the East Indies would have flourished here, and, mingled with the botanical plants of the American torrid zone, would have formed a collection unrivalled for richness and variety. But what was only commenced, has been long since abandoned. There are a few private gardens in the vicinity, but neglect of improvement has followed disorders that have for many years prevailed in this town; many streets are overgrown with thick bushes. In the suburbs are forsaken tenements, and the walls of large houses. Beyond the actual precincts of the city, a dense forest commences.

Mr. Kidder says, “The traveller, on entering Para, is struck with the peculiar appearance of the people. The regularly descended Portuguese and Africans do not, indeed, differ from their brethren in other parts, but they are comparatively few here, while the Indian race predominates. The aboriginals of Brazil may here be seen both in pure blood, and in every possible degree of intermixture with both blacks and whites. They occupy every station in society, and may be seen as the merchant, the tradesman, the sailor, the soldier, the priest, and the slave. In the last-named condition they excited most my attention and sympathy. The thought of slavery is always revolting to an ingenuous mind; whether it be considered as forced upon the black, the white, or the red man. But there has been a fatality connected with the enslavement of the Indians, extending both to their captors and to themselves, which invests their servitude with peculiar horrors.

“Nearly all the revolutions that have occurred at Para are directly or indirectly traceable to the spirit of revenge with which the bloody expeditions of the early slave-hunters are associated in the minds of the natives and mixed bloods throughout the country.”

As the aborigines are no longer directly enslaved, they are *daily pressed* for the service of the army and navy.

The large river *canoes* are rudely constructed crafts, with stem and stern square,

the after part rises out of the water like that of a Chinese junk ; over their poop there is a round-house, generally made of thatch, for protection against the sun and the dew, and under which hammocks for sleeping are swung ; sometimes, there is a similar round-house over the bows ; there is also a sort of elevated spar-deck. The steersman generally sits upon the roof of the after round-house. These rude vessels are well enough adapted to their purpose of floating with the tide.

In one part of the city, when beasts are slaughtered for markets, vast numbers of vultures are observed perched upon the trees, or flying indolently in the air. Along the margin of the river, both morning and evening, great numbers of people may be seen bathing. Men, women, and children, belonging to the lower classes, may be seen at the same moment diving, plunging, and swimming, in different directions.

Ponta das Pedras is the principal landing-place, where there are usually numerous canoes, and aborigines conversing in the various dialects of the Amazon, and keeping or delivering parrots, macaws, and some other birds of gorgeous plumage, and occasionally monkeys and serpents. They also bring for sale, Brazil nuts, cacao, vanilla, annatto, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, tapioca, balsam of copaiba in pots, coarse dried fish in packages, and baskets of fruits, in infinite variety, both green and dry, with immense quantities of gum-elastic shoes; suspended on long poles.

Close beside the palace there are the walls of a half-erected theatre, commenced 1775. The prison, in the same neighbourhood, bears the date of 1775.

The *juiz de direito* is the chief officer of the police, who examines all passports, and gives a licence of residence.

No monks of any orders are left. The money expended in the erection of the five monasteries in Para, appropriated to secular use, must have been immense.

The cathedral of Para, said by Mr. Kidder to be the largest religious edifice in the empire, was commenced in 1720, and completed and consecrated in 1775 by a bishop, attended by the monks, magnates, and people. Like most of the other churches it is built in the form of a cross.

The *population** of the Comarca of Para, or Belem, in thirty-two villas, seventeen hamlets, and five missionary stations, is stated by Baena, in 1839, as follows:—Free people, 90,767 ; slaves, 26,961=117,728. Comarca of the great island of Joanés Marajos, in five villas and six hamlets: free people, 10,689 ; slaves, 2040=12,739. In the Comarca of the Rio Negro, in nine villas and thirty-eight hamlets: free people, 17,881 ; slaves, 962=18,843.—Total of settled inhabitants in 1839, 149,854.

* The Marquis of San Joas da Palma, former governor of Matto Grosso, estimated the number of the aborigines of Brazil at above 1,000,000 ; of which the by far greater part are in the province of Para and Matto Grosso

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF PARA.

PARA enjoys one great advantage over every other sea-port town in Brazil, from its unparalleled intercourse by water with the interior. The commercial resources of this country, and the admirable trading position of the city are of the first rank. But the men and people to bring forth the elements of profit and civilisation are wanting. Some Glasgow merchants opened the trade with great spirit, but their property, to the value of about 70,000*l.* sterling, was most flagrantly pillaged during the revolt in 1835. Some American citizens have instituted saw-mills at Maguary, in the neighbourhood. The cotton-wools of Para are admirable. Caoutchouc is abundant, and made into shoes, &c. The following are the articles enumerated by Baena as those exported from Para, viz. :—

“Cotton, rice (large grained), ditto (small), oil of Andiroba, castor-oil, copaiva-palm, rum, spirits of aniseed, Indian-rubber, painted fruit shell vessels, cocoas of various kinds, cacao, cloves, coffee, crajina, hides, sweet chestnut, cinnamon, horns, castor-beans, horses, sweetmeats, farina, tapioca, isinglass, guarana, gums of various sorts, gergelin (*ben oil-seed*), guaruba, tutai-issica, earthenware of Cameta, honey, wax, maquiras, Indian-corn, puriri (spice-nut), piassaba fibres, piassaba cordage. Choice woods, amongst which are rosewood, zebra-wood, and lignum-vitæ, hoops made of creepers, oars, netted hammocks, cotton-spun cloth, sarsaparilla, sumauma, tallow, tonquin-beans, tobacco, tana, tacuaris (cane), tabocas, anatto, calves'-skins, hides, vanilla, Peruvian-bark, tar, turtle-butter, and isinglass.”

The ports to which the above goods are chiefly exported are:—Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Salem, Nantes, New York, Liverpool, London, Alexandria, Barbadoes, Cayenne, Maranhão, Ceara, and Pernambuco: the exportation, coastwise, is not accounted for with exactitude. Mr. Baena states the value of exports during the following years to be as under :—

	Dollars.		Dollars.
In 1789, to	286,085 618	In 1816, to	578,928 575
1796,	297,429 127	1819,	452,715 633
1799,	343,672 853	1827,	488,253 758
1806,	785,323 941		

Inland Trade.—While in other parts of Brazil the interchange of goods is impeded by a want of good roads, canals, and navigable rivers, Baena observes,

“The whole province of Para is thrown open in all directions and free from every impediment. Its highways and by-ways are all by water, on bays, rivers, lakes, and creeks, and will remain so as long as the same laws of nature will rule our globe. Nothing is more self-evident than that with such happy topographical facilities, and the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its productions, this province is destined at an early day to carry on a commerce of vast importance. The canoes in 1839 generally employed, carried from 1000 arrobas to above 2000 arrobas, or about forty-five to fifty tons, and the number of their oarsmen were from five to nine Indians. The river barges are only of a moderate date, and are decidedly much more advantageous on such distant voyages.”

The towns of Cameta, Vigia, Macapa, Monte-Allegre, Lantarem, Obidos, Tari Assu, and Barra do Rio Negro are the trading places of the interior, but Tari Assu exports nearly all its cotton and cacao to Maranhão.

RETURN of the British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Para, for the Year ending the 5th of January, 1845.

N A T I O N S.	I N W A R D S.			
	Number of Ships.	Register Ton- nage.	Number of Men.	Value of Cargoes in British Sterling.
British	9	1,474	83	20,980
Portuguese	14	2,390	277	10,460
French	9	1,910	99	15,348
United States	28	3,929	221	47,240
Hamburg	3	524	20	2,745
Denmark	2	320	18	
Tuscany	1	140	11	550
Spain	1	120	9	325
Belgium	1	115	10	1,510
Hanover	1	151	10	
Total	69	11,136	770	99,188

The Danish and Hamburg ships, and two other foreign ones, were chartered here to take cargoes for English account to foreign ports.

The cocoa crop has been very short this year, and many ships have sailed in consequence, both for Europe and the United States, only half or two-thirds loaded.

BRITISH and Foreign Trade—*continued.*

N A T I O N S.	O U T W A R D S.			SHIPS IN PORT.	
	Number of Ships.	Register Ton- nage.	Number of Men.	Value of Car- goes in British Sterling.	Of what Na- tions
British	8	1,267	72	17,207	countries
Portuguese	15	2,755	293	33,170	United States
French	9	1,910	99	20,600	Portuguese
United States	27	3,698	201	52,321	English
Hamburg	2	170	20	3,817	Hamburg
Denmark	4	600	37	10,780	
Tuscany	1	140	11	1,470	
Spain	1	120	9	745	
Belgium	2	281	19	3,260	
Hanover	1	154	10	3,717	
Total	70	11,415	771	117,505	8

The coasting trade between this port and that of Maranhão is carried on by three small ships, who have made collectively, within the year, nineteen voyages inwards and nineteen outwards, and discharging at this port foreign merchandise, during this period, for value of 65,400*l.*

They have loaded at this port produce, during the said period, for Maranhão, for value of 23,600*l.*

During the year we have had the arrival of nineteen steam packets from Rio de Janeiro, and who touch on their voyages, here and back, at the intermediate ports of Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Ceará, and Maranhão.

BRITISH CONSULATE, PARA, January, 5, 1845.

The general revenue of the province of Para for the year 1844 only produced 142 contos de reis, or 14,791*l.* British sterling; the government expenses for the same period, including troops and navy, amounted to 23,958*l.*; deficiency, 9167*l.* supplied from Rio de Janeiro.

The sugar and coffee plantations do not produce sufficient for home consumption, and supplies of both are imported from the southern provinces.

The imports are all descriptions of manufactured cotton goods, silks, hardware, wines, spirits, porter, salt, flour, salt provisions, furniture, olive-oil, gunpowder, iron in bars, lead, cordage, sail-cloth, &c.

The only manufactures carried on in this province are those of ordinary cotton cloth for sacks and hammocks; Indian-rubber is worked into shoes and into different forms.

There are no public works carrying on in the province, and all those which were formerly executed are fast going to decay.

The naval force on the Para river is only one brig of eight guns and six schooners of from four to six guns.

The military force of the province is reduced to 1300 troops of the line and 1200 militia, but the latter only exists on paper in the government offices.

CHAPTER VIII.

PROVINCES OF MARANHAM, PIAUHY, CEARA, AND RIO GRANDE.

THE province of Maranham is bounded on the west by Para, with the sea to the north, Piauhv to the east, and Goyaz on the south. The River Maranham gives its name to this province. It was first entered by Pinzon in 1500; thirty years afterwards the country was erected into a captaincy; but the first settlement was made by Ravadiere, a Huguenot, who sailed from Bretagne in 1612. Several expeditions having been made to the country, which either failed or perished, Ravadiere and his companions, erected a fort on the present site of Maranham, and built a warehouse and other houses. The French were expelled some years afterwards by the Portuguese; it was afterwards occupied by the Dutch. The early history of the province is a record of misfortunes, cruelties, and nearly at all times of the slave trade.

The coast of Maranham is rendered dangerous by shallows, and, for sailing vessels, by the currents and winds. The borders of its numerous rivers are considered fruitful, and it has certainly prospered, when compared to many other parts. Indigenous fruits are abundant. Cotton and rice appear more attended to than any other products. Rice is said to be far better adapted to the soil than the sugar-cane. The province is said to be rich in minerals. Fish of excellent quality is abundant. Sheep, cattle, and horses, multiply fast. The Itapicuru is its largest river. It is rapid, but navigable in the middle parts, by flat-bottomed barges, in the lower by small sailing vessels, and in the upper by canoes. Cotton and rice are the chief crops grown on its banks. It flows down in many parts through a fertile country.

THE CITY OF MARANHAM.—On approaching the coast from the sea, there is a lighthouse at the base of the mountain or hill of Itacolumi, fifty miles from the city. There is another lighthouse on the island of Santa Anna. The bay upwards is decked with numerous small islands.

The village of Alcantara, on the mainland, and the Fort de San Marcos, on the Island of Maranham are then passed, with its battery and telegraph. At Fort San Antonio, situated on the Ponta das Areas, near the city, ships are sailed. The channel leading to the anchorage is intricate and winding.

The city of San Luis de Maranham is situated in 2 deg. 31 min. south latitude, and 44 deg. 16 min. west longitude, on the north-western extremity of the

island of the same name, which is only separated from the main land by a narrow channel called the Maranh River. Its population is estimated at 33,000 including a few English and French commercial houses. The city is divided into two parishes, and contains thirteen churches and chapels, three monasteries, one *recolhimento of educandas*, and six hospitals, of which the Misericordia is the principal. It has a lyceum, a Latin school, two primary schools for boys, two for girls, four private schools, and an ecclesiastical seminary, in one of the monasteries. As a city, it ranks as the fourth in the empire.

Maranh is said to be better built than any other city of Brazil. Mr. Kidder, in 1844, says,—

"It exhibits a general neatness and an air of enterprize, which rarely appears in the other towns of the empire. There are, moreover, within its bounds but few huts and indifferent houses. None of the churches appear unusually large or sumptuous, but many of the private dwellings are of a superior order. The style of construction is at once elegant and durable. The walls are massive, being composed of stone broken fine and laid in cement. Although the town does not occupy a large extent of ground, yet the surface it covers is very unequal. Its site extends over two hills, and consequently a valley. The rise and descent in the streets are in many places very abrupt. Scarcely any carriages are in use, and corresponding to this circumstance, there is only one good carriage road in the entire vicinity. That road leads a short distance out of town. The *cadeira* is but little known here as a means of conveyance. The *rede*, or hammock, is generally used as a means of easy locomotion. It is very common, both in Maranh and Para, to see ladies in this manner taking their *passero* or promenade. Gentlemen in health do not often make a public appearance in this style, although it is generally conceded that they are quite fond of swinging in their hammocks at home."

The streets of Maranh are laid out in straight lines; and by the agency of wind and rain, they are kept clean. The pavements are composed of a conglomerate sandstone, the same that is used for buildings; but as they have no gradings, nor even smooth stones for side walks, they are very tiresome and unpleasant to foot passengers. The town contains several ornamental squares, some of which are bordered with trees.

One of the most picturesque walks within the precincts of the city, is to the public cemetery. The English have also a Protestant cemetery.

CONSUL'S Return of the Trade of Maranh for the Year 1841 (being an average Year).

DESCRIPTION	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.					
	Vessel.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	
	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	
British.....	25	8118	397	238,221 3 8	23	7,746	372	167,335 17 3	
Brazilian.....	45	6206	372	29,982 2 6	32	7,318	675	46,490 0 0	
Portuguese.....	15	3106	239	55,971 16 3	14	5,566	233	52,062 10 0	
Spanish.....	19	3067	212	41,867 13 9	18	3,011	199	31,809 7 6	
French.....	8	1866	101	45,681 15 0	8	1,866	165	6,082 10 0	
American.....	19	2175	156	35,677 11 9	18	2,328	159	8,216 10 0	
Hamburg.....	1	160	11	11,416 0 6	2	320	22	2,097 10 0	
Belgian.....	2	226	17	7,705 3 6	2	226	17	2,809 5 0	
* Total.....	134	25,854	1709	359,520 6 11	137	26,431	1,782	319,833 9 9	

NOTE.—Of the 25 British vessels that arrived there were from Great Britain (with merchandise) 17, flour 1, total 18; from Rio de Janeiro (in ballast) 3, from Demerara (in ballast) 1, from Para (with Para produce) 1, from Pernambuco (in ballast, 1; total 25.—Of the 23 British vessels that departed, there were for Great Britain (with cotton and other produce) 19, for Para with part of inward cargo) 2, for Rio de Janeiro (with troops) 1, for do. (in ballast) 1: total 23.

THE PROVINCE of PIAUHY lies to the east of Maranhão. It is divided into five comarcas, three of which are said to be kept in an orderly state of administration. The others are usually in the most unsafe condition. This province has but twenty leagues of sea-coast; but it extends to the south and inland about 400 miles. It is generally level, and in some parts undulated. It has extensive unwooded plains, with large herds of cattle. Silver, lead, and iron mines are said to abound. The soil in many parts is well adapted for the cultivation of mandioca, rice, maize, cotton, and sugar-canes. Its principal river is the Parahiba, which flows into the sea by several intricate channels. Its capital is Oeiras, with about 5000 inhabitants. There is no seaport for foreign trade, but it carries on some coasting traffic.

THE PROVINCE of RIO GRAND DO NORTE lies between Parahiba and Ceará. Its coast is uniformly low and sandy; but inland it is described as undulated, and its forests are said to afford the best Brazil wood, and many drugs. The soil is not generally fertile; but the climate is considered healthy. It produces cotton, sugar-cane, rice, and several other articles; the rearing of cattle is in some parts a principal object.

NATAL, the capital, is situated on the right bank of a river, near its mouth. It is an old town, but its population is small. It was a place of importance during the Dutch wars, and its fortress, by which the city is still defended, was then considered the strongest in Brazil. The port admits no larger vessels than 150 tons burden. The foreign commerce of the province is inconsiderable, and there is no prospect of its improvement. Within the limits of this province is Cape St. Roque, which is the north-eastern point of the coast of South America. A large rock marks the extremity of this cape.*

PROVINCE of CEARÁ.—This large province is faced chiefly with white sand-hills, but they do not extend inland. Cotton and dye-woods are the principal exports. The cattle are considered among the best in breed in the empire, and are driven to supply the markets of Pernambuco and Ceará. The carnauba palm, *caraphera linifera*, is a beautiful tree, and is said to rival the cocoa palms. They also furnish food, building materials, and raiment. Besides the edible nut, or the fruit, the *palmito*, the tender extremity of the flowering branch, is deemed delicious eating. These palms have trunks remarkably regular and strong, and serving either for fuel or building timber.

“The great natural advantages of this province,” says Mr. Kidder, “must be noted among the existing causes of its low state of improvement. The stern voice of necessity,

* The Island of Fernando de Noronha, which lies about seventy leagues north-east from Cape St. Roque, in south latitude 3 deg. 56 min. This island has been successively under the dominion of Portugal, Holland, France, and Brazil. It is about twenty miles in circumference. Many little islets are divided from the principal island, and from each other by narrow channels. They are all rocky and barren, although frequented by vast numbers of sea-fowl. There is good fishing round it; and it has two harbours, but not very safe in stormy weather, and looks at a distance like a great church with a steeple. It has long been a place of exile and imprisonment. The Portuguese had formerly no less than seven forts. No woman is allowed to land on this island. There is a garrison for preventing the escape of criminals.

'work or die,' never disturbs the day dreams of the Brazilian, as he yawns in his hammock during the bright hours of sunshine. The great mass of the lower classes live as they list. Their wants are few and simple, and to a great degree conformed to the spontaneous productions of nature. Multitudes of Indians inhabit Ceara, in a state of semi-barbarism. As a general rule, they are idle and vicious, living chiefly upon indigenous fruits, or those which are cultivated with scarcely any trouble—but seeking occasional plunder."

The *melancia*, or *water-melon*, is produced here in profusion. These melons are eaten as a principal article of food, especially by the Indians and mixed races. They are so abundant, as to be sold frequently at the rate of twenty cents per hundred. For a penny may often be purchased as much as would feed a man for a week.

The freshets and the droughts are considered the scourges of these parts.

The province of Ceara contains, by estimation, 180,000 inhabitants. In 1841, it possessed thirty-one primary schools, frequented by 830 pupils; and Latin schools, with forty-six pupils. The House of Correction, belonging to the province, was occupied by eighteen delinquents. Its prisons were few, and generally insufficient to prevent the escape of criminals. The following is the official list of crimes committed during the year, between July, 1840, and July, 1841:—Murders, seventy-two; attempt to murder, fifteen; threat, one; serious wounds, twenty; light wounds, twenty-four; physical injuries, four; robbery, ten; theft, seventeen; rape, three; calumny and injury, eight; use of prohibited arms, two; prevarication, one; disobedience, fifteen; defalcation, two; abuse of authority, one; sedition, one:—total, 196.

The town of Ceara is situated in 3 deg. 42 min. 58 sec. south latitude, and 38 deg. 34 min. west longitude. Its port is difficult to find, from there being generally a thick haze over the land. Its landmarks are the point of Micoripe, on the south, and the inland mountain-peaks of Mararanguape, to the north. These are the only high mountains seen near the coast north of Bahia. They mark the termination of the great Serra do Mar, which ranges through at least twenty degrees of latitude, in some parts approaching near the ocean, in others inland.

Ceara is frequently called Fortaleza, after an old fortress erected near to defend the harbour. Little of the city is visible from the sea, except this fort and the few huts which line its sides. On the left of the town there is a small river, whose banks are adorned with *coqueiros*.

The public buildings are not large, and are constructed in the usual Brazilian manner. The city does not contain a convent, nor any monastic edifice. This remark applies to the whole of Ceara, but to no other province in Brazil. The only finished church in Ceara is that of Nossa Senhora do Rozario, the especial protectress of the negroes. That of the Conception, frequented by the whites, was a few years ago pulled down, in order to be rebuilt on a larger scale; but the work stopped when the walls were about half erected, and still remains in that condition.

The Bay of Ceara opens to the north, forming a regular and spacious semi-circular form. The harbour is protected and screened by a reef of rocks under water. It is said to become annually shallower from the sand filling it up.

Mr. Kidder says, in 1842.—

“At the time of our arrival, a few coasting-smacks and an English brig were all the vessels in port. The landing is nowhere good, on account of the heavy surf that continually breaks upon the strand. Adapted to this, the pilot-boat in which I went on shore was guarded by strong outriggers to prevent capsizing, but even then did not willingly come in contact with the shore.”

After conveying passengers from the ship to a fordable depth, they are landed in a *paviola*, a kind of chair elevated on poles, and carried by four men in the same manner as a *bier*.

The PROVINCE OF PARAHIBA comprehends the larger portion of the old captaincy of Iamaraca, and extends west nearly 200 miles to the boundary of Ceara. The River Parahiba, or Parahyba, which rises in the Serra do Jabitaca, flows to the north-east, and falls into the Atlantic by two channels, divided by the island of St. Bento. The coast of Parahiba extends about sixty miles along the shores of the sea and bays of the town.

The absence of industry and the state of morals in this province has been severely annadverted upon in Brazil, and instead of justice being enforced by the laws, it is said that parties take not summary justice, but revenge into their own hands. Religious observances, fêtes, and processions, are, however, common.

Mr. Kidder, who gives the most recent account of this province, sailed to it by a singularly-built vessel, a sort of catamaran, called in Brazil, a *jungada*.

They sailed by moonlight, with a tolerable breeze from the land, and as these coasting craft pass usually within the reefs which lie off the shore, they seldom encounter a rough sea. He passed the several little ports of Barras Pontas, Pedros Guyanna, Gracire, Pildinhu, &c.

Every village along the coast was adorned with its grove of cocoa trees. Several *jungadas* engaged in fishing were also passed. The coast presented sandy beaches, now and then intercepted by perpendicular bluffs of red soil, from twenty to sixty feet high, over which, to their verge, grew shrubs. On doubling Cape Blanco, he was landed at Tambuin, only six miles, across the country from Parahiba, whereas the voyage by sea would have been thirty to forty miles round another cape. Not being able to procure horses, he, with some others walked to the city of Parahiba.

CITY OF PARAHIBA.—The harbour of this town is ten miles below, within the bar, over which vessels of considerable burden may pass, and smaller vessels ascend to the town; the river navigation upwards is performed in rude boats or canoes.

“The river is very winding, and is not navigable beyond the present anchorage. Canoes go up a long distance, although in the summer season the bed of the river becomes dry beyond twenty leagues. Its prevailing course is north-west, and the town is situated upon the southern bank. One of the finest buildings it contains is a *new*

trapiche, or government warehouse. In front of it were three English vessels anchored, loading with cotton and Brazil wood. They were the only vessels in port."

Extending from the river, two streets contain the principal buildings and commercial establishments of the lower town. Several houses were then in process of erection, rents were high, and landed property had recently been on the rise. The number of inhabitants is less than in the upper town. The elevation of the latter above the water is about 200 feet, and rises rather abruptly. The military arsenal, a large yellow building, is beautifully situated, in a level area, between the two towns. The public edifices of the upper town and lower town, are built in the style usual in the Brazilian cities, and the treasury has in front a high flight of steps by which it is entered. The streets are wide, and paved with a kind of clay slate, much worn. The old *gelousias*, suspended from projecting cornices of thick carved stone, are still seen at Parahiba, which in its general aspect, is like our towns.

Cotton and sugar are the principal exports of this province. The sugar estates do not extend far towards the interior, on account of the expense of conducting their products to market. What sugar is made beyond the circuit of from fifteen to twenty leagues, is consumed in the form of *rapadura*, as the unclarified article is denominated. It is generally moulded in small cakes. The kind of beer, or spirit, called *caxaça*, is increasing both as regards its manufacture and in the quantity drunk.

A great many persons, of Indian descent, are seen in Parahiba, although it is often difficult to distinguish them from the Portuguese on the one hand, and the negroes on the other, with both of which races they are amalgamated.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF PARAHIBA.

EXPORTS from the Province of Parahiba during the Year, terminated December, 31, 1841, together with their estimated Value in Sterling at the place and time of Shipment.

P O R T S.	C O T T O N.					V A L U E.			S U G A R.		
	bags.	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	barrels.	bags.	
Liverpool	23,111	1963	18	3	16	80,553	19	2	148	38	1,750
Falmouth									13		
Gibraltar										3,000	
Hamburg			3	1	18	211	2	1			
Trieste									381	56	9,580
Total	23,172	1969	2	1	6	80,764	2	1	849	217	21,090

EXPORTS—continued.

P O R T S.	S U G A R				V A L U E.			H I D E S.	V A L U E.		
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	number	£	s.	d.
Liverpool	220	10	2	8	1,658	12	11	17,183	7517	10	0
Falmouth	734	2	2	8	10,590	13	9				
Gibraltar	218	13		10	3,970	15	4				
Hamburg								3,000	1312	16	0
Trieste	961	8	3	12	17,272	18	2	400	175	0	0
Total	1134	15		16	33,393	0	2	20,583	9005	0	0

N.B.—In addition to the above, a considerable quantity of specie and sugar, as also a few bags of cotton, have been smuggled with the connivance of the Custom-house officers, who receive half the amount of which the revenue is thus defrauded.

Average rate of exchange during the year, 9699 reis per pound sterling.

SHOWING the Amount of Produce Exported from Parahiba do Norte, during the Year ended December 31, 1844, to British Ports in British Bottoms; ditto to Foreign Ports in British Bottoms; and lastly, to Foreign Ports in Foreign Bottoms.

PORTS.	SUGAR				VALUE.		COTTON	VALUE.		HIDES.	VALUE.
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s. d.	bags.	£	s. d.	number.	
To British ports in British bottoms....	1173	6			16,220	2 0	23,1	80,553	19 2	17,183	7,517 10 0
To foreign ports in British bottoms.....			1	20	4,158	9 6					
To foreign ports in foreign bottoms.....	716			20	12,811	8 8		911	2 11	3,400	1,487 10 0
					33,401	0 2	23,172	80,765	2 1	20,583	9,005 0 0

TONNAGE Employed in the Export Trade of Parahiba do Norte during the Year, terminated December 31, 1844.

NATIONS.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Crews.	Tonnage.	All in ballast or conveying, with the exception of British vessels, brought on and the other barrels of cod-fish, value 720 <i>l</i> .
British.	24	318	6037	
Austrian.	2	24	519	
Hamburges.	1	5		
			6029	

Gross Return of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Parahiba during the Year ending December 31, 1844.

PORT OF PARAHIBA.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British.	23	5647	303	£ 720	24	6037	318	£ 103,915
Austrian.	2	519	24	..	2	519	24	12,814
Hamburges.	1	73	5	..	1	73	5	1,700
Total	26	6299	332	720	27	6629	347	118,429

CHAPTER IX

PROVINCES OF PERNAMBUCO AND ALAGOAS.

THE province of Pernambuco has constituted one, if not the most important, part of the Brazilian empire since the period of the Dutch conquest. It abounds with many good harbours, and the soil is very generally fertile. Its capital has been called the Tripoli of America.

The province of Pernambuco, as reduced by the separation of Alagoas, is divided into thirteen comarcas, viz., Recife, Cabo, Rio Formoso, San Antao, Bonito, Limociro, Nazareth, Pao d'Alho, Goyanna, Brejo, Garanhuns, Flores, and Boa Vista; the free population of the whole is stated by Mr. Cowper to amount to 600,020 souls (exclusive of foreigners); the basis of this calculation is the census

Sugar to foreign ports, average each year	tons. 30,068
To ports in Brazil	4,109
Total	34,177

The exports of cotton to foreign ports, averaged 32,279 bags, of about 160 lbs. each; and that of hides, the average number, exported from the province, was 72,500.

There are, however, drawbacks on the progress of agricultural industry in this province. In the interior, the spirit and influence of practices of feudal origin prevail; private animosities, aggravated by political feelings, enrage families, until vengeance is satiated by the *removal* of the offending party. Even in the towns these diabolical passions occasion strife and wickedness.

The following interesting account of the sugar plantations or *engenhos* of Pernambuco was, in 1846, furnished to the British consul by M. A. de Mornay, a gentleman, who, from his occupation as a civil engineer, has frequent opportunities of observation:—

“In the province of Pernambuco, the sugar *engenhos* are situated almost altogether along the coast; and one is surprised in travelling through the country to find such a complete chain of them, not only along the main roads, or rather tracks, but along numberless cross-tracks, which cut the land in all directions, and extend as far as twenty or thirty miles inland. Immediately behind the land occupied by the *engenhos*, is a strip of land, varying very much in width, averaging about ten leagues, or thirty miles. The soil is similar to that of the sugar districts, and it is covered with a luxuriant forest of fine timber trees. Behind this again, is the country called the *Sertao*, or *Catinga*, where the cotton is grown, and which supplies all the cattle and horses for the use of the *engenhos*, and for general consumption along the coasts. There are, however, but two natural divisions in the soil and climate of the province. The land which lies along the coast, together with the forest land, forms one division; and the other is the *Sertao*, which comprises the whole of the interior. The soil of the former is a rich clay, or fine loam, exceedingly fertile, abounding in small rivulets and springs, and refreshed with rain at intervals during the dry season, and where it has not been cut away for cultivation, densely covered with wood. The soil of the latter is compact and sandy, and the climate very dry, the trees appear stunted, and are very thinly scattered over the ground; it is, however, very productive after the heavy rains of winter have fallen.

“The *Sertanejos* chiefly plant Indian corn, and a kind of kidney bean, which form their principal food. It sometimes happens in the *sertao* that a winter passes without rain falling, and sometimes two or three dry years follow each other, in which case the inhabitants suffer greatly from hunger and thirst, and whole families die of starvation, and sometimes in procuring food in the wood, they die of eating some poisonous root, and this is not of unfrequent occurrence. These

seccas are said to occur once in about ten years. The rivers always dry up in the summer, and for water during that season they depend upon the rains of winter, which are collected in large artificial ponds; or, if in the neighbourhood of a considerable river, they dig wells in the dry bed. The population may be said to be divided into two distinct bodies, and the distinction is not made between the white and black, but between the slave population and the free; very little distinction being made on account of colour. The reason, probably is, that there are few families who are not tainted more or less with a mixture of negro blood. The free population of the sugar district is divided into three classes, the *Senhor d'Engenho*, the *Lavrador*, and the *Morador*. The *Senhor d'Engenho* is the owner of the land, the mill, &c., and he is also the sugar manufacturer; he plants the chief part of the cane himself, but as he can always make more sugar than his own plantations will produce, he invites agriculturists who have a few slaves, to live on the lands of the *engenho*, for the purpose of planting cane, to be ground at the mill, and made into sugar, half of which is delivered over to the *Lavrador*, the other being kept as his own share. There are also *Senhores d'Engenho*, who do not possess the land; they erect the dwelling-house, mill, &c., and work the land for a certain number of years, generally eight to twelve; at the end of that time all the buildings, works, &c., belong to the owner of the land, and they are considered sufficiently remunerated for the use of the soil. The *Lavrador* is the cane planter who lives on the land of the *Senhor d'Engenho*, land and house-rent free. As well as cane, he is allowed to plant mandioca, and any thing for his own consumption. He delivers his cane at the mill, and there receives his moiety of the sugar. That of *Lavrador* is considered quite a gentlemanly employment, and men of good family, who do not possess, or who have not the means of working an *engenho*, think it no degradation to follow it. There are, however, *Lavradores* of all grades, in colour and respectability; some plant very extensively their plantations, producing as much as fifty tons of sugar yearly, while those of others will produce no more than one or two tons.

"The *Morador* is a kind of tenant at will, he also pays no rent, but builds his own hut or shed. Both the *Lavrador* and the *Morador* are so far dependent on the *Senhor d'Engenho*, that in the elections they are completely controlled by him; but on those estates where the owner has some government appointment (generally in the police), or has acquired a power independent of the government, by allowing to live on his estates, and protecting assassins and other bad characters, the *Morador*, if one of these protected criminals, is completely in the power of the *Senhor d'Engenho*, and ready to obey him in every thing, even in the commission of the most atrocious crime.

"The social condition of the population in the sugar district is very peculiar, for with a very liberal constitution, its actual state makes it appear to be governed on the feudal system. With all the machinery of the law apparently in

force, it is in reality very little respected by the majority, the lower orders only fearing the Senhor d'Engenho on whose estate they live, and the Senhor d'Engenho only fearing one more powerful than himself. It is usual for a man after committing a murder to go to a Senhor d'Engenho and beg his protection, and unless he has private reasons for not doing so, he is always ready to padrinhar, '*godfather*' the criminal, thus adding to his power.

"A rough estimate of the number of engenhos in the province gives about 600, and they occupy about an equal number of square leagues, or one square league each engenho. One square league of land is ample for four engenhos, so that this belt of land now occupied by sugar establishments, is capable of receiving four times its present number, and if the whole of the land suitable to the growth of cane were put under cultivation, eight times the number might very well exist. Each engenho produces on an average fifty-five cases of clayed sugar annually, fifty of white, and five of brown, or moscovado, which are equal to forty-two tons of white, and four and one quarter tons of brown, or 24,800 tons of white, and 2550 tons of brown, for the entire produce of the province (this is a very low estimate). Each engenho, with sufficient hands, and with their present rude mode of cultivation, might produce at the very least, thrice as much as at present, and if the whole of the land suitable to the growth of the sugar-cane were put under cultivation, the province would yield sixteen times what it does at present, or 396,800 tons of white, and 40,800 tons of moscovado.

"The number of slaves is various on different engenhos, but the average may be taken at thirty for field blacks, and ten for house and other blacks, and the average number of blacks belonging to the Lavradores about twelve, making fifty-two, the average number on each engenho, or 31,200 for the entire black population in the sugar district, not including those in the capital or villages. To work an engenho effectively near the capital, forty slaves are considered a fair number, but far in the country, if the land be well wooded, twenty-five blacks will produce an equal effect, on account of the facility of procuring fuel and wood for fencing, and the land being more productive. There are engenhos in the virgin forests with as few as fifteen field blacks, and even less; the soil there is so exceedingly productive, hence the possibility of working an engenho with so few hands. There are some few engenhos with as many as 150 slaves, but the quantity of sugar they make is not in proportion to the number of hands, they are, however, kept in much better order, and the slaves are in much better condition. The greater number of engenhos are very deficient in slaves, and the consequence is, that much work, not of immediate necessity for the production of a large quantity of sugar, is left undone, or very badly done, or else the slaves are very much over-worked. There is a spirit of emulation among the Senhores d'Engenho to make a large quantity of sugar with a small number of blacks, but instead of accomplishing this by the economisation of labour and good manage-

ment, it is generally done by driving the slaves at their work to the very extent of their strength, and even beyond it. This forced work they cannot resist many years; they become thin and languid, their skin dry and scurvy, and of a dark slate colour, instead of the polished black of a healthy negro; and in those *engenhos* where the slaves are in this state, there are always several who have what is called the 'vicio,' or vice of eating earth. It is a generally received opinion that this vice or desire to eat earth is wilful on the part of the slave, and persisted in, in spite of severe floggings, for the purpose of putting an end to his already nearly worn-out existence; it is, however, more probably the consequence of a state of health brought on by over-work, bad food, and general ill-treatment; the appearance of a slave who eats earth is a yellow skin, a white fur on the tongue, and a dropsical appearance, particularly about the eyes; and the vice of eating earth is the effect and not the cause of the disease; this disease is not confined altogether to the slave population, free children among the poorer class are frequently met with, suffering from the same malady.

"A child who eats earth is considered a reproach to his family, and he is said to be instigated by the devil, all possible means are tried to prevent his getting at any earthy substance, but all their care avails nothing, he continues in the same state, the devil, as they say, always finding means to supply him, he will sometimes eat the earthen water-jars.

"The hours of field labour during the season that the *engenhos* are not at work, are from six in the morning until six at night, and at most *engenhos* they give them work about the establishment before that hour in the morning and after it at night, this work they call 'kinginggoo;' the length of the 'kinginggoo' varies according to the disposition of the master, it very commonly continues from four to six in the morning, and from six to ten at night, and on some occasions until midnight; during the season of the crop, which lasts from September to February or March, besides their usual day labour, from six in the morning until six in the evening, they are divided into two gangs to work in the mill during the night, one gang working from six until midnight, and the other from midnight until six in the morning; half an hour is allowed them in the morning for breakfast, and two hours in the middle of the day to take rest and food, except during the months of grinding, when they take their food how they best can. Their work at this season is very hard, and it is common to see them alternately sleeping and waking, without interfering with their occupations; the boys in the 'manjara' (a seat behind the horses of a cattle mill), fearing to be observed, get into the habit of sleeping for a second of time only, and of rousing themselves sufficiently to whip the horses, when they have another nap no longer than the first; the black who carries away the cane trash from the mill, may often be observed taking a similar nap in the act of stooping to join the ends of the cane leaves round his bundle: and it appears that they derive rest from these continual momentary snatches of sleep during their night's labour. Some masters

three printing-presses, publishing two daily newspapers and three other periodicals, besides occasional volumes of books. Its streets are paved in part, and illuminated by 360 lamps. Four old fortresses—the Picão, on the extremity of the reef; the Brum and the Buracco, on the sandy shore towards Olinda; and Cinco Pontas, or the Pentagon, on the southern front of the city.

The appearance of Pernambuco, when seen from the water is peculiar; its site is flat, and but little elevated above the level of the sea. The white high buildings erected on the praya, seem to rise from the ocean. Inseparable from this view of Pernambuco is that of Olinda, on a bold and picturesque hill two miles north. Its natural appearance caused Duarte Coelho as he arrived on the coast in 1530, to exclaim, “*O linda situação para se fundar uma villa!*”—“O beautiful site for a town!” His exclamation was immortalised by being used, in part, to furnish a name.

Olinda continued the capital of the province for about 200 years; but, at length, owing to its situation not being favourable for commerce, from being too far from the Recife, which forms the only harbour near; a town gradually arose up near the Recife, by which name it was called. Mr. Kidder says—

“Many of the houses of Pernambuco are built in a style unknown in other parts of Brazil. That occupied by Mr. Ray, United States’ consul, stood fronting the water-side. Its description may serve as a specimen of the style referred to. It was six stories high. The first, or ground-floor, was denominated the *armazem*, and was occupied by male-servants at night; the second furnished apartments for the counting-room, consulate, &c.; the third and fourth for parlours and lodging-rooms; the fifth for dining-rooms; and the sixth for a kitchen. Readers of domestic habits, will perceive that one special advantage of having a kitchen located in the attic, arises from the upward tendency of the smoke and effluvia universally produced by culinary operations. A disadvantage, however, inseparable from the arrangement, is the necessity of conveying various heavy articles up so many flights of stairs. Water might be mentioned for example, which, in the absence of all mechanical contrivances for such an object, was carried up on the heads of negroes. Surmounting the sixth story, and constituting in one sense the seventh, was a splendid observatory, glazed above and on all sides.

“The prospect from this observatory was extended and interesting in the extreme. It was just such a place as the stranger should always seek in order to receive correct impressions of the locality and environs of the city. His gaze from such an elevation will not fail to rest with interest upon the broad bay of Pernambuco, stretching with a moderate, but regular incurvation of the coast, between the promontory of Olinda and Cape St. Augustine, thirty miles below. This bay is generally adorned with a great number of *jangadas*, which, with their broad latine sails, make no mean appearance. Besides the commerce of the port itself, vessels often appear in the offing bound on distant voyages, both north and south. No port is more easy of access. A vessel bound to either the Indian or the Pacific Ocean, or on her passage homeward to either the United States or Europe, may, with but a slight deviation from her best course, put into Pernambuco. She may come to an anchor in the Lameirão, or outer harbour, and hold communication with the shore, either to obtain advices or refreshments, and resume her voyage at pleasure, without becoming subject to port charges. This is very convenient for whaling ships and South Sea traders, which accordingly make this port a great rendezvous. In order to discharge or receive their cargoes, they are required to come within the reef, and conform to the usual port regulations.”

Ships of war seldom remain long here. None of large draught can pass the

bar, and those that can are required* to deposit their powder at the fort. The strong winds, and heavy roll of the sea, are frequently sufficient to part the strongest cables.

OLINDA, built upon a hill, has white houses and massive churches with luxuriant foliage interspersed amongst them, in which those edifices on the hill-side seem to be partially buried. From this point a line of highlands sweeps inward, terminating at Cape St. Augustine, and forming a semicircular *reconcave*, analogous to that of Bahia. The summit of the highlands is crowned with green forests and foliage.

At a distance of from one-fourth to half a mile from the shore is the bank of rocks already mentioned as extending along a great extent of the northern coast of Brazil. Its top is scarcely visible at high water, being then covered with a surf which dashes over it. At low water it is left dry, like an artificial wall, with a surface sufficiently even to form a promenade rising out of the sea. It is from two to five rods in breadth. Its edges are a little worn and fractured, but both its sides are perpendicular to a great depth. The rock, in its external appearance, is of a dark brown colour. When broken, it is found to be composed of a very hard species of yellow sandstone, in which numerous bivalves are embedded in a state of complete preservation. At several points deep winding fissures extend through a portion of the reef, but in general its appearance is regular, much more so, than any artificial wall would be after exposure for ages to the surges of the ocean.

Opposite the northern end of the town, as though a breach had been artificially cut, there is through this reef a channel of sufficient depth and width to admit ships of sixteen feet draught, at high water.

Close to this opening, on the extremity of the reef, stands the fort, built by the Dutch. Its foundations were admirably laid, being composed of long blocks of stone imported from Europe, hewed square. They were laid lengthwise to the sea, and then bound together by iron. A wall of the same origin extends from the base of the fortification to the body of the reef.

The district of San Pedro is built chiefly in the old Dutch style of architecture, and many of them retain their latticed balconies or *galeuzias*.

The principal street of the Recife is Rua da Cruz. At its northern extremity, towards the Arsenal da Marinha, it is wide, and imposing in its aspect. Towards the other end it is narrow, and flanked by high houses, like most of the streets by which it is intersected. A single bridge connects this part of the city with San Antonio, the middle district. This bridge across the Beberibe is more modern than the one having a row of shops on either side. That having been broken down in the revolution of 1824, was rebuilt in a different style. It has no covering, but is flanked on either side, and in the middle, by

rows of seats, which furnish a favourite resting-place to throngs of persons who walk out in the evenings to enjoy the cool air and refreshing sea-breeze.

In the San Antonio quarter of Pernambuco are the palace and military arsenal, in front of which a wall has been extended along the river's bank. Above the water's edge there is a row of green-painted seats, for the accommodation of the public.

The principal streets of this quarter, with an open square used as a market-place, are spacious. The bridge crossing the other river is long, although the stream beneath is shallow. On the southern or south-western bank of this river stands the British chapel, in a very convenient place. Boa Vista is chiefly occupied by private residences and country seats. A few large buildings stand near the river, and, like most of those in the other sections of the town, are devoted in part to commercial purposes. Beyond these, the houses are generally low, and are surrounded by gardens or *sítios*. The streets are unpaved, and in a most wretched condition, and many of the streets and lanes in the suburbs are filthy.

TRADE OF PERNAMBUCO.

Butter and other manufactured goods have been, but not altogether, supplied by Great Britain; latterly the woven cotton cloth called "*domestics*" has been introduced from the United States, particularly for the African market. These "*domestics*" sell also for better prices than the English; but the manufacturers of Lancashire are now making an imitation of them, the imports of which have been successful.

In printed cottons those of Manchester and Glasgow remain unrivalled, except printed muslins, in supplying which the Swiss are successful competitors. In linens those of Scotland and Ireland command a preference, although the few imported from Portugal are always in demand. In the finer descriptions of woollens, the French are profitably increasing their imports.

Salted cod-fish, from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is almost exclusively in the hands of the English. A chance foreign vessel may arrive on speculation, which is not injurious to those colonies, as the parties either purchase the fish, or take it in barter for other commodities. This trade forms a considerable item in the British commerce with Pernambuco: of eighty-eight English vessels which arrived and discharged in this port in 1844, twenty-six vessels were from the North American colonies.

Tea has been principally supplied from the United States.

Butter.—The French have been within the last few years augmenting their importation of this article. In 1840, they introduced 4160½ firkins; 1841, 5549;

1842, 5066; 1843, 7981; and in 1844, 8962 firkins; the English imported during the same years, viz., in 1840, 4437 firkins; in 1841, 3889; in 1842, 3249; in 1843, 4022; and in 1844, 3616 firkins. The quality of the French is considered much inferior to the Irish butter, and sells at lower rates.

Earthenware and Glass.—The former is chiefly from England. Some coarse ware is imported from Oporto and Hamburg. The German common glass is much used from its cheapness.

Soap is now manufactured to a very considerable extent in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and this city, but the quality is much inferior to the foreign.

Hats.—The German manufacturers in this city supply a cheap article which is injurious to the import of common hats, with the exception of the *Braga* hats, from Portugal, which are always in demand; the finer qualities from England and France are only worn by the higher classes and foreigners.

Flour.—That of the finer kind imported from Trieste, is eagerly sought for by the bakers, to mix with that from the United States.

Iron, bar and rod, iron-work and hardware, iron boilers and pans for the sugar engenhos, are all in considerable demand; the latter from England, excepting some inferior kind of hardware from the continent. The English iron is, however, favoured in the import duty, paying 1 rial 250 dollars per quintal, and Swedish pays 1 rial 750 dollars per quintal, a difference in favour of the former of 500 rials, or 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per quintal.

Messrs. Starr and Co.'s works for the manufacture of steam-engines, machinery, &c., are extensive, and prosperous; two other English establishments of a similar description have been lately formed, with favourable prospects.

A quantity of produce is sent to foreign ports from Maccio, Parahiba, Araatic, and Ceara, on account of merchants in Pernambuco, and received in payment for commodities sold to the shopkeepers and others in the interior.

In this province the great depreciation in the currency,—the slave-trade,—draining the province of the precious metals; the great diminution in the produce of cotton, all operate against its prosperity.

The produce of sugar has, however, rapidly increased, viz., 1828 to 1831, the average annual export was 1,607,389 arrobas, and in the four years 1841 to 1844, 2,083,212 arrobas annually, an increase equal to 6797 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hides exported. In the four years, 1828 to 1831, the annual average export was 60,272 hides; in the four years of 1841 to 1844 inclusive, the same average increased to 122,573 hides per annum.

A new article of export has lately attracted much attention, the *carnauba wax*, obtained from a species of the palmatto. In the sertão and the provinces of Ceara and Piauhý, are immense forests of this tree. The inhabitants during the dry season of the year, beat from the leaves a white powder, which, being carefully col-

lected, is boiled in water to the state of consistency forming the wax. Many small quantities have been sent to Liverpool as an experiment. In the manufacture of composition candles and other articles it forms a principal ingredient, and it emits an agreeable perfume whilst burning. Bees'-wax has latterly been attended to, and the management of bees better understood.

The feeding of the silkworm has recently become a subject of interest.

Were the imperial government to remit, or even to modify, the export duty levied upon the produce of the Brazils, it would confer an invaluable boon upon the agriculturists. This duty is ten per cent upon a weekly average valuation of sugar; twelve per cent upon cotton, coffee, and tobacco; and seven per cent upon rum, hides, and all other articles. The cotton districts require this relief perhaps more than any other, as the planters are obliged to incur very heavy expense in bringing their cotton, by horse conveyance, a distance varying from twenty to 100 leagues, to the Recife, during the dry seasons, when food and fodder for man and beast are difficult to obtain.

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade within the Consulate of Pernambuco, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1845.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.				REMARKS
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	
		tons.		£		tons.		£	
British	79	17,165	997	398,789	74	16,582	962	309,608	{ Six vessels in port 1844, sailed in 1845, ten ditto sailed in ballast; one ditto remains in port.
Brazilian	7	1,484	93	6,750	10	2,514	132	25,583	
French	19	3,766	219	116,461	20	3,993	231	114,899	{ One vessel was over in the year 1844; none in port. One vessel over in 1844; one now in port.
Spanish	16	2,276	101	13,381	16	2,221	191	46,586	
Austrian	7	2,243	86	19,430	7	2,243	86	43,620	{ None in port. Nine vessels over in 1844; five ditto remain in port waiting cargoes.
Portuguese	24	5,009	362	58,814	28	6,183	451	97,298	
Sardinian	28	5,368	336	20,084	26	4,780	308	101,544	{ Five remained over 1844; seven vessels now in port. Ten vessels went south with part cargoes; two ditto sold here; four remain in port.
United States	35	6,117	332	120,415	19	3,216	171	56,692	
Sweden	10	2,725	118	22,230	12	3,132	139	53,074	{ Four vessels over in 1844; two now in port. Three vessels in port.
Denmark	8	1,533	67	25,105	5	1,031	51	22,411	
Hamburg	3	562	20	10,366	2	450	21	9,069	{ One vessel sailed south in ballast. One vessel south with part of cargo. Two were over from 1844; none in port.
Belgium, &c.	4	938	39	4,400	3	750	3	17,500	
Sicilian	2	601	28	2,000	4	1,044	55	15,621	
Total	242	49,796	2019	827,215	226	48,530	2725	913,574	

TABLE showing the Import of some of the Principal Articles, the Manufacture or Product of Foreign Nations into the Province of Pernambuco during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1845.

N A T I O N S.	M A N U F A C T U R E D G O O D S.										Ale and Porter.	Soap.	
	Cotton.	Cotton and Woollen.	Cotton Linen.	Cotton and Silk.	Silk.	Silk and Woollen.	Woollen Linen.	Underscribed Goods.	Salt Fish.	Butter.			Earthenware.	Flour.
	package	package	package	package	package	package	package	package	barrels.	firkins.	packages.	barrels.	barrels.
Great Britain	5,718	74	51	19	33	7	154	344	6 { 1/2 brls. }	2,557	916	2,127	2,972
Brazilian ports	70	2	2	5	7	1	4	12	5	100	2	313	53
France	534	28	13	27	117	15	76	50	20	7,122	loose pcs. 5,512	948	5,910
Spain	43	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	30
Portugal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	loose pcs. 3,600	...	104
Hamburg, &c.	339	15	6	11	13	3	17	24	37	...	...	...	662
Sardinia .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Sicily .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	165	...	11,518	500
Belgium .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	1,019	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	24,300	...
Totals	7,729	123	92	56	180	32	288	461	68 { 1/2 brls. }	9,945	970	40,424	3,537
Total in the year 1844	13,746	...	...	...	269	...	494	1,156	...	12,656	loose pcs. 9,142	618	10,622
Increase	6,057	...	...	...	89	...	206	695	...	3,011	3,503	8,050	2,584
Decrease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,953
Great Britain, 1845	5,718	...	...	...	33	...	164	314	...	2,557	916	2,127	2,972
1844	9,710	...	...	...	79	...	344	843	...	3,663	2,111	6,257	1,988
Increase	3,992	...	...	...	46	...	200	405	...	...	2,747	4,130	984
Decrease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,270
France, 1845	538	...	...	...	117	...	76	50	...	7,122	21	948	30
1844	1,502	...	...	...	128	...	101	39	...	8,952	77	...	104
Increase .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	954	...	...	...	11	...	25	...	...	1,840	...	948	30
Hamburg, &c., 1845	339	...	...	...	13	...	17	24	...	...	...	...	...
1844	432	...	...	...	10	...	3	71	...	...	343	...	31
Increase .....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States, 1845	1,018	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,018	2,556
1844	1,779	...	...	...	32	...	1	9	...	...	...	32,805	...
Increase .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	761	...	...	...	29	...	1	9	...	...	...	7,927	2,556

QUANTITY of the following Articles Imported from Great Britain for all other Countries.

IRON, IRONWARE, AND MACHINERY.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar Pans.	Stove Plates.	Shovels.	Bar Iron.	Hoops.	Rods.	Sheet.	Ma- chinery, &c.	Chain Cables.	An- chors.	Nails.
	number	number.	dozens.	number.	bundles.	bundles.	bundles.	tons.	numbr.	numbr.	kgs. & bgs.
Great Britain.....	188	760	892	1810	1283	50	170	108	4	27	6
Brazilian Ports.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
France.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Portugal.....	..	..	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburg, &c.....	..	..	..	1885	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Other countries.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	188	760	892	4020	1283	50	170	108	4	27	318

ARTICLES Imported from Great Britain, &c.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	COPPER.			LEAD.					White Lead.
	Cases.	Single Sheets.	Shots.	Rolled.		Sheet.	Bars.		
				Bundles.	Loose.		Weight not declared.	Weight specified.	
number.	tons. cwt.	barrels.	number.	tons. cwt.	bundles.	number.	tons.	barrels.	
Great Britain.....	18	21 1	637	18	5 7	75	114	25	100
Brazilian Ports.....			38						
France.....			701			75			
Spain.....			156				941		
Other countries. ...			12						62
Total.....	18	21 16	1514	18	5 7	150	1088	25	162

ARTICLES Imported from Great Britain, &c.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	WINE.				CANDLES.				CORDAGE.		
	Pipes.	Hogs- heads.	Barrels.	Cases and Baskets.	Wax.	Sperm.	Tallow.	Compu- sation.	COALS	Hemp.	Cord, and Manilla
	number.	number.	number.	number.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	tons.	coils.	coils.
Great Britain.....	..	13	62	34	..	..	..	789	1421½	232	776
Brazilian Ports.....	..	45	23	138	67	..	110	10	..	..	..
France.....	15	57	120	896	..	7	..	1007	..	..	..
Spain.....	210	84	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	1091	31	1859	5	1	..	30	..	..	58	..
Hamburg, &c.....	8	2	5	361	..	..	20	52	15	785	..
Other countries.....	..	93	1	21	..	990	..	41	..	116	186
Total.....	1324	325	2226	1401	68	997	160	1899	1430½	1191	964

ARTICLES Imported from Great Britain, &c.—continued.

C O U N T R I E S .	C H E E S E .		D R U G S .	G U N - P O W D E R .	H A N D - W A R E	M A C - C A R O N I A N D V E R M A - C E L L I .	P A I N T S	P I T C H A N D T A R .	P O T A S H .	R A I - S I N S .	R O S I N .
	Boxes.	Loose.									
number.	packag.	packag.	kgs.	packag.	boxes.	brls.&c	barrels.	barrels.	boxes.	barrels.	
Great Britain.....	487	605	80	5554	658	..	1313	100	8	..	1
Brazilian Ports.....	9	..	..	..	26	551	..	..	57	50	..
France.....	605	..	108	..	9	790	4	..	1	225	..
Spain.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1641	..
Portugal.....	47	..	94	..	470	20	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburg, &c.....	688	..	33	..	168	70	41	647	..	..	..
Other countries.....	189	94	84	..	87	809	..	52	656	1142	790
Total.....	2025	699	399	5554	1338	2170	1391	103	1369	3058	791

TABLE showing the Export of the principal Articles of the Produce of the Province of Pernambuco to Foreign Ports, and the Nations by whose Vessels the same was conveyed, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1845.

N A T I O N S.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews	COTTON.		S U G A R.			
				bags.	cases.	boxes.	barrels.	bags.	
Great Britain.....	74	16,582	997	13,259	9,267	134	9,161	76,830	
Brazil.....	10	2,514	132	55	184	10	7,137	979	
France.....	20	3,993	231	801	798		1,635	29,625	
Spain.....	16	2,221	191	11,479			2	2,672	
Austria.....	7	2,213	86		1,798		920	9,300	
Sardinia.....	26	4,780	305	28	1,724	9	2,420	41,022	
Portugal.....	20	6,183	451	426	1,802	291	17,833	18,162	
United States.....	19	3,216	171				9,101	23,410	
Sweden.....	12	3,132	139	11	2,382	399	5,542	3,015	
Denmark.....	5	1,031	51		612	3	1,992	3,430	
Hamburg.....	2	450	21	10	359		252	1,740	
Belgium, &c.....	3	750	30		645		536	4,750	
Sicilies.....	4	1,044	55				5,345	1,050	
Total, 1845.....				26,562	19,571	849	61,892	216,015	
Ditto, 1844.....				41,385	21,588	772	75,105	96,890	
Increase.....						77		119,125	
Decrease.....				14,823	1,817		13,213		

PRODUCE of the Province of Pernambuco to Foreign Ports—continued.

N A T I O N S	Total Weight of Sugar.		Hides.	Rum.		Carnaubax Wax.	
	arrobas	lbs	number.	pipes.	barrels.	arrobas.	lbs.
Great Britain..	933,197	2	21,208	93	0	2768	28
Brazil.....	61,198	9	2,678	723			
France.....	208,288	8	89,913	93			
Spain.....	14,560	..	817				
Austria.....	145,898	19	1,975				
Sardinia.....	312,245	3	12,143	344	8		
Portugal.....	319,337	2	6,814	183			
United States..	184,417	26	10,888				
Sweden.....	179,757	21	3,200	153	12		
Denmark ..	63,936	5	500				
Hamburg.....	26,301	8	2,505				
Belgium, &c.	62,000	1	3,000				
Sicilies.....	48,292	27	4,994				
Total, 1845.....	2,565,821	3	163,935	1586	26		
Ditto, 1844 ..	2,146,688	11	121,074	1429	241		
Increase	419,135	24	39,861	157	..		
Decrease .....	....	1 ..	....	..	215		
			arrobas. lbs.	tons cwt. qrs. lbs			
N.B	Weight of Sugar, 1835.....	2,565,824	3	or	36,654	12	2 11
	Do do. 1844..	2,146,688	11	..	30,686	19	2 3
	Increase.....	419,135	24	..	5,087	13	0 8

TABLE showing the Export of Cotton, Sugar, and Hides, from the City of Pernambuco to Foreign Ports, from the Year 1828 to the Year 1845, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	COTTON.		S U G A R.				H I D E S.	
	Bags.	Cases.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Bags.	Weight:	number.	
	umber.	number.	number.	number.	number.	arrobas	lbs.	
1828....	70,785	22,870	2,073	31,073	0,771	460,028	0	32,144
1829....	54,820	21,984	4,973	28,973	8,222	463,332	0	46,573
1830....	61,151	25,335	3,743	38,576	13,849	705,614	0	65,489
1831....	53,157	27,970	1,402	42,466	8,429	799,086	0	76,584
1832....	31,520	21,708	3,895	42,558	3,640	518,300	0	66,656
1833....	58,561	15,507	3,432	54,477	5,444	301,612	0	84,748
1834....	42,799	12,148	1,262	27,110	1,143	854,088	0	86,380
1835....	52,142	17,520	2,846	56,996	9,180	388,888	0	81,432
1836....	62,832	21,317	4,103	65,337	31,309	828,392	0	90,791
1837....	43,847	17,774	1,603	57,346	19,248	456,120	0	93,791
1838....	60,648	20,806	1,929	68,812	29,927	750,380	0	105,851
1839....	39,173	20,891	3,739	78,800	27,923	1,878,675	14	111,052
1840....	35,849	24,046	3,110	86,247	48,168	2,191,093	21	132,983
1841....	26,900	23,650	2,149	90,266	66,596	2,201,639	9	136,494
1842....	21,357	20,123	1,861	78,739	54,390	1,906,886	18	125,296
1843....	35,006	23,161	1,392	60,613	73,204	2,017,522	29	104,428
1844....	41,385	21,388	772	75,105	96,890	2,146,688	11	124,074
1845....	26,562	19,571	819	61,892	216,015	2,565,824	3	163,935

The **SMALL PROVINCE of ALAGOAS**, was formerly included within the limits of Pernambuco, but was cut off from the latter, in order to reduce the province of the Pernambuccans, of whose independent spirit Rio de Janeiro has been always jealous. Alagoas derives its name from the lagoon, on which stood its old capital. The coast is very flat, with sandy beaches interrupted by red clay cliffs, eighty to ninety feet high. Maceio, the capital, is fifty-two leagues to the south of Pernambuco. Mr. Cowper, the British consul at the latter place, who visited Maceio, in January, 1846, says, the town is well-built, and contains about 5000 inhabitants; and that the port is sufficiently extensive. The trade of this place consisted, in 1845, in exporting produce, to the value of about 112,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of Brazil-wood (of which the crown has a monopoly), to the estimated value of about 12,000*l.* sterling. The direct European imports of manufactured goods, amounted in value to 8250*l.* sterling (all from Great Britain); and of the exports, the value of about 95,000*l.* sterling was exported in British vessels: twenty-five British vessels entered the port, and five belonging to other countries. A revolution had previously broken out in the province; but it was suppressed, but not until the place was sacked by the party called the *Sisos*, or *Smoothers*, who were then established in Para; the president of which has put down the press. The mere legislation of the province is considered a farce. Immense quantities of oysters abound in the lake of Alagoas, and constitute a cheap article of food. Some parts are very deep, but generally the water is shallow. The land around the lake is devoted to the cultivation of sugar, with here and there a small town, or *povoações*; the chief of these are Villa de Norte, Cocoa Seco, and Pedreiro; and the principal *engenhos*, Carapina and Pinto. The country is undulating, and the soil of that peculiar dark colour, said to be the best adapted for the growth of sugar; but the *engenhos* of Alagoas are very inferior to those of Pernambuco; filth and poverty seem stamped on their walls, and idleness and neglect upon their fields. Some *engenhos* have no more than six slaves, and make only four or five cases of sugar annually. Many of the sugar baking-houses are described by Mr. Cowper as merely thatched sheds; and the mill power is either water or cattle, never steam. Owing to the drought, he found the majority of the water-*engenhos* stopped; at this part, however, the *mundahû* enabled them to work. The condition of the people is worse in this province than in Pernambuco, even near Maceio their huts were altogether built of cocoa-nut leaves—a rare circumstance in Pernambuco; but they appeared, however, to be tolerably supplied with the mere necessities of life.

MACEIO.—The port of Maceio, is protected by a reef of rocks, visible at ebb tide. The beach within it forms a semicircle of white sand. Immediately back from the beach are a row of white houses, with here and there groves of *coqueiros*, bearing fruit. Upon the hill above stands the city of Maceio, with a population of about 3000. There is not a convenient landing-place in its harbour.

In 1844, Maceio contained two churches, in miserable repair, and two more in the process of erection, but no convents. Its other public buildings were a theatre, a government-house, barracks for soldiers, and a camara municipal. The theatre was ornamented outside with rude crosses and forms representing stars and circles; apparatus for illumination was affixed to all these ornaments. Notwithstanding various evidences of popular interest in this edifice, it stood open and apparently deserted, one of its sides having yielded to the force of gravitation, or having been pulled down for repairs. Most of the houses in Maceio are built of *taipa*, and, with one or two exceptions, do not exceed a single story in height. Children who are not free run about naked: free women employ themselves in lace-making. The shops are described as wretched. The place altogether is described as dull and uninteresting. There is an English and foreign burying-ground, but Mr. Kidder says, its gate, "made of wood, had been suffered to decay and fall in pieces, and thus the enclosure was left open and desolate. Many of the houses in the extremities of the town are very small, and covered only with a thatch of the cocoa-palm leaves."

The exports of the province of Alagoas are chiefly sugar, cotton, hides, Brazil-wood, and rosewood. Sugar, in large cases, is brought from the interior, upon rude carts, drawn severally by six or eight oxen. The cotton comes in bales of about 180 pounds each. Of these a horse carries one on either side of a pack-saddle. Mules have not yet been introduced into this region as beasts of burden, although it is thought they would be more serviceable than horses. Of late the greater proportion of the productions of the province has been exported by way of Bahia and Pernambuco. Formerly foreign shipments were more frequent, and a greater number of foreigners resided in the place.

CHAPTER X.

PROVINCES OF BAHIA, SERGIPE, ESPIRITU SANTO, AND PORTO SEGURO.

THE PROVINCE OF BAHIA including the old captaincy *dos Ilheos*, extends from the Belmonte, in latitude 15 deg. 25 min. south, to the Rio Real, which divides it from Sergipe del Rey, in latitude 11 deg. 38 min. south,* being about 300 miles in length. On the west and north-west, it is separated by the River San Francisco from Pernambuco; while, on the south-west it bounds on Minas Geraes. It is divided like Pernambuco, into the comarcas of Bahia, Ilheos, and Jacobina, the former two comprising the coast, and the latter the western part of the province.

* Cazal states that the province extends from 10 deg. south latitude to 16 deg. south latitude but neither the boundaries of this nor of some other provinces, are well defined.

With the exception of the descriptions of Prince Maximilian and Mr. Henderson, which in many instances are now obsolete, we have but little satisfactory information respecting the interior of this province. Mr. Kidder confines his account chiefly to the city of Bahia, and the British consul has not transmitted any accounts of the internal parts. Travelling across the province from Ilheus to Minas Geraes, primeval forests, mountains, hills, and plains are traversed. There are scattered villages during the route; and canoes ascend, though with great difficulty, and often danger, some of the rivers. Cultivation is not described in a flourishing condition in the province, although it is susceptible of the greatest extension and prosperity.

Its commerce is represented both by the British and French consuls, and by Mr. Kidder, to have been for some years on the decline. The British consul considers the diminished importation of flour (about one-half) as one indication of decline in the means of the inhabitants. The diminished sale of European manufactures he attributes to the same cause, and to the failure of agricultural crops, and he attributes the consequences of the revolutions of 1837 and 1838, as other causes. The trade of Bahia has also lost much of the exports of Sergipe and Alagoas, where the merchants of Pernambuco have formed branches of their commercial establishments. It will appear, however, from the tables of trade hereafter, that the trade of Bahia is rather stationary than retrograding.

THE PROVINCE OF SERGIPE DEL REY derives its name from the River Seregipe, an aboriginal name, on which St. Christovao the capital was first established,* but removed afterwards to another situation. Its conquest and colonisation were commenced in 1590, and was granted to Christovam de Barros, the deputy-governor of Bahia, as a reward for his services in reducing the natives. It was long considered a district of Bahia, but had its *ouvidors* about the year 1696. Having less natural advantages for commerce, this province has not made the same progress as the other maritime captaincies. Along its coast there are no capes, islands, or *pregoeiras*. Its rivers have bars which are generally more or less dangerous, and afford little shelter, except to small vessels. The surface of the province is generally flat, there being scarcely a hill or mountain of any considerable elevation. The Serra Itabaiana, between the Rio Real and the Vazão^{da} Barris, which, though more than twenty miles from the coast, is visible at a great distance from the sea. Valuable Brazil and other woods grow on this serra. Casal divides the province into eastern and western. The former, in consequence of its woods, is called *Mattas*; the latter, which includes the larger portion of territory, has acquired, from the sterility of its soil, the denomination of *Agrestes*: the eastern part of the province yields sugar and tobacco, and the western is chiefly devoted to rearing cattle. A few *aldeias* on the River San

* It received the name of St. Christovam in honour of Christovam de Barros, the first donator. The town was destroyed by the Dutch in 1637.

Francisco, its northern boundary, are the most cultivated spots. In the eastern part, four settlements have been named towns, besides Sergipe or St. Christovao, which, being the capital, ranks as a city. It is situated on an elevation near the River Paramopama, an arm of the Vazabarris, eighteen miles from the sea. *Sumacas* ascend to it, and take in sugar and cotton. It contains one or two convents, two chapels, a misericordia, a town-house, and a large bridge; all built of stone: it has plenty of good water. But the most populous and the busiest settlement in the whole province is or was, some time ago, the *povoação* of Estancia, five leagues from the sea, on the River Piauhy, which falls into the Rio Real, by which *sumacas* ascend to it. None of the rivers are navigable for large vessels, and the entrances of all are dangerous.

The commerce and industry of Sergipe and Bahia are so intimately connected, that the following statement by the French consul of establishments, &c., in 1843, includes both, viz., 728 sugar engenhos, 172 distilleries, seven snuff and fifty-five cigar manufactures, one paper, four soap, four candle works, one cotton factory, seventy-eight saw-mills, eleven ship-yards, nine printing presses, and ten newspapers.

CITY OF BAHIA.—Bahia de Todas os Santos, the Bay of All Saints, was discovered in 1503 by Americus Vespuccius, under the patronage of the King of Portugal, Dom Manoel. Vespuccius carried home from the coast of Santa Cruz, as the newly-discovered country was first called by the Portuguese, a cargo of *ibiripitanga*, the dye-wood, which, when cut in pieces, resembled *brazas*, coals of fire. From which circumstance it acquired the name of Brazil wood, and also conferred a name on the country.

In 1510, a vessel under the command of Diogo Alvares Corrêa, was wrecked near the entrance of this bay. The Tupinambas, a ferocious tribe inhabiting the coast, fell upon and destroyed all who survived the shipwreck, save the captain of the vessel, Diogo, whom they spared, as some supposed, on account of his activity in assisting them to save articles from the wreck. Bahia owes to this event its foundation, and its being long the capital of Brazil.

Bahia, or San Salvador de Bahia, stands on the western shore of the Bahia de Todas os Santos, which extends twenty-eight miles from south to north, and twenty from east to west. The bay has two entrances on both sides of the island of Itaparica, of which the eastern is about five miles wide, and is used by large vessels; the western, called Barra Falsa, is only two miles wide, and owing to its shallowness can only be navigated by coasting-vessels. The best anchorage is opposite the town of Bahia. The town consists of two parts, the *Praya* or *Cidade Baxa*, and the *Cidade Alta*, which has the aspect of an old city. The *Praya* (beach) is one street nearly four miles long, and contains the magazines and warehouses for inland produce and foreign goods. At its southern extremity are the arsenal and the royal docks, and about three miles north-east of it, at Tagagipe, the

ship yards in which mercantile vessels are built. A steep and very difficult ascent leads to the *Cidade Alta*. Those who can pay, are carried up in a *cadeira* or ornamented chair, which is supported on the shoulders of negroes. The upper town consists of stone houses from three to five stories high, and of a good appearance. In the centre are several squares surrounded principally by public buildings. The cathedral, the old Jesuits' college, now a hospital, and numerous churches, are the chief public buildings in the upper town. Mr. Kidder is silent as to the number of inhabitants of Bahia and other towns in this province. The population has been estimated as exceeding 180,000 souls.

Some of the streets, between the upper and lower towns, wind by a zig-zag course along ravines; others slant across an almost perpendicular bluff, to avoid, as much as possible, its steepness. Nor is the surface level, when you have ascended to the summit. Its extent between its extreme limits, Rio Vermelho and Montserate, is about six miles. The town of Bahia is nowhere wide, and for the most part is composed of only one or two principal streets. The direction of these changes with the various curves and angles of the promontory. Frequent openings, between the houses built along the summit, exhibit the most picturesque views of the bay on the one hand, and of the country on the other.

Great sums have been expended in the construction of pavements, but more with a view to preserve the streets from injury by rains, than to furnish roads for any kind of carriages. Here and there may be seen an ancient fountain of stonework, placed in a valley of greater or less depth, to serve as a rendezvous for some stream that trickles down the hill above; but there is no important aqueduct.

The hedges of the suburbs of Bahia are composed of lime-trees, the leaves of which, when newly-trimmed, emit an exquisite fragrance. Large jaca-trees, with their heavy fruit clinging to the limbs and trunk, together with other trees, are abundant here.

Descending towards the Red River, or rivulet, the route is beautifully ornamented by coqueiros, and other indigenous trees and shrubs. Close under the brow of the Antonio hill is the principal establishment connected with the whale-fisheries of the harbour.

On the capture of a whale in the bay, hundreds of people, the coloured especially, throng around to witness its dying struggles, and to procure portions of the flesh, which they cook and eat. Vast quantities of this fishy food are cooked in the streets, and sold by *Quitadeiras*. Swine also feast upon the remains. This fishery, at the close of the seventeenth century, was rented to contractors by the crown for 30,000 dollars annually. The American whalers occasionally take whales off this coast, but in general they find other cruising grounds more profitable.

Ascending a winding path from the beach to the Victoria Hill, the English cemetery is beautifully situated.

In the principal parts of the city, there is an almost entire absence of horses and mules in the streets; but there is an unlimited number of goats and pigs.

The old cathedral, an immense edifice, which had been constructed with great expense, is now in a very neglected state. One of its wings is appropriated to the public library. It contains about 10,000 volumes, a large portion of which are in French, and some valuable manuscripts. In its immediate neighbourhood, are the archiepiscopal palace and seminary, and the old Jesuit college, now used as a military hospital. The latter building, together with the church of Nossa Senhora da Conceição on the Praya, may almost be said to have been built in Europe, from whence the stones, regularly prepared for use, were imported. There are numerous other churches—the president's palace, a substantial building of ancient date.

In 1811, a gazette, entitled "The Golden Age," was commenced; but a board of censors was appointed by the archbishop. At the same period the public library was founded, through the liberality of individuals.

In the year 1815, the first steam sugar-mill was introduced from England.

The public promenade of Bahia is situated on the boldest and most commanding height of the old town. One of its sides opens towards the ocean, and another up the bay; an iron railing protects the visitor from danger of falling over the steep precipice by which extends its whole front. The space allotted to the battery is laid out in good taste; but the variety and beauty of the trees and flowers of the Passeio Publico render it a delicious promenade.

"During the fête on the anniversary of the birth of the young emperor," says Mr. Kidder, speaking of the Passeio Publico; "here it was, under the dark dense foliage of the mangueiras, the lime-trees, the bread-fruit, the cashew, and countless other trees of tropical growth, that about 9000 lights were blazing. Most of these hung in long lines of transparent globes, so constructed as to radiate severally the principal hues of the rainbow, and waved gracefully in the evening breeze as it swept along, laden with the fragrance of opening flowers."

The Dias de grande gala, or political holidays, are celebrated throughout the empire. These are six in number: first, New Year's day, or that of paying compliments to the emperor and his representatives in the provinces; the second, on the 25th of March, the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution; the 7th of April, that of the emperor's accession; the 3rd of May, or that of opening the legislative assembly; the 7th of September, that of the declaration of independence; and the 2nd of December, or the emperor's birthday.

The Island of Itaparica is about eighteen miles long, and five wide on an average. It has a population estimated at 16,000 souls, of whom 7000 were said to live in its town. San Amaro, situated on a river which falls into the northern extremity of the bay, in a country abounding in sugar and tobacco, was estimated to contain 10,000 inhabitants. Caxocira, on the River Paraguassu, is built at the point

to which the tide ascends, and near some cataracts which interrupt the ascent of the river. In its neighbourhood there are plantations of sugar and tobacco; it contains 25,000 inhabitants. Camamu, is a seaport south of the Bahia, and with an estimated population of 8000 inhabitants; exports to the capital mandioc, rice, maize, coffee, and the bark of the mango-tree, which is used in tanning. A row of small islands and rocks skirt the shores north of the Bahia de Camamu, and form a channel by which small vessels can proceed to the Barra Falsa, without being exposed to the dangers of an open sea.

TRADE OF BAHIA.

The commerce of this port as well as of the naturally rich province of which it is the capital, has, especially since 1837, been declining.

The attempts to suppress the slave-trade, is urged as the chief reason for this diminished trade; for Bahia being opposite to the coast of Africa, was from early times the principal rendezvous for the slave-traders. The British consul informs us, that the planters of coffee in the south of the province of Bahia (Caravellas, Villa Vicoza, &c.),

“Find it more to their interest to send their crops to the market of Rio de Janeiro, where they obtain better prices; they are partly obliged to do so, to meet their engagements for the payment of slaves, at which place they can be obtained with greater facility, and at a much lower rate than in this province. The crops of tobacco are greatly diminished, occasioned by the abolition of the slave-trade. In the year 1817, the quantity of tobacco exported having been 660,000 arrobas, and during the year 1840, only to 231,243 arrobas, leaving a decrease of 428,757 arrobas. The quantity of rum made being dependent on the crops of sugar, has also diminished in proportion, and a great part of that made is now consumed in the province.

“Sugar is the staple produce of Bahia, and as the planters possess a considerable number of slaves, there will be little reduction in quantity.

THE Exports from Bahia in 1846 were as follows :

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price.		TOTAL VALUE.	
			dtrs.	real.	dtrs.	real.
Sugar.....arrobas	1,980,579	3,801,831 816	1	920		
Cotton.....do.	111,702	702,672 421	6	290		
Coffee.....do.		201,724 130	3	493		
Hides.....do.	165,998	437,791 634	2	631		
Tobacco.....do.	231,243	457,708 092	1	978		
Rum.....pipes	7,816	433,742 803	31	006		
Cabinet wood.....pieces	5,505	21,362 521	4	244		
total value.....					5,872,831	126

THOSE Articles were Exported as follows :

COUNTRIES.	Sugar.	Cotton	Coffee.	Hides.	Tobacco.	Rum.	Cabinet Wood.
	arrobas.	arrobas	arrobas.	arrobas.	arrobas.	pipes.	pieces
Great Britain..	246,886	90 622	14,235	8,601	33,263	508	2,125
France.	42 677	15,376	16,107	23,960	152	192	618
Hanseatic cities.....	887,433	1,998	6,795	6,866	13,423	1,285	393
Portugal.....	123,638	650	3,111	34,185	89,518	412	826
Holland.....	8,025	1,006	1,530	5,902			
Italy.....	76,292	08	6,893	53,861	32,409	556	150
Denmark.....	18,869						
Austria.....	364,776	1,465	331	25,178	6,827	702	39
Spain.....	6,137	..	..	1,564	8,916	352	
River Plate.....	4,521	..	89	..	1,485	2,281	718
United States of North America.....	21	..	31	5,551	..	..	6
Sweden.....	200,232	..	857	..	..	166	
Coast of Africa.....	172	..	1,274	..	45,330	1,372	28
Total.....	1,980,579	111,702	58,896	165,998	241,313		

NAVIGATION of Bahia in 1843.

C O U N T R I E S.	E N T E R E D.		D E P A R T E D.		T O T A L.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
England and its possessions.....	68	16,254	68	15,960	136	32,214
Portugal and its possessions.....	42	9,554	23	5,031	65	11,585
Hanseatic towns.....	13	4,275	18	6,558	31	9,833
Austria.....	8	2,066	16	5,015	21	7,981
France.....	21	5,036	10	2,716	31	7,752
Africa.....	16	3,158	21	3,953	40	7,111
Uruguay.....		3,045	16	2,949	31	5,994
Sweden and Norway.....		1,872	17	3,749	25	5,621
United States.....	13	2,263		2,373	21	4,636
Sardinian States.....	12	1,933		2,327	21	4,260
Two Sicilies.....	7	2,570		1,483	12	4,062
Argentine republic.....	10	2,324		644	14	2,968
Denmark.....		757		940	5	1,697
Spain.....		1,211		237	6	1,448
Other countries.....	11	2,236	3		14	2,812
Foreign whalers.....	4	1,312	3	943	7	2,255
Total for 1843.....		60,7			486	115,229
Years. { 1842.....	258	57,434	252	58,206	510	115,640
{ 1841.....	289	62,737	304	70,975	593	133,692
{ 1840.....	283	80,079	309	90,029	592	170,108
{ 1839.....	223	48,187	252	72,133	475	120,320
{ 1838.....	300	63,181	349	99,375	649	162,856
{ 1837.....	175	39,617	192	55,772	367	95,389

The coasting trade between Bahia and other Brazilian ports in 1843, employed 921 ships, 104,563 tons; or 90 vessels less than in 1842.

THE COASTING TRADE EMPLOYED DURING THE FOLLOWING YEARS, viz. :

	Vessels	Measurement
	number.	tons.
1841.....	1,134	118,355
1840.....	1,450	140,153
1839.....	1,210	112,851
1838.....	1,345	139,263
1837.....	844	69,512

IN 1843 THE COASTING TRADE OF BAHIA WAS AS FOLLOWS, viz. :

C O U N T R I E S.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.
With Rio Janeiro.....	158	30,235
Sergipe-del-Rey.....	270	21,236
Ports of the Province of Bahia.....	253	16,956
Rio Grande do Sul.....	78	15,328
Pernambuco.....	72	11,405
other ports.....	90	9,403
Total.....	921	104,563

IMPORTS and Exports of Bahia in 1843.—French Consul's Return.

C O U N T R I E S.	Importations	Exportations.	T O T A L
	fr.	fr.	fr.
England.....	15,307,017	6,740,242	22,047,289
Hanseatic towns.....	1,647,732	3,334,472	4,882,204
Portugal.....	2,253,513	1,188,917	3,442,430
Austria.....	553,384	2,654,002	3,207,386
France.....	2,342,326	851,839	3,194,165
Africa.....	262,656	1,455,743	1,718,609
Sweden and Norway.....	109,763	1,550,751	1,660,514
Sardinian States.....	586,884	991,926	1,578,810
United States.....	750,353	54,637	804,990
Two Sicilies.....	226,302	439,877	666,179
Denmark.....		411,562	411,562
Other countries.....	342,110	456,336	798,946
Fishers.....	404,832	....	404,832
Total for 1843.....	21,687,512	20,130,524	44,818,036
Years. { 1842.....	27,413,603	19,068,948	46,512,551
{ 1841.....	28,638,000	18,342,000	47,200,000
Average of 1844 to 1840.....	26,032,000	23,011,000	19,073,000

RETURNS of the British and Foreign Trade of Bahia, during the Years 1844 and 1845,

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.		ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	1845
British	99			tons.	No.	No.	tons.	No.	No.
Sardinian	44	8,039		21,515	1177	107	26,874	1388	100
Swedish and				8,018	..	65	11,702	..	27,216
Norwegian	31	9,204	415	30	10,870	427	56	15,120	688
American	31	6,512	488	27	5,948	451	31	6,071	380
Portuguese	27	4,682	396	27	4,680	336	29	5,048	388
French	16	3,400	232	15	2,891	209	22	4,741	292
Danish	15	5,530	..	12	4,627	..	26	5,907	306
Austrian	11	3,471	..	17	5,629	218	14	6,044	242
Hanseatic	7	2,257	..	2,984	..	10	2,560	133	11
Belgium	4	728	..	476	..	3	886	37	3
Sicilian	4	1,223	..	1,223	..	4	1,339	55	1
Prussian	2	949	..	1,531	..	5	1,455	64	5
Russian	2	470	..	470	..	1	483	13	2
Hanoverian	1	339	11	339	11	2	480	21	1
Dutch	1	144	..	..	..	1	361	18	..
Peruvian	1	364	18	..	..	..	..	..	498
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	286	24	..
Oriental	1	113	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	300	70,111	30.30						90,783
									1034

PLACES ARRIVED FROM	Vessels.	Tonnage.	PLACES DEPARTED TO.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number				
Of these 107 British vessels, that arrived, in 1845, there were from—			Of these 109 British vessels that departed, in 1845, there were for—		
Great Britain	37	9,201	Great Britain	32	8,342
Do do	4	1,169	Do do	27	6,043
Do do	2	682	Do do	5	1,419
Do do	1	408	Do do	1	186
Total from Great Britain	44	11,453	Do do	1	648
			Total for Great Britain	66	16,66
Sydney	3	1,256	Rio de Janeiro	1	146
Gaspee	1	141	Do do	2	261
Halifax	1	203	Macao	1	1,344
St. John's	6	1,209	Buenos Ayres	2	212
Little Bay	1	181	Pernambuco	2	463
New Zealand	1	189	Valparaiso	2	482
Rio de Janeiro	16	3,739	Para	1	365
Rio Grande	1	186	Parahiba	1	102
Pernambuco	1	204	Patagonia	2	565
Do	5	1,411	Honduras	1	280
Monte Video	1	203	Newfoundland . . . . .	..	181
Buenos Ayres	2	557	Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	..	203
Lima	1	950	Sydney . . . . .	..	570
San Blas	1	048	Do . . . . .	..	1,275
Possession Island . . . . .	..	155	Northern Ports . . . . .	..	179
Laboe . . . . .	..	228	Hamburg . . . . .	..	1,373
London . . . . .	..	104	Do . . . . .	..	531
St. Hele . . . . .	..	1,920	Stettin . . . . .	..	825
Cape de Verdes	1	337	Gibraltar	1	287
Cadiz	5	1,211	Do	1	74
Gibraltar	2	155	Genoa	1	149
Do	1	55	Trieste	2	405
Jersey	1	164	Constantinople	1	204
Total from other parts	63	15,411	Total for other parts		10,548
Total from Great Britain	44	11,453	Total for Great Britain		16,668
Grand Total		26,873	Grand total		

Imports consist principally of the following commodities ; viz., from Great Britain and her colonies :

Ale and porter ; anchors ; arms ; bees'-wax ; blacking ; butter ; candles, tallow ; ditto, sperm ; chain cables ; cheese ; coals ; coal tar ; cod-fish ; copper ; cordage ; cutlery ; drugs ; earthenware ; glass ; glass-bottles ; gunpowder ; hams ; hats ; iron in bars ; ditto in hoops ; ironmongery ; lead ; leather ; linseed oil ; manufactures ; nails ; paints ; paper ; pianos ; pickles ; pitch ; provisions ; saddlery ; sail cloth ; saltpetre ; soap ; steel ; tar ; tin plates ; white lead ; wearing apparel, &c.

From France.—Arms ; brandy ; butter ; candles, tallow ; ditto, sperm ; cheese ; drugs ; glass ; glass-bottles ; haberdashery ; hats ; leather ; manufactures ; olive oil ; paper ; perfumery ; raisins ; saddlery ; wearing apparel ; wine.

From Portugal.—Bees'-wax ; candles, tallow ; drugs ; earthenware ; hams ; hats ; ironmongery ; leather ; nails ; olive oil ; salt ; snuff ; vinegar ; wine.

From the United States.—Candles, tallow ; ditto sperm ; cod-fish ; cordage ; deals ; drugs ; flour ; furniture ; gin ; hams ; manufactures ; provisions ; resin ; soap ; tar ; tea ; tobacco ; whale oil.

From Sardinia.—Brandy ; candles, tallow ; drugs ; manufactured silk ; olive oil ; paper ; raisins ; steel ; vermicelli ; wine.

From the Hanseatic cities.—Brandy ; candles, tallow ; cheese ; coal tar ; cordage ; demijohns ; drugs ; gin ; copper ; glass and glass bottles ; hams ; ironmongery ; leather ; linseed oil ; manufactures ; paints ; pianos ; provisions ; sail-cloth ; tar ; tin plates.

From Denmark.—Cheese ; cordage, demijohns ; gin ; linseed oil ; manufacture pitch ; provisions ; sail cloth ; tar.

From Holland.—Cheese ; demijohns ; gin ; glass ; ditto bottles ; linseed oil ; manufactures ; white lead ; window-glass ; zinc.

From Spain.—Brandy ; drugs ; olive oil ; paper ; raisins ; salt ; soap ; wine.

From Austria.—Flour ; manufactures ; olive oil, can ; soap ; steel ; wine.

From Sweden.—Deals ; masts ; mess beef ; iron ; pitch ; tar.

From Sicily.—Brandy ; drugs ; olive oil ; raisins ; salt ; soap ; wine ; brimstone.

From Monte Video.—Candles, tallow ; hides ; horns ; jerked beef ; lard ; tallow.

The general regulations with respect to trade at this port are the following :

Merchandise imported is first landed at the custom-house, or bonded warehouses, where bulky articles are allowed to remain one month, and others four months, for which accommodation a charge is made of three and a half per cent on its valuation. If not removed at the expiration of these respective periods, an additional charge is made of one quarter per cent per month.

Three months' credit is granted to merchants, by giving security for the amount of duties, for which they pay an interest of six per cent per annum.

The greater part of the commodities imported are sold on credit, varying from two to eight months, according to the stock in the market. Although these credits are stipulated, the payments generally depend on the season when the crops are brought for sale, consequently merchants are obliged to have an immense capital outstanding in this country, and finally, are frequently obliged to receive produce in payment, at higher prices than it might be bought for in cash.

All that produce, which is not received in payment for this merchandise, is bought for cash. It is deposited, on its arrival from the interior, in bonded warehouses, whence it is shipped, after paying the export duty.

There are no privileges of importation in favour of ships belonging to this country, they are on the same footing as foreign vessels, with the exception of the coasting trade, which is exclusively carried on by Brazilian vessels. There is no difference made in the duties on goods, whether imported in Brazilian or foreign vessels.

Statement of Port charges at Bahia on all Vessels Foreign or National.

Tonnage duty on vessels which discharge and load here	900 per ton.
„ on vessels which enter in ballast and load here	
or <i>vice versa</i>	450 „
„ on vessels which enter and sail in ballast, or call for refreshments	30 per ton per day.
Vessels which enter the port in distress pay no tonnage duty.	
Hospital duty—for every person belonging to the crew	640 „

Bahia, at present, is the only port of this province wherein goods may be warehoused on importation, and afterwards exported.

Weights and Measures.—Quintal, four arrobas; arroba, thirty-two pounds; canada, two imperial gallons; alqueire, seven-eighths of a bushel.

PROVINCE OF ESPIRITU SANTO AND PORTO SEGURO.—Of these united districts, which extend from the frontiers of the provinces of Rio Janeiro, and that of Bahia, we have very little recent information. They are the least known and the least commercial in Brazil. No author of much repute, except Prince Maximilian, of Nieuwied has traversed the interior, and we have in the general description of the country, briefly given parts of his information. Neither of these provinces appear to have any foreign trade, yet they have a sea coast of more than 400 miles in extent.

Espiritu Santo comprehends about three-fourths of the capitania, granted in 1534, to Vasco Fernandez Coutinho, as a remuneration for his services in Asia. It extends from the River Capabuan (or Itabapwana, the boundary of Rio Janeiro) to the Rio Doce, which separates it from Porto Seguro, on the north. On the west it borders on Minas Geraes.

“The lofty and naked ridge of Middle Brazil,” remarks Prince Maximilian, “in the provinces of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Pernambuco, is divided from the eastern coast by a broad tract of high forests, which extend from Rio de Janeiro to the Bay of All Saints (Bahia), about eleven degrees of latitude, and which are not yet taken possession of by the Portuguese settlers; only a few roads have hitherto been opened, with infinite labour, along the rivers that traverse them. In these forests where the primitive inhabitants, who are pressed upon at every other point, have till now enjoyed a serene and peaceful abode, we may still find those people in their original state.”

Cazal says, that of the whole maritime ports of Brazil, Espiritu Santo has made the least progress; and that the civilised population is almost entirely limited to the sea-coast. The salubrity of the climate and fertility of the soil, would appear to render this province susceptible of the most prosperous improvement. But the greater part seems to be covered with original forests. Brazil-wood, the cedar, the sassafras-tree, and various other resinous and aromatic species, and Peruvian balsam are all said to be abundant.

The River Doce (sweet river) assumes that name after the confluence of the Rio Piranga with the Ribeiro do Carmo. It flows through a considerable extent of country, forming several small falls, three of which succeeding each other at short intervals, are called the *Escadinhas* (stairs). Two miles below these falls, the Doce

receives the Mandu, which comes from the interior, running north-north-east between woods, and is navigable for canoes.

THE DISTRICT OF PORTO SEGURO is bounded by the rivers Doce and Belmonte on the south and north, its western boundaries are Minas Geraes. It lies between 19 deg. 33 min. and 15 deg. 25 min. south latitude, and is consequently about sixty-five leagues in length.

The town of Santa Cruz was begun upon Cabralia Bay (the Bay of Cabral), but the settlement was transferred to the banks of the Joao de Tyba, four miles to the northward, in consequence, Cazal states, of its more favourable soil. The Jesuits, who founded a college in the capital in 1553, with a view to prosecute their labours among the Indians of this province, left only two aldeias entirely Indian, at the time of their expulsion. In fact, less progress has been made in civilising the aborigines and cultivating the soil in Porto Seguro, than even in Espirito Santo, still more backward in cultivation. The civilised inhabitants are almost wholly confined to the neighbourhood of the coast, and the interior is almost a continued forest abounding with the finest timber.

Caravellas, situated on the northern margin of the river of the same name, about five miles from the sea, and ten miles north of the Peruipe. It has straight streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are neatly built, but, for the most part, of one story only. The church stands in an open spot near the *Casa da Camara*. It carries on a trade in mandioca flour, &c. Small vessels from Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and the other ports on the east coast, are lying here. An arm of the Peruipe communicates with the Caravellas affording a passage from Viçosa. The banks are covered with mangrove-trees the bark of which is used in tanning, and groves of cocoa-palms.

The town of *Porto Seguro*, situated at the mouth of the River Buranheni though it ranks as the first in the district, is less than Caravellas.

The port which has given name both to the town and the district, is formed by a reef, or rather ledge of rocks, that runs out for about a mile, from an extended point of the main, in a direction parallel to the land, presenting a natural mole.

“These rocks are dry at low water, and terminate abruptly, appearing again faintly at half a mile’s distance. The space between is the bar or entrance, over which is twenty feet water at high tides, but inside, it shallows to twelve feet. The last is the average water of the port, except at some distance up, where the river empties itself, and the water is somewhat deeper. The bottom is a fine sand, gradually ascending to a broad beach. In entering the port, the view of the country is delightful. Near the water’s edge is a range of fishermen’s cottages, shaded with the waving cocoa in front, and each having its adjoining orange-ground. On the back of these cots, the native underwood intrudes, and, intersected into numberless paths, forms evergreen groves full of birds of rich plumage, and some of song. To the northward, the land rises up to a steep hill, which is ascended by a winding path, and on its summit stands the (upper) town The principal inhabitants have each their country farm, situated chiefly on the banks of the river, and ranging five leagues from its mouth up to Villa Verde. At these they have plantations of the sugar-cane and mandioca.”

There is, however, but little agriculture, and the greater part of the farinha consumed, comes from Santa Cruz. This, with salt-fish, constitutes the chief

subsistence of the population. There belong to the port the little two-masted vessels, called *lanchas*, which sail with great swiftness. The main-mast has a broad, square sail; the mizen mast, which is shorter, has a small triangular one; and they can be set in such a manner, that the vessel runs so close to the wind, when others cannot steer their course. Porto Seguro is stated by Mr. Lindley to be in latitude 16 deg. 40 min. south, longitude 40 deg. 12 min. west.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERIOR PROVINCES OF MINAS GERAES, MATTO GROSSO, AND GOYAZ.

THE province of Minas Geraes, owes its chief celebrity to its precious metals and diamonds. The country has, besides, many natural advantages for agriculture and for pasturage. Nor can it be asserted that when Pombal projected the foundation of the capital of Brazil in this province, his judgment was altogether wrong: although the magnificent splendour of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, is scarcely paralleled in the scenery of the world. A capital, with mountains guarding it from maritime invasion, and more central with regard to the other provinces of the empire, might certainly have been erected amid the valleys of this province.

Minas Geraes is described as by far the most undulated and mountainous region of Brazil. It is separated from the province of San Paulo and Rio Janeiro by the Serra Mantiqueira. The most elevated part of this chain is called the *Ita Culume*.

On the north it bounds on Bahia and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the rivers Verde and Carynhenha; on the east, it is bounded by part of Bahia, Porto Seguro, and Espirito Santo; and, on the west, by Goyaz. Its extreme length from north to south is estimated at about 600 miles, extending from which in latitude 13 deg. to 21 deg. 10 min. south; its breadth is estimated about 350 miles. The climate is described as temperate, compared with others in the torrid zone, owing to the elevation of its table-land. It abounds with rivers and mountain streams, the greater part of which have their sources in the Serra Mantiqueira, and flow into four great drains. The Rio Doce and the Jequitinhonha, which flows into the Atlantic; the San Francisco, which runs for a great distance north; the Rio Grande, or Para, which receives also the Rio das Mortes, flows in a westerly direction.

Minas Geraes is said to have been first explored by an inhabitant of Porto Seguro, in the end of the sixteenth century, who, with a party, ascended the Rio Doce, and discovered some emeralds.

Some Paulistas visited the country, about 1694, and discovered gold. Villa Rica and Mananu were so far inhabited as to be called towns in 1711, Il João del Rey, and Sabara, on the following year, and Villa de Príncipe, three years after.

Don Lourenzo d'Almeida was appointed the first governor-general of this province in 1720. In 1818, Villa Rica was declared the capital of Minas, Villa Boa that of Goyaz, and Villa Bella of Matto Grosso.

There have been discovered in this province, gold, platina, silver, copper, iron, lead, mercury, antimony, bismuth, fossil-coal, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, chrysolites, sapphires, agates, aqua-marinas, amethysts, and almost all the precious stones. The agricultural products are, cotton, tobacco, sugar, wheat, maize, mandioc, coffee, indigo. It yields also drugs, such as ipecacuanha, columbo-root, jalap, liquorice, vanilla, various gums, and Jesuit's bark. In 1776 according to the documents quoted by Mr. Southey, the province of Minas Gerais contained 319,769 inhabitants. In 1808, the German traveller, M. Von Eschwege, says, "the population amounted to 433,049; of whom, 106,684 were whites, 129,656 free mulattoes, 47,937 free negroes, and 148,772 negro and mulatto slaves. In 1820, they were computed to be 456,675 free persons, and 165,210 slaves; total, 621,885." "With double the population," says Von Spix, "Minas has three-and-a-half times as many negro slaves, and nine times as many free negroes as San Paulo." The population, as stated in the table which we have taken from Mr. Kidder's work, amounted in 1844, to 760,000 souls, but we are uncertain as to whether this number includes all the slaves; nor does it, we believe, include the aborigines.

We have but little recent information relative to this province which would justify us in adding much to all we have said under the general description of Brazil.

Some parts of Minas resemble Goyaz and Matto Grosso, being still a wilderness, and overrun with Indian tribes. Other districts are among the most improved parts of the empire. One writer has remarked, that if there be one spot in the world which might be made to surpass all others, Minas is that favoured spot. Its climate is mild and healthful; its surface is elevated and undulating; its soil is fertile, and capable of yielding the most valuable productions; its forests abound in choice timber, balsams, drugs, and dyewoods.

Its name signifies the general mines, and gold, silver, copper, and iron, and precious stones are found within its limits. Several of its most valuable gold-mines have been wrought by an English mining company for the last twenty years. This company was organised under Dom Pedro I., in 1825, with an active capital of 200,000*l*. It has rendered great service to the country generally, by introducing the most approved methods of mining, and by giving an impetus to Brazilian industry. The company pay twenty per cent upon its products to the government.

and employs a large number of miners from Cornwall; and at Gongo Socco, its principal mine, there is a thriving English village.

The agricultural industry of Minas Geraes consists chiefly of the cultivation of coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Its soil yields Indian corn in great profusion, and would grow wheat. Upon its *campinas*, or uplands, innumerable herds of cattle, and some flocks of sheep are pastured. Of the milk of the cows is made a species of soft cheese, known as the *queijo de Minas*; the cheeses are about two inches thick, and six or eight in diameter. When fully prepared, cured, they are wrapped in banana leaves and packed in baskets, to be transported to market, like every thing else, on the backs of mules. Immense quantities of this cheese are sent to Rio de Janeiro, and from thence distributed along the coast as an article of food. Some coarse manufactures of cotton are made.

Roads are either wanting, or the few that have been opened are extremely bad. Considerable sums have been wasted in the construction of roads but no produce can yet be sent to market in a wheeled carriage. The journey from Ouro Preto, the capital, to Rio de Janeiro, a distance of about 200 miles, is only performed on the backs of mules and horses, and in no less time than about fifteen days.

According to official accounts, education in Minas Geraes, is more advanced than in the other provinces. The provincial government has expended large sums for the support of schools.

Provision has been made to maintain 182 public schools. Of these there were recently in operation, ninety-six primary schools for boys, fifteen for girls, and twenty-six Latin schools. About 8000 pupils are registered in these schools. The average attendance was about 6000. There are also a number of private schools: and the majority of the inhabitants are giving their children an education. Several youths have been sent to Europe at the expense of the province, to qualify themselves for normal masters.

Should the projected steam navigation upon the Rio Doce and the Rio de San Francisco ever be carried into execution, the prosperity of Minas Geraes would be greatly promoted.

MATTO GROSSO is a great inland and chiefly wilderness province, bounded by the provinces Para, Goyaz, San Paulo, and the Spanish territories. It is said to contain no less than four climates, and its area is vaguely computed as greater than that of all Germany.

"Nature," says Cazal, "has partitioned it into three grand districts, of which two are divided into six smaller ones, which will, perhaps, at some future day, form the limits of the same number of *ouvidorias*, when the increase of its population shall render such a measure desirable. These seven grand divisions are Camapuana on the south; Matto Grosso proper, Cuyaba, and Bororonia in the centre; and Juruenia, Arinos, and Tappiraquia on the north.

"The larger portion of this province must be considered as *terra incognita*,

for the most part in the possession of native tribes. Tippiiraquia, so called from the Tippiiraque Indians, lying between the rivers Araguaya and Xingu, is nearly unknown. Arinos and Juruema, named from the rivers which intersect them, are not better known. These rivers unite and form the great Tapajós. Bororonia, which takes the name of the Bororo Indians, is watered by the San Lourenço, and lies between Goyaz and Cuyaba.

“Camapuana, the southern division of the province, takes its name from the River Camapuan; it is described as almost universally flat, and a vast portion of the western half is annually submerged by the inundations of the Paraguay, which is stated to cover, in some parts, more than seventy miles of plain. Its northern limits are a chain of mountains, extending in the thirteenth parallel of latitude, from east to west, from which emanate the Paraguay and its branches flowing to the southward, and the heads of the Tapajós and the Xingu flowing northward. Numerous other rivers have their origin in a cordillera of inconsiderable elevation, running from north to south, and dividing the canton into east and west, denominated the Serra Amanabaty. The middle of the northern part of this district is known by the name of Vaccaria, or cattle-plains, in consequence of the cattle that were dispersed here, when the Paulistas expelled the inhabitants of the city Xerez, and of five neighbouring small aldeias, which formed a small province, of which the said city was the head.”

Of the numerous savage nations, the most powerful are the Guaycurues.

The route to Matto Grosso was formerly from the sea coast, but there has for some time been communications with it from Para by ascending either the Tocantins, the Xingú, the Tapajós, or the Madera rivers.

The distance in a right line from Para to Villa Bella, one of the principal places of Matto Grosso, is about 1000 miles, but at least 2500 miles have to be traversed in making the passage by water. By the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio de Janeiro, a detailed account of this route has been published.

For the space of 1500 miles up the Amazon and the Madera, to the falls of San Anthony, a powerful current forms the only obstacle. A great part of the country through which the Madera flows is described as very unhealthy. From the falls of San Anthony a succession of falls and rapids occur for more than 200 miles. Canoes and their cargoes overland are carried over *portages* to avoid the falls and rapids, by the most tedious and difficult labour; and three or four months are occupied in surmounting this difficult part of the route; above these falls there are about 700 miles of good navigation on the Mamoré and Guaporé Rivers, the whole voyage occupies about ten months by the traders carrying goods. A host of Indians and negroes are required as oarsmen and carriers. It is usual for several companies to associate together, and the enormous quantity of provisions required, occasions great expense and delay. The downward voyage is performed in much less time. Notwithstanding

the toil of this long and dreary voyage to Matto Grosso, it is less dreaded than the overland difficult route by the mountains to and from Rio de Janeiro.

Matto Grosso signifies a dense forest, a not very imperfect description of this vast region. The province is sometimes called Cuiabá, after a river which runs through it. The bishopric which it constitutes is known by that name only.

Mr. Kidder says, Matto Grosso lies nearer the centre of South America. It contains over 500,000 square miles, while its population does not, by the largest estimate exceed 40,000, or one inhabitant for each area of twelve square miles. Sixty-six different tribes of Indians still exist in the province. Most of these tribes are in an entirely savage state. A few of them are on friendly terms with the government and people of the province; others are decidedly hostile, and omit no opportunity of making desolating incursions upon the cultivated districts. Extending through seventeen degrees of latitude, the climate of this province is considerably varied. It is generally considered healthy. Although mountainous throughout, it has no volcanoes, nor any peaks which for height can be compared with those of the Andes.

It abounds in deep caverns and magnificent cataracts. Two of its caverns have been explored and described at some length. One of them has been called the Gruta das Onças, from the great number of wild beasts that inhabited it. The other is called Gruta do Inferno, or the Grotto of Hell.

Its soil, which must be exceedingly varied, is said to be generally fertile. In some parts considerable attention is given to grazing, but generally speaking, the inhabitants make no exertions to produce any thing that is not requisite for their immediate consumption. The province abounds in gold and diamonds, but owing to the lack of skill employed in searching for them, the products of either, in latter years, have been very small. What is gained by the miners and the garimpeiros, as the diamond seekers are called, together with small quantities of ipecacuanha, constitute the whole amount of exports from the province. These articles are generally sent to Rio de Janeiro, where they suffice to purchase the few manufactured goods that are used by the inhabitants of Matto Grosso.

Cuiabá, the capital of the province, is situated on a healthy ground near the River Cuiabá. It is, in fact, little more than a village. Its houses are nearly all built of taipa, with floors of hardened clay or brick. The region immediately surrounding it is said to be so abundant in gold, that some grains of it may be found wherever the earth is excavated. It is about 100 miles from the diamond district.

The first printing-press in Matto Grosso, was brought to it at the expense of the government in 1838. The number of primary schools provided for by the government is eighteen. Eight of these were, in 1843, supplied with teachers, having 434 boys on their lists. The number of scholars in private and Latin

schools, at the same time, was about £00. Great inconveniences were suffered from the lack of books, paper, and nearly every other material essential to elementary education. In addition to this low state of education, that of religion appears, from the reports of successive presidents of the province, to be still worse. There are but few churches, and not more than half of these have priests.

GOYAZ, so called from the aboriginal nation Goya; occupies the central parts of Brazil, east of Matto Grosso, and is very similar in its natural and present condition, soil, productions, and climate, to the latter. It extends from Para, on the north, to San Paulo, on the south. Its eastern boundaries are Maranhão, Piauí, Pernambuco, and Minas Geraes. Goyaz was early discovered by the Paulistas, in their search for mines and capturing of slaves. It is described as abounding in gold, diamonds, and precious stones, but its remoteness from the sea, and its want of roads and navigable rivers, are obstacles to those prospects to which its resources are otherwise adapted.

Goyaz is not generally mountainous, but its surface is elevated and undulated. Magnificent forests grow on the banks of its rivers, but the greater portion of the province is covered with low and stunted shrubbery of the same kind as prevails in the province of Minas, and known by the name of *catingsas* and *carac-guenos*. Its soil yields the usual productions of Brazil, together with many of the fruits of southern Europe. Cultivation has been greater in Goyaz than in Matto Grosso, but it is still in a very rude and limited state.

The Goyas are now nearly extinct, but other tribes still live within it, and some of them cherish a deadly hatred to the people who have invaded and disturbed them. Settlements are said to be often laid waste by their hostile incursions, and regular troops are constantly under arms to resist them.

Lately mineral waters have been discovered in Goyaz. Several warm springs are said to exist in the south-western part of the province.

M. Auguste St. Hilaire and General Raymundo Jozé da Cunha Mattos give us some statements relative to this province. Both of them travelled extensively within its boundaries, and both agree in representing the state of society as backward in the extreme. The *vaqueiros*, or cattle proprietors, possess vast herds of horned cattle, and their principal business is to mark, tend, and fold them. They understand the use of the lasso, and also of the long knife, but their moral and intellectual condition is deplorable. St. Hilaire remarks, that "the people who become domesticated in these vast wilds, seem to lose the very elements of civilisation. By degrees their ideas of religion, and their respect for the institution of marriage, disappear. They learn to dispense with the use of money as a circulating medium, and to forego the use of salt upon their food." But this is not all—"a species of brutish infidelity is already disseminated throughout these sertoes, which, it is to be feared, will end not only in degrading the people below

the ordinary rank of moral and civilised society, but even below the condition of the aboriginal Indians."

Goyaz and Matto Grosso were originally settled by gold hunters. The lure of treasure led adventurers to bury themselves in the deep recesses of these interminable forests. Their search was successful. "Gold was so plentiful, that for the first year every slave commonly returned three and often four ounces a day. It lay upon the very surface of the ground. But the thoughtless adventurers had made no provision for supporting themselves in the wilderness, and they discovered, when too late, that food was more precious than gold. A few white deer were the only game they could find, and mangabas the only fruit. Higher prices for provisions have seldom been demanded in a besieged town, or during extreme famine, than these poor miners were glad to pay. A pound of gold could scarcely buy a bushel of corn, and in one instance a pound of gold was bartered for a pound of salt. A drove of cattle arrived, and flesh and bone together were sold for an ounce and a half of gold per pound. The gold which they gathered was expended for food, but all was not enough, and many of them died of starvation.

"The time when gold was most abundant, was described by one of the survivors as a season of pestilence and famine; and the discoverer himself, who counted his gold by *arrobas*,* died of leprosy. In later times gold has become scarcer, but the march of improvement has been slow, and notwithstanding the ardent anticipations of Mr. Southey and some others, the day is likely to be distant when these regions will either be populous or highly enlightened."

Mr. Kidder says, the presidential reports of Goyaz state the number of primary schools in that province to be sixteen for boys and two for girls. There existed at the same time five or six schools of a higher order, and the number of pupils attending them is about one thousand. The provincial government has, within a few years, imported a printing-press, which is chiefly employed in printing official documents. The condition of the mechanical arts in these two provinces may be inferred from statements made in the report of the minister of the empire in 1844.

"It is scarcely possible to find persons who have any skill in the common mechanical trades; none whatever in comparison with the wants of the country. Eight French mechanics were recently on their way to Matto Grosso. As they passed through Goyaz, the provincial government induced three of them, a carpenter, a cabinet-maker, and a blacksmith, to establish themselves within its bounds; and this event was deemed so important, as to be officially stated in the president's message to the next provincial assembly." The minister of the empire significantly remarks, that from such particulars, some idea may be formed of the actual state of things in general.

* A weight of thirty-two pounds.

SANTO PAULO.—This province is divided from the province of Rio on the north-east, by a line which, traversing the heights of the vast Serro from the point of Joatinga to the head of the Jacuy, descends that river till it joins the Parahiba. The serra of Mantiqueira separates it from Minas Geraes on the north, the Rio Grande and the Paranna from Goyaz and Matto Grosso on the west and north-west; the Sahy from San Catherina on the south; and on the east it has for its boundary the Atlantic. Its territory is almost all within the temperate zone, between 20 deg. 30 min. and 28 deg. south latitude, comprising 450 miles, from north to south, and 340 miles of medium width. Except in the eastern part, where a *cordillera*, or elevated ridge of mountains, runs parallel with the coast, this province is not mountainous. None of the maritime provinces, with the exception of Para, contain so many navigable rivers; but all these, excluding only the few streams or mountain torrents which descend the eastern declivity of the cordillera, flow west into the interior, and fall into the Paranna, so that they afford little facility as outlets to commerce.

Santos, the harbour of San Paulo, is built on the southern shores of the Island of San Vincente, and has a safe harbour of easy access, about 8000 inhabitants, and trades with Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Ceara, and Maranham. Several European vessels enter it annually. San Sebastiao, on the island of the same name, has 5000 inhabitants, and exports timber and grain. Iguape, further west, has a good harbour, with about 6500 inhabitants, and exports rice and timber.

The city of San Paulo is situated between two small streams, upon elevated uneven ground. Its streets are narrow, and not laid out with regularity. They have narrow side-walks, and are paved with ferruginous conglomerate closely resembling old red sandstone. •

Some of the buildings are constructed of this stone; but the material more generally used in the construction of houses is the common soil, slightly moistened, built up into a solid wall. These walls are usually very thick, and are generally covered by projecting roofs, which preserve them from the rains. Walls of this kind have been known to stand more than 100 years, without the least protection. •

The houses within the city are generally two stories high, and constructed with balconies, sometimes with, and sometimes without lattices. These balconies are the favourite resorts of both sexes in the coolness of the morning and evening and when processions are passing through the streets.*

* "The houses of Brazil, whether constructed of earth or stone, are generally coated outside with plastering, and whitewashed. Their whiteness contrasts admirably with the red tiling of their roof; and one of its principal recommendations is the ease with which it can be re-applied in case of having become dull or soiled. In San Paulo the prevailing colour is varied in a few instances with that of a straw yellow, and a light pink. On the whole, there appeared a great degree of neatness and cheerfulness in the external aspect of the houses in San Paulo. •

"There is a considerable variety in their general plan; but almost all are so constructed as to surround an area, or open space within, which is especially useful in furnishing air to the sleeping

In the suburbs and vicinity of San Paulo there are many handsome houses and gardens. This town is a rendezvous for the province. Many of the more wealthy planters who have houses in the city, spend only a small part of their time on their estates. They direct in the city the sale and disposal of their produce, as it passes down the serra to market.

Near the town is the botanical garden, established about thirteen years ago. It is laid out in good taste, with shaded walks, and has a tank of pure water. It is rather neglected, from a want of funds.

There are twelve churches in the city of San Paulo. The cathedral is large, and in it some twenty ecclesiastics chant high mass. A considerable number of persons, chiefly women, were present.

Among the prevailing fruit-trees here, is the Jaboticabeira in great abundance. This tree belongs to the order of Myrtaceae, and exhibits the great singularity of bearing its flower and fruit directly upon the trunk and large limbs, to which they are closely attached, while the extremities are covered with dense green foliage. The fruit is highly delicious, resembling in appearance the large purple grape.

The *campos* may be denominated prairies or openings, and in which rare plants abound. Among the variety, the *tibou* is extremely fatal to cattle, and they die without remedy soon after eating it.

Education in San Paulo.—The Academy of Laws, or, as it is frequently denominated, the University of San Paulo, ranks first among all the literary institutions of the empire. The secretary and acting president, Doctor Brotero has published a standard work on the “Principles of Natural Law,” and a treatise upon “Maritime Prizes.”

The edifice of the Curso Juridico, was originally constructed as a convent by the Franciscan monks, whom the government compelled to abandon it, for its present more profitable use. Being larger and well built, a few alterations rendered it suitable to the purposes for which it was required. The lecture-rooms are on the first-floor, the professors’ rooms and library on the second; these, together with an ample court-yard and two immense chapels, compose the buildings. In one chapel are several paintings. Both abounded in images and painted representations of the patron saint. The library of the institution, containing 7000 volumes, is composed of the collection formerly belonging to the Franciscans, a part of which was bequeathed to the convent by the Bishop of Madeira;

apartments, and is rendered the more indispensable by the custom of barring and bolting, with heavy inside shutters, all the windows that connect with the street. In cities, the lower stories are seldom occupied by the family, but sometimes with a shop, and sometimes with the carriage-house or stable. The more common apartments above, are the parlour and dining-room, between which, almost invariably, are alcoves designed for bed-rooms. The furniture of the parlour varies in costliness according to the degree of style maintained; but what you may always find, is a cane-bottomed sofa at one extremity, and three or four chairs arranged in parallel rows, extending from each end of it towards the middle of the room. In company, the ladies are expected to occupy the sofa, and the gentlemen the chairs.”—*Kidder*.

the library of a deceased Bishop of San Paulo, a donation of 700 volumes from the first director, and some additions ordered by the government. It was not overstocked with books upon law or *belles lettres*, and was quite deficient in the department of science. There was a superabundance of unread and unreadable volumes on theology.*

In its arrangement, the University of Coimbra was followed as a model for this. The education imparted by it may be formal and exact in its way, but can never be popular. The Brazilian people regard utility more than the antiquated forms of a Portuguese University.

The number of students, from year to year, has been, 1828, 33; 1829, 114; 1830, 213; 1831, 270; 1832, 274; 1833, 267; 1834, 221; 1835, 175; 1836, 178; 1837, 94; 1838, 63; 1839, 60; 1840, 53; 1841, 59; 1842, 61; 1843, 65.

Excursion to the Interior.—Mr. Kidder travelled inland. He says, "The route was greatly diversified, between hill and dale, but did not often give an extended prospect. Indeed, each successive turn of our winding way seemed to take us deeper into a vast labyrinth of vegetable beauty, only here and there touched by the hand of cultivation. The palm-tree, in any of its numerous varieties, is a peculiar ornament to a landscape. Two single species prevailed throughout this section. One shot directly upward, a tall, slender, and solitary trunk, without leaf or flower. The other, growing to the length of from sixty to ninety feet, gradually tapered from the base to the extremity, until it reached the minuteness of a thread, throwing out at each joint a circle of leafy tendrils, which sometimes caught the branches of other trees for support, and sometimes waved pendulous and gracefully, forming every imaginable curve in the air. — There were also the golden *vochysia*, *bignonias* of various hues, and now and then an immense tree, a veteran of the forest, decked with blossoms as bright and gay as the first dress of the primrose in spring.

JARAQUA.—"Although containing two or three thousand people, and receiving its principal importance from being a central point for business, the place contained but one inn or *estalagem*, and that was a small house some distance from the street, with much more of a private than public appearance. The master of

* The Academy of the Legal and Social Sciences of the city of San Paulo, was created by a law, dated August 11, 1827. It was formally opened by the first professor, Doctor Joze Maria de Avellar Brotero, on the first day of March, 1828—Lieutenant-General Jozé Arouche de Toledo Rendon being first director.

The statutes by which it is governed were approved by law, November 7, 1831.

The studies of the preparatory course are Latin, French, English, rhetoric, rational and moral philosophy, geometry, history, and geography.

The regular course extends through five years. The several professorships are thus designated :

First Year.—1st. Professorship Natural and Public Law, Analysis of the Constitution of the Empire, Laws of Nations and of Diplomacy. Second Year.—1st. Continuation of the above subjects; 2nd. Public Ecclesiastical Law. Third Year.—1st. Civil Laws of the Empire; 2nd. Criminal Laws—Theory of the Criminal Process. Fourth Year.—1st. Continuation of Civil Law; 2nd. Mercantile and Maritime Law. Fifth Year.—1st. Political Economy; 2nd. Theory and Practice of General Law, adapted to the code of the Empire.

the house was absent, and I saw none of its inmates save negroes and children. The key of my apartments was sent out, by means of which I was soon introduced to a place having neither floor nor window, and which, but for the door that opened before me, would have been unvisited by either air or light. However, there was room to turn round, and to stow away our saddles and portman-teaux, and in a recess hard by I discovered a bed. Supper was sent in anon, consisting of chicken broth and boiled rice.

“The next morning was delightful, the sky bright, and the air fresh, although the sun on appearing rapidly gained strength. Our route led through a nearly level forest of four leagues in extent, beyond which there appeared clearings and cultivated grounds. During the day I passed the only saw-mill I observed anywhere in Brazil; all forms of timber being ordinarily cut by the slow and toilsome process of the hand or cross-cut saw. Several features in the general aspect of the country, more than usually resembled the appearance of things in the United States.

“The variety of birds that enlivened our route was greater than common. The pomba and pombinha de rola, species of mourning doves, were most frequently seen; while the uraponga, thus named in imitation of its note, was constantly heard. I will here remark, notwithstanding the extravagant accounts which some writers have given respecting the inhabitants of a South American forest, that while travelling very extensively in that country, in different latitudes, I found both birds and animals much more rare than they are throughout the United States. Squirrels of no species appear, and the most that a traveller will have seen, in ordinary circumstances, throughout a day's ride, will have been a monkey or a flock of paroquets. The apparent absence of game, however, may be in part owing to its extreme wildness, for monkeys are often heard howling at a distance.

“The soil over which we passed was but little diversified, constantly resembling the red marly alluvial of San Paulo. We reached the villa of San Carlos, at which I was most hospitably entertained by a gentleman to whom I bore letters of introduction. This town is on the border of a vast series of level plains, sweeping inland. The road over which I had passed from the coast was only suitable for beasts, but from this place transportation could be effected by carts or waggons for a distance of near 300 miles.

“As a matter of course, this place had become a great rendezvous for muleteers, who conveyed the sugars of the interior hence to the sea-coast, and brought back salt and other commodities in exchange. Troops might be seen loading and unloading every day.”

CHAPTER XII.

PROVINCES OF SANTA CATHARINA AND OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

SANTA CATHARINA.—In 1796, this province was computed to contain 1246 *fogos* (fires or hearths, that is, houses), and 23,865 adult inhabitants, exclusive of troops. In 1812, the population, according to Cazal, amounted to 31,530. In 1844, there were, by official returns, 53,707 free inhabitants, and 12,511 slaves. The province has three towns—Nossa Senhora do Desterro on the Island of Santa Catharina, San Francisco on the island of the same name, and Laguna on the continent; and seven *freguezias* or parishes—three on the island and four on the continent.

The inhabitants of these provinces devote their time more to the breeding of cattle than to the cultivation of the soil. They are also engaged in the fisheries along the coast and in the lagoons.

The island of Santa Catharina is mountainous. The province of Santa Catharina is the smallest in Brazil. It comprehends the island from which it takes its name, and an extent of about 200 miles of sea-coast. The capital, which is called Nossa Senhora do Desterro, is situated upon the north-western extremity of the island, and is but a small town, although its harbour is compared with that of Rio de Janeiro for excellence and beauty.*

It is well supplied with good water. The verdure, the orange trees, and houses generally well built, render the place refreshing and picturesque.

Its natural advantages are great, but its trade is inconsiderable; and is covered with forests and fields of pasturage. The climate is temperate, and most of the trees and fruits of Europe will grow in perfection. It is often visited by invalids. Flax is grown in the neighbouring country, of which coarse linen is made, and cotton and thread are often woven together. Jars, water-pots, and other vessels are made of the red clay of the interior.

Among the shells abounding on the coast, there is a species of *Murex*, from which a beautiful crimson colour is extracted. The butterflies are splendid. Langsdorff says, "They are not like the tame and puny lepidoptera of Europe, which can be caught by means of a small piece of silk. On the contrary, they rise high in the air, with a brisk and rapid flight. Sometimes they light and repose on flowers and the tops of trees, and rarely risk within reach of the hand. They appear to be constantly on their guard, and if caught at all, it must be

* Commodore Anson touched here in 1740, the place having become of more consequence, and the authority of the government being increased in proportion, the inhospitable system established in other parts of Brazil, had been introduced there also. A great contraband trade was then carried on from this island with the Plata, the Portuguese exchanging gold for silver, by which traffic both sovereigns were defrauded of their fifths. Fortifications were then being erected. In 1749, the population of Santa Catharina had increased to 4197; but about the end of the century, several thousands were carried off by a contagious disease, which appears to have been dysentery with putrid fever.

when on the wing, by means of a net at the extremity of a long rod of cane. Some species are observed to live in society, hundreds and thousands of them being sometimes found together. These generally prefer the lower districts and the banks of streams. When one of them is caught and fastened by a pin on the surface of the sand, swarms of the same species will gather round him, and may be caught at pleasure.

Mines of coal are said to exist within this province, but no satisfactory discoveries have yet been made. Doctor Parigot, who was employed to make surveys in the province in 1841, "reported the existence of a carboniferous stratum, from twenty to thirty miles in width, and about 300 in length, running from north to south through the province. The best vein of coal he opened he pronounced half bituminous, and situated between thick strata of the hydrous oxide of iron and bituminous schist."

Oranges, pine apples, and various fruits are described as delicious. Mandioc, flax, cotton, rice, maize, some wheat, &c., are cultivated. The whale and other fisheries are carried on near the shores, and in the bays and lagoons, and this small and fertile province requires only industry and a larger population to render it an earthly paradise.

THE PROVINCE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL is described as healthy, and abounds in natural advantages. It has for a long time past been involved in a rebellion which has nearly destroyed its prosperity. One result of this continued revolution has been the almost entire extinction of slavery within the contested territory. In order to increase their ranks, the revolting party promised, from time to time, liberty and arms to every slave of a legitimist who would desert his master, and the government likewise promised the same to those slaves who would desert the revolters; and, by a summary act, deprived all the rebels of the legal right to hold slaves. Thus, between the two parties, the slaves are declared free, although it is possible that many on both sides will, by some means, be kept in ignorance of the privilege.

The proximity of Rio Grande to the Spanish Republics on the south and west, brings the inhabitants into intercourse with those of the latter; which no doubt engenders a republican spirit. The population of Rio Grande has intermixed with that of the neighbouring states.

The appearance and character of the inhabitants of Rio Grande partake of the circumstances there pursued. They are described as generally tall, of an active and energetic appearance, with handsome features, and of a lighter skin than prevails among the inhabitants of the northern provinces of Brazil. Both sexes are accustomed from childhood to ride on horseback, in which they acquire great skill; they take their amusements, as well as perform their journeys, and pursue the wild cattle of their plains on horseback. The use of the lasso is learned from boyhood, and is managed with almost inconceivable dexterity.

Little children, armed with their *lasso* or *bolus*, make war upon chickens, ducks and geese of the poultry farm-yard, as preparatory to bolder attempts.

For the pursuit of wild cattle, horses are admirably trained, so that when the lasso is thrown they know precisely what to do.

A province so extensive, and so conveniently situated, as that of Rio Grande do Sul, possesses the greatest advantages, and many harbours. Pasturage is the most general means of the inhabitants. There are several towns.

Up to the year 1763, the provincial capital was San Pedro do Sul, or Rio Grande, its harbour, which forms the entrance to the Lagoa dos Paros is improperly termed a river.

PORTO ALLEGRO, or PORT ALGREG, is situated near the mouth of the River Jacuhy, and is said to be well built, and to contain about 10,000 inhabitants. Vessels are built, and some trade carried on with the sea and with the interior. Sao Leopoldo, north of it, is described as a thriving place, with about 5000 inhabitants. Francisco de Paula, inland to the north, has been chiefly a place for preparing jerked beef.

If this province were only restored to tranquillity, its pastures, soil, and other resources would, with an industrious and intelligent population, render it susceptible of great prosperity.

CHAPTER XIII

PROVINCE AND CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

THIS province, Rio de Janeiro, derives its name from its port, falsely called Rio de Janeiro : for it is not a river but a magnificent inlet of the sea, and with only a few insignificant streams flowing into it, bounded on the north by Espiritu Santo, and by Minas Geraes. On the west it borders on San Paulo ; and on the south and the east it has the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises about half of the original capitania of San Vincente, together with a portion of territory formerly belonging to Espiritu Santo. It is estimated to be sixty leagues in length from east to west, near its northern extremity, and fifty near its southern, and to be about twenty-three leagues of average breadth.

We have various accounts of this province, but little that we can rely upon of recent date, except the sketches of Mr. Kidder, and the official returns of trade which will be found hereafter.

The Serra dos Orgoas, organ mountains, so called on account of the resemblance which the pyramidal heads bear, in various parts, to the face of an organ, divide the province into two parts ; northern, or *Serra-acina* (mountains above) and southern, or *Beira-mar* (sea-coast). These, again, are subdivided into

districts, or comarcas. The greater part of the province of Rio de Janeiro is mountainous. The chief river is the Parahiba, which rises in a small lake in the southern part of the Serra da Bocania ; it flows into the captaincy of San Paulo ; and after a long and tortuous course, re-enters the province of Rio de Janeiro, and runs into the Atlantic. For navigable purposes, the rivers of this province are considered nearly useless.

There are several lakes, the most remarkable are, the Jacaré-pagua, and the Roderigo de Freytas. The *Angra dos Reis* (King's Bay) is very large, and scarcely less splendid than that of Rio de Janeiro; and, like the latter, is adorned with many islands. The principal of these, Ilha Grande, has good harbours, the best of which has obtained the name of O Seio de Habraham (Abraham's bosom).

At ANGRA DOS REIS there was at an early period a town founded, but its subsequent growth did not correspond to the expectation of its founders. Mr. Kidder, in 1842, judged it to contain about 250 houses, which are arranged in a semicircular form upon the praya or low ground, bordered by surrounding mountains.

ILHA GRANDE is about fifteen miles from east and west in length, and at its greatest breadth about seven miles from north and south. A considerable portion of it is under the cultivation of sugar-cane, coffee, &c. It is frequently resorted to by whale-ships, in order to recruit their stock of wood, water, and fresh provisions.

PARATY is the next port at which the steamboat touches, and the last to the south belonging to the province of Rio de Janeiro. The town is small, but regularly built, and beautifully situated at the extremity of a long arm of the sea, which is adorned with picturesque palm-wooded islands. It contains three churches, dedicated to Nossa Senhora, the first of the conception, second of grief, third of the cliff. The territory connected with this port embraces the fertile plains of Bananal, Paraty-Mirim, and Mambucaba; distinguished for their luxuriant production of many of the fruits of southern Europe, as well as coffee, rice, mandioca, legumes, and the choicest of sugar-cane.

Great labour and outlay has been incurred in completing a macadamised road, from Porta da Estrella, near the head of the Bay of Janeiro, over the serra towards the province of Minas Geraes. Iguassu is a busy place, situated about ten miles from the mouth of a river of the same name, on which it stands. This river rises in the Serra dos Orgaos, and although winding in its course, is navigable for large *lanchas* up to the town. This place, twenty years ago, did not contain more than thirty houses. The planters bring their coffee, beans, farinha de mandioca, toucinho and cotton, to Iguassu, from which it is sent by *lanchas* to Rio de Janeiro.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO. *qr* San Sebastiao de Rio de Janeiro,* the capital of the empire, stands on the western shores of the Bahia de Rio de Janeiro, one of the most splendidly magnificent inlets of the ocean. This bay, called by the Aborigines *Netherohy*, or hidden waters, is about twenty-four miles in length, nearly north and south, and fifteen miles in its greatest width. The entrance, between two granite mountains, is hardly a mile wide, and formed by two projecting, rocky, and elevated headlands, which are fortified, as well as a small island near the entrance. The Bay of Rio de Janeiro affords one, or rather several of the best harbours on the globe. It is so free from dangers and shoals that no pilot is required. The city, which is at once the sovereign and commercial metropolis of the empire, stands about four miles from the entrance, and extends about three miles over undulating ground.

The aspect of Rio de Janeiro is brightly vivid in its white buildings and verdant back-grounds. It presents no brick walls, dingy roofs, or tall chimneys resembling the features of European cities. The houses, churches, and public edifices rise amidst hills which branch off from the adjacent mountains. At the foot, and along the brows of these hills, the white walled and red-tiled roofs, are decked by the luxuriant vegetation of trees and shrubs that impart picturesque beauty to the splendid, and romantic, scenery of a landscape unsurpassed in its variety and in its grandeur.

The Morro do Castello, with its tall signal staff, crests the most commanding height directly above the entrance from ocean to the bay. The Morro telegraph announces the flag, class, and place of each vessel that appears in the offing. Between the Ponta do Calabouço, and the Ilha das Cobras, the older and denser part of the town appears in view.

The emperor has two palaces—the first in front of the general landing-place, which was the ancient residence of the viceroys of Portugal. It is now only occasionally thrown open for reception by the emperor on court days; that is, not as a residence, but much like St. James's Palace in London. The palace of residence is about five miles distant, in the suburb of St. Christopher. There is also the palace of the National Assembly, the palace of the Senate, the palace of the Campo da Honra, the palace of the Municipality, and the palace of the bishop.

Other edifices are the naval and military arsenals, barracks, the Custom House and Consulado, offices of the government and of the police, courts of justice, prisons, and the ancient College of the Jesuits, now the Academy of

* The most recent accounts of Rio de Janeiro and its waters which we have, are those by Captain Wilkes of the United States Exploring Expedition, in the latter end of the year 1838, and that—most valuable of all—by Mr. Kidder.

Captain Wilkes has committed an extraordinary blunder where he says, "San Salvador, better known as Rio de Janeiro." San Salvador is the old name of Bahia.

Medicine, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the National Library, and a National Museum.

The religious buildings are the cathedral, an imperial chapel, about fifty churches and chapels, two monasteries, two nunneries, two public and three private hospitals, and two cemeteries.

The streets intersect each other at right angles except along the beach, and the declivities of the hills, where there is only space for one winding street. The Passeio Publico, or public promenade, commands beautiful views. It is a general resort for recreation. There are several squares or open spaces in other parts of the town. Fountains are numerous, some of them with façades of granite. These supply all the population abundantly with pure running water, flowing along the aqueducts from the mountains.

The chief anchorage of this splendid haven is within hearing of the deep-sounding reverberations of the surges of the ocean. Here are seen floating high in air, the flags of the war and merchant ships of England, of France, of the United States, and occasionally those of other European and American states. The war and the trading fleets have each their respective anchorage grounds.

On arriving by sea in Rio de Janeiro it is usual to land in a small boat at the Largo do Paço, or Palace-square: and at flood tide the waters dash against the granite parapet.

At other landing-places the passenger is carried over the surf on the shoulders of boatmen. There are no docks and wharves, unless it be platforms erected to land from the steam ferry-boats which ply between the city and the opposite side of the bay. Coasting steamers, merchant vessels, and men-of-war all ride at anchor in the harbour.

At the Palace-square, generally, a throng of all colours, especially Africans, are collected round the fountain to obtain water, which flows perpetually from numerous pipes, "and when caught in tubs or barrels, is borne off upon the heads of both males and females."

The slaves are barefooted, even when gaily dressed. To prevent disturbances when the slaves, usually social, happen to fight, soldiers are generally stationed near the fountains.

The Largo do Paço is the resort of the citizens and foreigners, who walk or sit there to enjoy the sea breeze.

The Palace of the Viceroy, now appropriated to various public offices, is a large stone building, in the old Portuguese style of architecture, and contains the suite of rooms in which the court is held on levee days, and has also numerous apartments. The buildings at the rear of the Palace-square were all erected for ecclesiastical or conventual, but now used for secular purposes. The old chapel remains, but has been superseded by the recently-erected imperial chapel, which stands at its right. Adjoining the imperial chapel is that of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, daily open as a cathedral.

The streets are generally narrow, and paved with large stones. The houses seldom exceed three stories in height. In streets chiefly devoted to trade, the first floors only are appropriated as shops, and families occupy the upper apartments.

The buildings are nearly all built of granite. The outside walls consist of small and irregular stones cemented and coated with plaster. The colour is almost invariably a clear white, on which the sun often reflects a painful brilliancy to the eyesight.

The Rua Direita is the widest and most business-like street: it runs nearly parallel to the shore of the bay.*

The Praca do Commercio, or Exchange, in the Rua Direita, was formerly a part of the Custom-house, but given by government for a Bourse or Exchange, in 1834. At considerable expense it has been much improved in appearance. Its reading-room is supplied with Brazilian and foreign newspapers. Beneath its portico the merchants of different nations meet in the morning to negotiate their respective affairs.

Adjoining the Praca is the Alfandega, or Custom-house. The extensive warehouses of this establishment extend to the sea-side, and goods are landed under cover from boats or lighters, and then warehoused until a requisition is formally made for their examination and delivery.

The commercial houses have usually a custom-house clerk, whose business it is to pass goods at the Alfandega, and which relieves strangers from any trouble.

In getting through the *portão grande* of the customs, about the time that its toll-gate is being closed up for the day, boxes, bales, and packages of every species of goods, cases of furniture, pipes of wine, and coils of rope, present confused heaps, among which are crowds of clerks, feitors, and negroes, who rush and vociferate to seize on their packages.

In the same street is the Correio Geral, or General Post-Office. The larger mails are forwarded and received by the coast, and generally by sailing vessels. The inland mails depart once in five days. They are despatched and received by means of men on horseback or by foot carriers. Charges for postage are moderate.

* Nothing can be more animated and peculiar than the scenes which are witnessed here during the business hours of the day, namely, from nine A.M. till two P.M. During these hours only vessels are permitted to discharge and receive their cargoes, and at the same time all goods and baggage must be dispatched at the Custom-house, and removed therefrom. Consequent upon such arrangements, the utmost activity is required to remove the goods dispatched at the Custom-house, and to embark those productions of the country that are daily required in the transactions of a vast commercial emporium. When the reader, moreover, is told that all this labour is performed by human hands,—that scarcely a cart or a dray is used in the city for such purposes, unless, indeed, it is drawn by negroes, as for the heavier burdens a few are,—he will be prepared to figure before his mind some scores of negroes moving with loads upon their heads in every direction.

Owing to the warmth of the climate, there is no necessity for closed doors in Brazil, but ventilation is necessary. Each door is hung with a green cloth, bearing the imperial coat of arms, and resembling the national flag, which is, a sphere of gold on a cross of the Order of Christ, surrounded by a circle of stars in silver, representing the different provinces of the empire; the escutcheon is surmounted by the imperial crown, and supported by a wreath of coffee tree and the tobacco plant. The Brazilians enthusiastically admire their flag; and it is daily exhibited, suspended over doors, or over their forts and shipping.

The streets of Rio have descriptive names: for example, those which lead out of the Rua Direita at right angles with it, are Rua dos Pescadores, Rua do Sabão, Rua da Alfandega, Rua do Rozario, Rua do Ouvidor. Parallel with the Rua Direita are the Rua da Quitanda, the great mart for dry goods, and the Rua dos Ourives, in which most of the jewellers and artisans in gold and silver are located. The Rua do Ouvidor is chiefly occupied by French, whose shops are filled with rich and fancy goods.

On the corners of several of the streets are niches with images of some grim saint or Madonnas. Candles are lighted, novenas are sung, and prayers are offered in front of these images, though many are in a state of decay.

"There are," says Mr. Kidder, "within the city and its suburbs about fifty churches and chapels. They are generally among the most costly and imposing edifices of the country, although many of them have but little to boast as respects either plan or finish. They may be found of various form and style. Some are octagonal, some are in the form of the Roman and some of the Grecian cross, while others are merely oblong. The church of the Candellaria is one of the largest, with spires and a handsome front. Like nearly every other building for ecclesiastical purposes in the country, it stands as a memento of past generations.

"The chapels of the convents are in several instances larger, and probably more expensive, than any of the churches. That of the convent of St. Benedict is one of the most ancient, having been repaired, according to an inscription it bears, in 1671. The order of the Benedictines is by far the richest in the empire, possessing houses and lands of vast extent, though the number of monks is at present quite small."

In Rio de Janeiro all the most elevated and commanding sites of its vicinity are occupied by churches and convents.

Of the hospitals of Rio de Janeiro, there are several belonging to different Irmandades, or Brotherhoods. "These Brotherhoods are not dissimilar to the beneficial societies of England and America, though on a more extended scale. They are generally composed of laymen, and are denominated third Orders, as, for example, Ordem terceira do Carmo, da Boa Morte, do Bom Jesus do Calvario. The Brotherhoods contribute to the erection and support of churches, provide for the sick, bury the dead, and support masses for souls. In short, next

after the state, they are the most efficient auxiliaries for the support of the religious establishment of the country. Many of them, in the lapse of years, have become rich by the receipt of donations and legacies, and membership in such is highly prized.

"The Foundling Hospital is sometimes called *Casa da Roda*, in allusion to the wheel in which infants are deposited from the streets, and by a semi-revolution conveyed within the walls of the building.

"That such institutions are the offspring of a mistaken philanthropy, is as evident in Brazil as it can be in any country. Not only do they encourage licentiousness, but they foster the most palpable inhumanity. Out of 3630 infants exposed in Rio during ten years anterior to 1840, only 1024 were living at the end of that period. In the year 1838—1839, 449 were deposited in the wheel, of whom six were found dead when taken out; many expired the first day after their arrival, and 239 died in a short period.

"The Asylum for Female Orphans, *Recolhimento*, is a very popular establishment. It is chiefly supplied from the Foundling Hospital.

"The annual expenses of the *Misericordia* are from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars. A small portion of its receipts are provided for by certain tributes at the custom-house, another portion by lotteries, and the balance by donations and the rent of properties which belong to the institution through purchase and legacies. The Foundling Hospital and *Recolhimento* have been in existence about 100 years. The original establishment of the *Misericordia* dates back as far as 1582. It took place under the auspices of that distinguished Jesuit, Jozé de Anchieta."

There is, at Rio de Janeiro, a scarcity of inns and boarding-houses. "There are several French and Italian hotels, with restaurants and rooms to rent; and these are chiefly supported by the numerous foreigners constantly arriving and temporarily residing in the place. But among the native population, and intended for Brazilian patronage, there are only eight or ten inns in a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and scarcely any of these exceed the dimensions of a private house. It is almost inconceivable how the numerous visitors to this great emporium from every part of the empire, find necessary accommodations. It may safely be presumed that they could not, without a heavy draft upon the hospitalities of the inhabitants, with whom, in many instances, a letter of introduction secures a home. In the lack of such a resort, the sojourner rents a room, and by the aid of his servant and a few articles of furniture, soon manages to live, with more or less frequent resorts to some *casa de pasto*, or victualling-house. Most of the members of the National Assembly are understood to keep up domestic establishments during their sojourn in the capital. As a consequence of this lack of inns and boarding-houses, nearly all the commercial firms are obliged to maintain a table for the convenience of their clerks and guests. On the whole, this arrangement is probably better for the morals and habits of the young men they employ,

who thus live under the immediate supervision of their superiors, than if they were to be scattered abroad promiscuously, as those in a similar condition often are in our own cities. Many of the foreign residents, particularly the English and Americans, locate their families in some of the extensive suburbs of the city, and go to and fro morning and evening. The municipal regulations of the city are in some respects peculiar.”—*Kidder's Brazil*.

There is a public slaughter-house (matadouro), where all the cattle consumed in the town are slaughtered, but there are no public markets. Butchers open private stalls, especially in the Rua de San Jozé. Vegetables, fruits, and poultry are abundantly offered for sale in most of the public places. At these places, also, various dishes are cooked and eaten on the spot by the slaves and lower classes.*

The waters of Brazil abound in numerous varieties of fish, with which the market is well supplied. Horticulture is in a rude state, but the indigenous fruits of the country are delicious and abundant, among which are oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, mammoons, goyabas, jambos, araças, mangabas, and many other species of delicious fruit. These are brought in profusion to the markets, and hawked about in baskets on their heads by slaves and free negroes. Most sorts of goods are sold in the same way. Pedlars are constantly chanting the excellence of their commodities.

Mr. Walsh remarked, in 1828, that beggars were seldom seen in the streets of Rio. Mr. Kidder says this was far from being the case in 1838. Through the lenity or carelessness of the police, great numbers of vagrants were continually perambulating the streets and importuning for alms; and mendicants of every description had their chosen places in the thoroughfares of the town, where they regularly waited, and saluted the passers-by with a mournful drawl.

The House of Correction is situated on the brow of a high hill. Its grounds are surrounded by high granite walls, constructed by the prisoners. Near it is a quarry, where numbers of prisoners are employed. All are made to labour in some kind of work. The more refractory are chained together. Slaves are also sent here to be corrected. Mr. Kidder says,—“They are received at any hour of the day or night, and retained free of expense as long as their masters choose

* “As in all other countries,” says Mr. Kidder, “the style of living in Brazil varies very much with the condition of families, from the most extravagant etiquette of the wealthy, to the plain substantial diet of the common people. But, I venture to affirm, that whosoever has dined with a respectable Brazilian family, at least within the precincts of any of the cities of the empire, has seen genteel provisions for the table. I have no disposition to edify the reader of these pages with detailed descriptions of every dinner or pic-nic in which I had a share, or of dilating upon the marvellous adventures of such occasions. But from my own observation I became convinced that the Brazilians have learned to appreciate sufficiently the various luxuries with which foreign commerce supplies their markets, while they also understand the use of those indigenous productions and peculiar dishes of the country, which foreigners are slow to appreciate, but which possess a real excellence.”

to leave them. It would be remarkable if scenes of extreme cruelty did not sometimes occur here."

There are other prisons in this city. By the latest report at hand, there were in the two other principal prisons "366 prisoners, committed on the following charges:—Sixty-two homicide, four threats, fifty robbery, nine swindling, three perjury, seventy-nine theft, twenty-seven assault and battery, eleven attempts to rob, six use of arms, three calumny, two prohibited games, twenty-three counterfeiting, thirty-nine committed abroad, crimes unknown, three enslaving free persons, two aiding prisoners to escape, six resistance to authority, three suspicion of being fugitive slaves, two rape, two defrauding revenue, twenty-one sentenced for correction. Only 159 of these persons had been tried and sentenced. Five were to suffer capital punishment. Eleven of those sentenced for correction had been transferred from the Calabouço. This is a dungeon on the point of land stretching into the bay, just in front of the city, where fugitive slaves are confined until called for by their masters."

There are also places of confinement in the different forts.

"The streets of few cities," says Mr. Kidder, "are better lighted than those of Rio. Throughout the bounds of the municipality large lamps are arranged at given distances from each other, not upon posts permanently, but with certain iron fixtures, by which they are lowered for cleaning and lighting. Oil is universally used, gases not having as yet been introduced. A much smaller number of police officers is required to be on duty, and many crimes are prevented by the dissipation of that darkness under which they would seek a covert.

"Whatever may have been the facts in former years, great quietness prevails throughout the city at night. The head-quarters of the police are in an ancient public building, in the Rua da Guada Velha. That department of the municipal government is understood to have been administered with unwonted discretion and efficiency during a few years past.

"All foreigners, before landing, are required to deliver their passports to the visiting officer of the port. These passports are handed over by that officer to the secretary of the police, on whom the foreigner must call, within a given time, to verify the description of his passport, and to receive a licence to reside in the country. The visit is usually one of ceremony.

"All children born in the city, whether rich or poor, bond or free, black, white, or yellow, to be vaccinated as a preventive of the small-pox. To provide for this, a Vaccine Institute (Junta Vaccinica) has been established, which is open all Thursdays and Sundays. A number of professors are always in attendance here, and vaccination is performed on all who come or are brought to receive it, free of charge. * The patient is required to return on the eighth day to have the

pustule examined. From some of the best specimens of its operation the virus is taken and inserted in other arms, and thus perpetually preserved.

"The lower floor of the City Hall (Camara Municipal) is devoted to the use of the Vaccine Institute. This edifice is located on the east side of the Campo da Honra.* A mingled throng is generally present on the mornings when vaccination is performed at the institute. Here will be seen a company of *negros novos*, or newly-imported Africans; there an Indian and a tropeiro from the interior; while on all sides of the house, and on benches placed at intervals through the sala, are nurses, and mothers, and children in abundance."

In front of the Camara Municipal several elegant views may be enjoyed. On the left, looking toward the north-east, may be seen a large and much frequented fountain, the military arsenal, and the hill on which the bishop's palace is located.

The National Museum is open to public visitation every Thursday. The collection of curiosities is interesting, but not extensive. That of minerals has been much augmented by the cabinet of Jozé Bonifacio de Andrada, who early in life had been professor of mineralogy in the University of Coimbra, in Portugal, where he published several works that gained him a reputation in Europe. The department of mineralogy is well arranged, but contains more foreign than native specimens. Brazilian curiosities are not numerous in other departments: among the aboriginal relics are a fair collection of ornaments and feather dresses from Pará and Matto Grosso.

The imperial academy of the Fine Arts was founded in 1824, by a decree of the National Assembly. It has a director, four professors, viz., of painting and landscape, of architecture, of sculpture, and of design, with a number of assistants. It is open to all who wish to be instructed. About seventy students are matriculated annually. In 1843 the whole number of students was 100.

The Imperial Academy of Medicine is the old Jesuits' college, near the Morro do Castello, and is attended by from 100 to 150 students. Several of the professors have been educated in Europe. It is in close connexion with the Hospital da Misericordia.

There are also military and naval academies. At fifteen years of age, any Brazilian lad who understands the elementary branches of a common education, and the French language, so as to render it with facility into the national idiom or Portuguese, may, on personal application, be admitted to either of these institutions. The latter is located on board a man-of-war, at anchor in the harbour.

*Campo da Honra and Campo da Acclamação, are the modern names of the *Campoda Santa Anna*.

The Collegio de Dom Pedro II., established in 1837, corresponds to the lyceums established in most of the provinces.

The number of collegios and aulas, for elementary instruction, in Rio is numerous. The public schools, of which there are twenty-eight, with about 1000 pupils, are still insufficient, and private individuals, Portuguese, French, English, and Italian, have been induced to open schools.

The episcopal seminary of San Joseph, under the direction of the diocesan bishop, for educating young men for the priesthood, was founded as early as 1740. It has a rector, vice-rector, professors of doctrines and morals, of philosophy, of Latin, of chanting, of French, and English.

The national library consists chiefly of the books originally belonging to the royal library of Portugal, brought over by Dom John VI., who opened it to the public.

The English, the German, and the Portuguese residents have each established libraries for their respective use.

With the exception of pamphlets and small volumes, scarcely any original works have been published. Mr. Kidder informs us the revolutions and political agitations of Portugal have had a tendency to drive the literati of that kingdom to more quiet scenes. Many of these have taken up their abode in Paris, and it has become their interest to write and publish for Brazil as well as for Portugal. Moreover, these are the degenerate days of Portuguese literature, in which the pure Lusitanian is corrupted by Gallicisms, and the press is burdened with translations from other tongues, almost to the exclusion of original works. Every petty novel from the feuilletons of Paris, must be translated to make a book in Lisbon and in Rio de Janeiro. So much are the multitude occupied with reading these useless productions, that they have but little time or inclination to inquire for what is original and substantial. Besides, the French language has usurped the place of Latin in Brazil. A knowledge of it is required as a prerequisite to an entrance into all public institutions of the higher grade, and it is very generally read. Hence, French books are in demand, and to a great extent usurp the place of those in the mother tongue. Almost every vessel from Havre also, brings out a large invoice of French books to be sold at auction.

Book auctions, indeed, are of very frequent occurrence. Europeans who are about to retire to their native country, and Brazilians who go abroad, generally dispose of their libraries by public sale.

The newspaper press in Rio issues four daily, two tri-weekly, and from six to ten weekly papers and irregular sheets. "During the session of the national assembly, the proceedings and debates of that body are published at length

on the morning after their occurrence. The established papers are not, as in this country, the organs of different political parties. While they enter warmly into political discussions, they seem to consider it a duty to be always on the side of the government, or the party in power. Hence, however much any change is deprecated before it occurs, yet when it is once consummated, it is chronicled as a glorious event. If the party in the minority wish to abuse those in power, they must establish a journal for the express purpose, or publish their correspondence in handbills, which are sent out as an accompaniment to the daily news, into whose columns it could not be admitted.

“Let the minority, however, once rise into power, and these columns are all at its service; being still zealously devoted to the support of the government. Much pains is taken by some of the papers to give commercial intelligence fully and correctly, while none of the sheets are filled with stereotyped advertisements.

“The matter of the advertising columns is renewed almost daily, and is perused by great numbers of general readers, for the sake of its piquancy and its variety.”

Not a few of these annuncios appear singular. It was announced at one time, that a solemn *Te Deum* would be celebrated on a given day, in the church of San Francisco de Paula, for the happy restoration of Bahia, subsequent to a rebellion in that city, and that his imperial majesty would attend. A few days after, the following appeared:—“The committee to make arrangements for the *Te Deum* in San Francisco de Paula, thinking that they would better satisfy the philanthropic designs of those who have subscribed for that object, by remitting the money in their hands to Bahia, to be divided among the poor widows and orphans, and especially, since *due thanks* have already, in another church, been offered to God for the restoration, have resolved not to have the proposed *Te Deum* sung, of which persons invited are now informed.”

The daily papers of Rio resemble those of Paris very much in form, style of printing, and arrangement. The bottom of each sheet contains the *Folhetim*. The *Folhetim do Jornal do Commercio*, during an entire year contained only one original tale, the remainder of its contents being translated from the French.

There is a Medical Review, and a Brazilian and Foreign Quarterly. The last periodical has been conducted with great spirit and literary enterprize, and promises to be of utility to the country: but it is often filled with translations.

The Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute, was founded at Rio de Janeiro, in 1838, and has produced beneficial effects. This association adopted as its fundamental object the collecting, arranging, and publishing or preserving documents illustrative of the history and geography of Brazil. The General Assembly voted a yearly subsidy of 2000 milreis in aid of its objects, and the department for foreign affairs instructed the *attachés* of the Brazilian embassies

in Europe, to procure and to copy papers of interest, that exist in the archives of different courts, relative to the early history of Brazil. During the first year of its existence, it numbered about 400 members and correspondents, and had collected above 300 manuscripts. It publishes at length, in a *Quarterly Review and Journal*, the proceedings of the society.

The aqueduct which supplies Rio de Janeiro with pure fresh water is a "vaulted channel of mason work, passing sometimes above and sometimes beneath the surface of the ground, with a gentle declivity, and air-holes at given distances."

Between the city of Rio de Janeiro and the entrance from the ocean lies the nearly circular indentation of Botafogo, which, with its surrounding mountains, including the lofty Corcovado on the right, the Sugar-Loaf on the left, the distant *Gavia*, or topsail mountain, and the *Tres Irmaõs*, or Three Brothers, forms a most picturesque view. Praya Vermelha, below the Sugar-Loaf, extends from the fortress of San Joaõ to Fort Praya Vermelha. The latter is a station for recruits to the army. Here the unfortunate aborigines taken from the upper Amazon and other parts are drilled. This fortress was the scene of a sanguinary outbreak of the German soldiers and the Brazilians.

On the beach of the Atlantic, called Copa Cabana, beyond the Sugar-Loaf, are a few fishermen's huts and a few old houses. The sand of this beach is as white as the surf which rolls over it.

The Botanical Garden is situated west of Botafogo, in a spot not well chosen, though much resorted to. It is the property of the government, and the National Assembly grants annually a sum for its support and improvement. Mr. Kidder, who does not speak favourably of its condition, says,—“Much pains were taken at an early day to introduce choice trees and plants from India; and cloves, cinnamon, pepper, and tea, are among its present productions. Recently, the tall *nogueiras da India*, or Sumatra nut-trees, which were planted for the sole benefit of their shade, have to some extent, given place to mulberry and fruit trees, capable of at once shading the walks, and of adding to the valuable products of the soil.”

Engenho Velho, the principal suburb of Rio Janeiro, lies on the west, and the street or road leading to it is through the Campo da Acclamação, and the Cidade Nova, by the Rua de San Pedro, the Aterrado, or highway to San Christovão, and the imperial palace of Boa Vista.

At the foot of the Tejuco Mountains, there is a fertile and somewhat extensive plain, within the limits of the city, but occupied by detached houses and wide streets nearly all bordered with hedges of flowering mimosas. The houses are not remote from each other, nearly every house in this suburb is surrounded

by a garden, and embowered in the foliage and shade of fruit and other trees. Mr. Kidder, who resided in this suburb, says,—“For the very perfection of rural beauty, few spots on the earth can equal Engenho Velho. Our residence was in the Rua de San Francisco Xavier, within sight of the parish church, and probably at no great distance from the spot on which the Jesuits had anciently established the Sugar Engenho that gave name to the vicinity. The house in which we lived was contiguous to a large chacara, as the land attached to a country seat is usually denominated. In front of the palace of Boa Vista may be enjoyed a magnificent view, looking towards the city. The eye first rests upon the rich foliage of the trees bordering the imperial grounds at the foot of the hill; next upon several groups of houses near the public road, among which stands that monument of the first emperor's shame, the palace he built as a residence for his publicly acknowledged mistress, the Marchioness of Santos. A little to the left, on a green eminence, is the Hospital dos Lazaros; and then, the beautiful sheet of water formed by a recess of the bay, which stretches itself around a high ridge of granite hills, and at high tide seeks to return upon the rear of the city itself.”

Boats are always plying over different parts of the bay of Rio Janeiro with passengers and produce. “By taking a seat in one of them, at the nearest place of embarkation, you may in a few moments be set down at the Sacco d’Alferes, from which a moderate walk will take you into the city, either by a rough winding path over the hill, to the Campo da Honra, or along the sea-side, by the Praya de Gamboa, where the English cemetery is located, and through the Vallongo, where the slave mart used formerly to be held. If, however, it is preferred to pass the whole distance by water, the course will be sufficiently near the shore to show all the beauties of its vegetation, and of the buildings which line its successive prayas. These buildings are most of them low, and insignificant with respect to architecture, but their whitened walls always present a beautiful contrast to the greenness of the vegetation around them.

“Rounding the Ponta da Saude, you come to the general anchorage of all the merchant vessels that may be receiving or awaiting cargo. Here, may be seen the long, low, clipper-built brigs and schooners that ply between the coasts of Brazil and Africa. There, is the heavy, dull-sailing bark of the Norwegian, or the Hambrughese. On either hand, over vessels of every class, from the coasting smack to the largest freighting ships, may be seen the flags of Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, France, Belgium, Bremen, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, England, the United States, the South American Republics, and Brazil. These vessels are required to anchor at sufficient distance apart to swing clear of each other in all the different positions in which the ebbing and flowing tide may

place them; thus boats may pass among them at pleasure. Here and there guard-ships are stationed, to prevent smuggling; and near by are several hulks of Brazilian men-of-war, one of which is used as the seat of the Naval Academy.

"Having passed through the entire extent of this anchorage, your boat is opposite the Convent of San Bento, and veering to the right, you pass into the channel between the Ilha das Cobras and the mainland. Beneath the hill on which the monastery is located is the Naval Arsenal, with a small yard tastefully arranged; and just beyond it are the red stairs (*escadas vermelhas*), a well-known landing-place, contiguous to the Praya dos Mineiros, and the Rua Direita."

The communication between different parts of the city has within late years been greatly facilitated by an omnibus company, which established regular lines of carriages between the Praça da Constituição, a central point in the city, and Laranjeiras and Botafogo on the one side, and San Christovão and Engenho Velho on the other. These carriages are each drawn by four mules.

From Engenho Velho an excursion is easily made to Tejuco, a beautiful place amphitheatrically surrounded by mountain peaks and with several coffee plantations. The pure air of these mountains renders Tejuco a place much resorted to, especially in the hot months of December, January, and February.

The grounds attached to the Palace of Boa Vista, are extensive, and intersected by long walks, shaded by splendid mangueiras and other trees, along the borders of natural, and artificial streams of water. Here may be seen stone troughs, at which strong washerwomen are beating clothes; and there is a fishing pond with a boiling fountain in the centre, and a boat alongside, in which his majesty used to amuse himself.

The palace is situated on an eminence at the right of the gardens. It was originally a private residence, presented by its generous owner to Dom John VI. It has been gradually enlarged and improved, and thus rendered very suitable to the purposes to which it is devoted. Eleven leagues beyond San Christovão, in a westerly direction, is the imperial fazenda of Santa Cruz. This plantation is occasionally visited by the imperial family as a place of recreation. It is an immense estate, upon which vast numbers of slaves are employed. It was, at an early day, the site of a Jesuit college, and for many years past has been the property of the government; but still is only partially redeemed from a state of nature. That portion of it which has been reduced to cultivation, is said to be in an indifferent state, notwithstanding much expense has been lavished upon it. This circumstance is sufficient to indicate the generally low state of agriculture in the empire; in further proof of which, it would only be necessary to state that the plough is almost wholly unknown.

Of the numerous islands in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, Ilha do Governador,

or Governor's Island, is the largest, being in length twelve miles from east to west. Nearly all the islands are inhabited, and under tolerable cultivation.

The most important places upon the borders of the bay are Magé, Piedade, Portã da Estrella, and Iguassú. To these several places great quantities of produce are carried down on the backs of animals from the interior, and then conveyed in small vessels to the city.

CHAPTER XIV.

COMMERCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE port of Rio de Janeiro, with its capacious and safe harbours is admirably situated for commerce. It is much resorted to by vessels in distress, navigating the ocean between the equator and the Capes of Good Hope and Horn. Ships of war and merchant vessels bound round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, find this a most convenient place to procure water and fresh provisions. Ships from Europe and North America meet in this great conveying harbour, ships sailing to or arriving from Bombay, Canton, New Holland, New South Wales, Valparaiso, and the various islands of the Pacific, as well as California and Oregon, on the western coast of North America.

Rio de Janeiro has become the chief emporium of Brazilian commerce, and especially of its mining districts. All the ports on the coast south of Bahia, and it may be said to the frontiers of the Banda-Oriental—to Monte Video, send most of their produce for exportation to Europe or for home consumption to Rio de Janeiro. Farinha, beans, bacon, and dried or salt meat are brought to the metropolis. Hides, horns, dried meat, tallow, and bacon, with rice and wheat flour, come by sea, chiefly from the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, and San Paulo. The latter furnishes also cheese, the bark of the mangrove-tree for tanning, with some gum-woods, sugar, and rum. Santa Catherina sends also sole leather, onions, garlic, dried fish, and pottery. The small harbours to the north of Rio de Janeiro, viz., San João do Paraiba, San Salvador, Macahe, Porto Seguro, Caravelhas, Victoria, &c., supply vegetables and fish, beams, planks, hoops, Brazil-wood, bark, charcoal, fuel, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, sugar, rum, rice, &c. Cape Frio sends lime, tubs and casks made of the trunk of the gamelleira (fig-tree). Ilha Grande furnishes pottery and lime. Bahia sends *slaves*, tobacco, millstones, *tucum* (thread made of the fibres of the palm), and cocoa-nuts; Pernambuco, salt, saltpetre, &c. Monte Video, hides, horns,

leather, &c. This coasting trade is principally carried on in small one or two-masted ships, and keeps up a constant intercourse between the whole Brazilian coast and the capital. From the mouth of the Plata to Rio de Janeiro, the voyage generally occupies from twenty-two to thirty days; from Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, in from fifteen to six-and-twenty days: from Porto Seguro in from eight to fifteen; from Bahia in from twelve to twenty; much depending, however, on the season and the winds.

The inland trade is extensive between Rio de Janeiro and the neighbouring provinces, with San Paulo and Minas, to which there are passable roads for animals over the mountains. The latter sends its cotton, coffee, and tobacco chiefly to Rio, though further from some parts than Bahia, the road being less difficult: it exports also, besides its precious stones, cheese, marmalade, brown sugar, and very coarse cottons for clothing the slaves and poor shepherds of the southern provinces. From Rio Grande do Sul and San Paulo, many thousands of oxen, horses, and mules are annually driven to Rio Janeiro. The inhabitants of the remote provinces of Matto Grosso and Goyaz bring gold in bars and dust, precious stones, and smuggled diamonds (the latter being contraband), to exchange for European manufactures. To the smaller ports of Brazil Rio exports all sorts of European goods, to both the western and eastern coasts of Africa English and Portuguese goods; to Europe sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, otters' skins, horse-hair, &c.; and in speaking of trade, we must not omit the abhorred traffic in human beings, which disgraces Rio de Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AND OF OTHER BRAZILIAN PORTS.

Regulation relative to Brazil-wood.—The exportation of Brazil-wood from the ports of Brazil, has always been an exclusive privilege of the imperial government; but, as abuses have occurred, and some vessels, perhaps through ignorance of the Brazilian laws in relation to the trade, have exported on private account the said article to foreign ports, it is made known, to those whom it may concern, that the laws of Brazil forbid entirely the exportation of the article by private individuals, and impose a fine of thirty milreis (fifteen dollars) a ton on each vessel that may take the wood by contraband, from any part of the empire, to foreign countries. The fine will be enforced even after the departure of the vessel from Brazil, for which purpose the government has taken all necessary measures to arrest the aiders and abettors in the clandestine shipment.

Tonnage Duties of Brazil.—Art. 1. After the 11th of November, 1844, the anchorage dues upon Brazilian and foreign ships in foreign trade will be reduced to 900 reis, and the dues upon the Brazilian coastwise vessels to ninety reis a ton, for what period soever they may remain in port.

Art. 2. Ships arriving in ballast, and sailing with cargo, and arriving with cargo, and sailing in ballast, will pay one-half the dues—entering and clearing in ballast, one-third dues.

Art. 3. Ships entering for provisions, or in Frangia to try the market, whether in ballast or with cargo, will pay one-third.

Art. 4. Ships entering under average, or in distress, will pay nothing, unless they discharge or take cargo; being allowed to discharge the necessary cargo for the payment of the expenses incurred.

Art. 5. Ships that have paid in any port of the empire the anchorage dues of the articles 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, arriving in another port in the same voyage, pay nothing excepting taking cargo, and then have to pay the difference of the dues.

Art. 6. Coastwise vessels, trading between the ports of the empire, will pay one-half the dues when half the crew be composed of Brazilian citizens; and will pay nothing if, besides this circumstance, they be employed in the coast or in the high sea fishery.

Art. 7. Vessels of countries that will charge more dues upon Brazilian tonnage, or port dues higher than dues paid by their own vessels, are subject, in the ports of Brazil, to pay one-third more of the dues established, or to be raised to the same difference imposed by the said countries upon the Brazilian vessels.

LUIS HENRIQUE FERREIRA D'AGUIAR, Consul-General.

To guide Owners and Captains of Vessels bound to the Brazilian Ports.

To despatch a vessel at the office of the consulate of Brazil are necessary:

Three copies of the manifest, one certified at the custom-house.

The invoice of *all* and *every* shipper.

Bills of lading.

Bill of health.

List of crew; and passengers, if any, must take passports.

It is also necessary to give three days' notice at the consulate, of the intended departure of vessels, for any port in Brazil.

Art. 146. The master of any vessel sailing with a cargo for any of the Brazilian ports ought to bring two copies of his manifest, exactly alike, which must contain:

Sec. 1. The name, description, and tonnage of the vessel.

Sec. 2. The master's name, with the date at the end, and his signature.

Sec. 3. The port where he took the cargo, stated in the manifest.

Sec. 4. The port or ports said cargo is bound to.

Sec. 5. The marks, countermarks, number of packages, and their descriptions, such as bales, boxes, chests, pipes, half pipes, barrels, tierces, &c.

Sec. 6. A declaration of the quantity and quality of the merchandise in each package as near as possible, or of several homogeneous packages with the same mark, and of the goods stowed loose.

Sec. 7. The names of the shippers and consignees, or whether they are to order. Every thing must be written in words at length, except the numbers of the packages, and on entire sheets of paper not pieced to one another.

Art. 147. When a vessel has taken cargo at more than one port, she ought to bring a manifest from each one of the ports whereat she may have received shipment.

Art. 148. At the end of the manifests, the master shall state the number of passengers, both cabin and steerage ones, and make all other declarations he may deem necessary.

CUSTOMS' TARIFF OF BRAZIL.

Imperial Decree of the 12th of August, 1844.

Ordering the carrying into effect of the regulation and tariff of the custom houses of the empire.

I am pleased in virtue of the authority conferred on the government, by the 10th article of the law of 24th of November, 1841, that from the 11th day of November of the present year forward, the regulations and tariff issued herewith, signed by Manoel Alves Branco of my council of state, minister and Secretary of State for the Finance Department, and President of the Public National Treasury, shall be observed, and the said minister shall so understand it, and cause it to be executed. Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 12th of August, 1844, twenty-third year of the independence, and of the empire. With the sign manual H. M., the emperor.

(Signed)

MANOEL ALVES BRANCO.

Regulation for carrying into effect the tariff of the custom houses of the empire of Brazil.

ARTICLE I.—From the 11th of November of the present year, the clearance for consumption of merchandise, coming from foreign countries, and which may then, or shall thereafter, be stored in the custom houses, or stores belonging thereto, of the empire, shall be regulated in the following manner.

ARTICLE II.—Snuff or tobacco in powder, cigars, and paper ditto, and tobacco in rolls or leaf, shall pay sixty per cent.

ARTICLE III.—Bags made of hessens, or India sacking, knives in the shape of daggers, cushions for carriages, cut paving stones, stone door posts for coach houses, and for other doors and windows, cut stones for water-courses, "cepas," and for cornices and corners of houses, refined sugar, ditto crystalised, or in any manner composed, tea, ardent spirits, beer, cider, gin, marasquino, or other liqueurs, and wine of whatever quality and produce shall pay fifty per cent.

ARTICLE IV.—Carpets, ordinary hessens or sacking, scales of whatever quality, and ready-made clothes, not specified in the tariff, playing cards, brushes, with ivory handles, Chinese fire-works on cards, or any other artificial fire-works, painted paper, ditto silver or gold, being of fine quality, paper for papering rooms, painted in groups or landscapes, large sized foolscap paper imperial ditto, or any other not specified in the tariff, powder, scented soap, common ditto, mould candles, composition (stearina) ditto, prunes, or any other fruit in glass bottles, or tin cases, either dry, preserved, or in spirits, chocolate made from ordinary cocoa, vinegar, gigs, carriages, or carriage-boxes, frames, wheels, harness for either one or the other, matting for houses, carts for carrying people, sociables, side saddles, porcelain, ink and sand stands, and any other article of crockeryware, not included in the tariff, chandeliers, liqueur or wine glasses, plain of ordinary glass (No. 1), those of either blown or cut glass ordinary, and the German ordinary cut, and such like (No. 2), those of plain glass, blown or cut, with cut or plain bottoms, ordinary (No. 3), champagne, or beer glasses, mugs, glasses (direitos), from ten to one in a quart, glass bottles holding a quart or more, all these articles being of Nos. 1 and 2; black or dark glass bottles holding the same quantity, including those which are used for liqueurs, or Le Roy; tavern glasses far as one "Canada" (seven-tenths of a gallon) flasks of ordinary glass with stoppers of the same up to three pounds or more, or without stoppers of two pounds or more, those with wide mouths with stoppers of the same to hold four pounds or more, or without stoppers for opodeldoc, glasses for lamps, planks of mahogany or any other fine wood, and furniture made of any wood whatsoever, shall pay forty per cent.

ARTICLE V.—All other articles, except the following, imported from foreign countries shall pay thirty per cent.

1st. Steel, tar, zinc in bar or sheet, lead in ditto, ditto pewter in bars or rods, iron in bars, rods, plates, or tongues for foundries, tin, nutgall, tin in sheets, brass in plates, ivory, saltpetre, withes, cod fish, stock fish, or any other, either dry or salt, biscuit, jerked or corned meat, aniseed, wheat, flour, white or coloured kid, calves' skins for shoes, ditto varnished, pig skins, or ox-hides, green or dry, sole leather for shoemakers, or saddlers, copper, and copperas, all of which shall pay twenty-five per cent.

2nd. Wheat in grain, barilla, gold or silver wire, narrow gold or silver lace, wire covered with gold or silver thread (*ferras*), thread, fringe, spangles, gold lace (*patheta*), ribbon made of gold and silver wire (*passamanos*) being of second class gold or silver, ordinary or false, laces of the same kind or woven with sewing silk, linen thread, cotton or silk laces, or *entremozo* of plain cotton, net laces of cotton, silk, or twist (*torcul*), cambric handkerchiefs of cotton or linen, and silk sashes, all of which shall pay twenty per cent.

3rd. Books, maps, geographical globes, mathematical instruments, surgical or chemical ditto, dress pieces, velvets, or damasks worked with silver or fine gold, sewing silk or twist, and hair for hair dressers, shall pay ten per cent.

4th. Gold or silver wire (*canatitho*) thread cord, narrow lace, wire covered with gold or silver thread, thread, fringe, gold lace, spangles, gold lace (*patheta*), lace, tapes, and all other articles of this nature being of fine gold or silver shall pay six per cent.

5th. Coals, gold for gilding, or any silver articles and utensils, shall pay five per cent.

6th. Gold or silver jewellery, or any manufactured gold articles shall pay four per cent.

7th. Loose diamonds and other precious stones, seeds, plants, and new races of useful animals, shall pay two per cent.

ARTICLE VI.—All these duties shall be calculated either by taking the valuation marked in the tariff which is annexed to this regulation, of the article to be cleared, as often as the quantity referred to in the said valuation be contained in the merchandise about to be cleared, or upon the invoice value, sworn to and signed by the principals of the commercial houses who clear the goods, when the same shall not be reformed by the seizures (*impugnacoes*) of the regulation of the 22nd of June, 1836 (which may always take place in such cases), taking the hundredth part of it multiplied by the "quota" of the duties, when the merchandise shall not have any particular fixed valuation in the tariff, but only a note of ad valorem duties.

ARTICLE VII.—The duties hitherto paid for clearances of trans-shipment, or re-exportation,

are reduced to one per cent upon the value of the merchandise, but this reduction depends upon the definitive approbation of the general legislative assembly, and therefore all those persons who require such clearances before the said approval be given, must find good security, if the goods be cleared for the coast of Africa, for the payment of fifteen and a half per cent, besides the one per cent above referred to ; and of two and a half per cent if for any other places out of the empire the said duties to be paid into the public coffers, should this reduction not be approved.

ARTICLE VIII.—These clearances shall be calculated by dividing the valuation of the merchandise to be trans-shipped or re-exported by the number which represents the relation in which it stands as regards the value of the said merchandise, and taking the quotient, wholly or in part as often as the unities or parts thereof may be contained in the duties to be paid, or by arbitration as laid down in the 218th article of the regulation above referred to, when the merchandise shall have no fixed valuation in the tariff. The clearances for trans-shipment or re-exportation to ports within the empire, which are now effected without paying the duties of consumption, are provisionally suspended until a better regulation be made on this subject.

ARTICLE IX.—The additional imposts for business of the office (*expediente*) and warehouse rent, hitherto paid upon merchandise, shall henceforward be included in the duties for consumption, and in order to comply with the law which orders the separate entry of this latter, twenty per cent shall be deducted at the end of each month from the whole amount of the taxes and duties for consumption, and the sum so deducted shall be divided into seven parts, two of which shall be considered as equivalent to the one per cent destined as a six monthly security for the interest on the loan in London, and the other five as equivalent to the two and a half destined for the destroying of paper currency.

ARTICLE X.—All merchandise, whether cleared for consumption, trans-shipment, or re-exportation, shall pay one quarter per cent on its respective value for each month it may remain in the warehouses of the custom-houses of the empire, which shall be calculated in the same manner as laid down in the eighth article for the clearances for trans-shipment and re-exportation, giving, however, fifteen days free to “*Estiva*” merchandise, that is, liquid, soap, &c., and two months to dry goods.

ARTICLE XI.—Notes for clearances must declare the foreign measure or weight reduced to Brazilian, without which they will not be distributed ; foreign measure in length (*de extencao*) must always be reduced to the Brazilian “*vara*,” and the others to the measure or weight by which the valuation is fixed in the tariff upon merchandise to be cleared, and which it ought to pay, or to that measure or weight by which the article is commonly sold in the market, should the duties be marked in the tariff *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE XII.—The officer (*fiscior*), to whom the clearance shall be given, must examine the reduction or weight, increasing or decreasing it as may be necessary ; he shall declare the quantity and inches which the goods have in width in “*varas*,” or any other measure or weight, always *in extenso*. In the clearances of goods for which the duties must be paid per square “*vara*,” the officer (*fiscior*) must reduce them to this measure, and declare the number of square varas they contain, as well as the duty to be paid for each addition.

ARTICLE XIII.—In order to ascertain the number of square varas, the officer (*fiscior*) after having found the exact number of single varas, will multiply this by the number of inches in the width of the article, and divide product by forty. The quotient obtained by this operation will show the exact number of square varas. For example, twenty-five varas of calico, being twenty inches in width,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 \times 20 \\
 \hline
 40)500(12\frac{1}{2} \\
 \underline{480} \\
 20 \\
 \times 120 \\
 \hline
 40=12\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

contains twelve and a half square varas.

In those articles which are not measured by the single vara, such as handkerchiefs and shawls, but upon which the valuation is imposed by the square vara, the officer (*fiscior*) must take the length and width, and multiply one by the other ; and having obtained the number of square inches which each handkerchief or shawl contains, he must multiply it by the product of the length and width and afterwards divide this product by 1,600, the quotient will give the number of square varas upon which the tax is to be calculated. For example, ten dozens of handkerchiefs, thirty inches square :

30
30
900
120
1-600)108,000(67½
96
120
112

16=½

The ten dozens, or 120 handkerchiefs, contain sixty-seven and a half square varas.

ARTICLE XIV.—When in the note for clearance any article shall be included which ought to pay ad valorem duties, the officer (*feitor*) after the quantity shall state how much per cent it ought to pay, and he shall enter in the column of imposts the value of the invoice, in order that the person who makes the calculation may, after deducting the duties, enter the amount in the column of imposts, making the following declaration at the end thereof: "I have examined the merchandise and entered the imposts (and awards for damage when there shall be any) or duties ad valorem according to the tariff. The person who makes the calculation must multiply the number of square varas, or any other measure, or weight by the imposts, enter their amount in the respective column, and sum up, and having also examined the reductions, shall enter the following declaration: "the additions and imposts or duties ad valorem agree, and it must pay for duties of importation and store rent *per extenso*." Underneath the sum of the duties he must enter the amount to be paid for store rent, making the following declaration: "subject to store rent." Another person must then examine the sums and calculations, and declare the sums and calculations agree, and must pay, namely,

Duties for consumption.....	dollars
Store rent.....	"

ARTICLE XV.—When any part of the goods submitted for clearance shall be damaged, two officers (*feitores*) named by the inspector, and in his presence shall proceed to make the examination, and declare the quantity damaged, and decide how much per cent shall be deducted from the impost on account of that damage. The officer (*feitor*) who makes the clearance, referring to this decision, marked with the initials of the inspector, shall declare the quantity damaged, and the deduction decided upon, and he shall enter the imposts in the respective column with the said deduction, for example:—

2400 square varas of coloured calico, impost in the tariff.....	8.400 reis.
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88 ditto damaged, with twenty five per cent deduction; impost awarded...	300 "
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These declarations of award for damage shall be signed by the inspector, without which the "calculistas" shall not proceed with the clearance. Whenever deductions are made on account of damages, the first "calculista" shall declare on the margin of the clearance, the total amount of the said deductions to be taken from the duties, as in the case above referred to;—

Loss by award for damages at eight per cent.....	800 dollars.
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ARTICLE XVI.—In the clearances of merchandise, the following points are to be observed:—

1. The value stated in the invoice shall include workmanship, precious stones and metals, and the whole shall be subject to seizure as well as other merchandise.

2. In the measurement of the goods, a quarter of an inch shall not be taken, but if it exceed that quantity it must be taken as half, and exceeding this latter, it must be considered as one inch.

3. In the notes for clearances, only the merchandise brought in one vessel shall be included; there must be as many notes as there may be vessels having merchandise to clear.

ARTICLE XVII.—The statistical returns, which must be drawn up in the custom-houses, shall declare the quantities cleared in square varas, or other measures, or Brazilian weights, for which purpose the officers (*feitores*) shall also declare in the clearances by invoice, the duties paid and the quantities deducted by award for damages.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Regarding the goods put up at auction for consumption in consequence of the length of time they may have been in the stores of the custom-house, beyond the time given by the regulations; and those sold before that time shall have expired because of their being generally damaged, verified by an examination made by the officers (*feitores*) according to the regulation now in force, the ad valorem duties shall be collected from the price obtained at the sale, if they should be so classed in the tariff; and when they are goods upon which the tariff imposes fixed taxes, thirty per cent shall always be collected upon the prices obtained at auction and not upon the fixed taxes.

ARTICLE XIX.—The stamp-duty established by the law of the 21st of October, 1843, shall be included in the imposts in the tariff.

ARTICLE XX.—The government is authorised to impose upon goods of any foreign nation which may put heavier duties upon Brazilian merchandise than upon that of a like nature of any other country, a differential duty, which may counteract the evil effect of the inequality, or oblige it to abolish that duty; but that differential duty shall cease immediately upon the cessation of the said inequality.

ARTICLE XXI.—A differential duty shall also be collected in the custom-houses of Brazil upon the merchandise of those nations which receive greater duties for consumption upon goods imported to their ports in Brazilian vessels, than upon those imported in their own ships, proceeding with them in the same manner, as with those mentioned in the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE XXII.—The duties or imposts in the present tariff shall not be increased within the financial year; but the government may order the payment in gold or silver, of the twentieth part of those which may be above six and less than fifty per cent. of the prices of the merchandise, or even diminish them as may appear most requisite.

ARTICLE XXIII.—All laws contrary to the present are revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, August, 12, 1844.

(Signed)

MANOEL ALVES BRANCO.

Imports into Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1830-1840	1842-1843	COUNTRIES.	1830-1840	1842-1843
	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
	milreis.	milreis.		milreis.	milreis.
Great Britain.....	15,092,553	13,697,638	Brought forward.	25,436,416	26,108,890
United States.....	1,799,686	4,028,471	Hanse Towns.	1,596,316	1,139,875
France.....	4,314,362	3,985,972	Spain.....	76,543	618,249
Portugal.....	2,652,598	1,912,077	Brazilian Ports . . .	680,115	1,002,205
Uruguay.....	1,577,217	152,640	Other places.....	982,137	2,045,460
Argentine Republic.)		932,092	Total.....	29,460,497	31,265,670
Carried forward. . .	25,436,416	26,108,890			

NOTE.—The *rei* originally answered to the mill of our currency. *Milreis* signifies a thousand *reis*. The silver coin denominated *milreis* is nearly equivalent to a dollar. Gold and silver currency having now disappeared from Brazil, the paper *milreis* issued by the Bank of Brazil fluctuate in value according to the rates of exchange. The present value of the *milreis* is about fifty cents.

Exports from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841-1842	1842-1843	COUNTRIES.	1841-1842	1842-18
	Value.	Value.		Value	Value
	milreis.	milreis.		milreis.	milreis.
Great Britain.....	3,910,194	3,920,629	Brought forward...	18,238,483	17,897,771
United States.....	6,014,960	6,005,131	Austrian Ports.....	1,770,146	2,050,075
France.....	1,430,040	1,118,036	Denmark.....	567,021	544,290
Portugal.....	1,194,174	1,205,100	Sweden.....	797,502	469,097
Uruguay.....	1,011,035	775,242	Genoa.....	411,009	389,063
Argentine Republic....	453,893	704,206	Holland.....	188,055	34,923
Belgium.....	789,527	928,171	Uncertain.....	1,707,530	834,190
Hanse Towns.....	3,104,660	3,360,956	Total.....	23,714,249	22,220,309
Carried forward....	18,238,483	17,897,771			

Products Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

YEARS.	COFFEE.	SUGARS.	HIDES.	RICE.	TAPIOCA
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity
	bags of 160 lbs.	crabs.	number.	bags.	barrels.
1841.....	1,013,915	10,465	152,543	18,788	3082
1842.	1,190,731	17,460	198,082	16,191	3803
1843.	1,189,523	9,433	345,070	12,187	4685

NOTE. Various other articles of commerce should be added to make this table complete.

ARTICLES Exported from Rio de Janeiro, during the Financial Year 1841-1842.

ARTICLES.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Value.
	milreis.		milreis.
Coffee.....	18,632,248	Brought forward....	22,517,473
Sugar.....	878,857	Sole Leather.....	71,473
Gold Dust.....	832,971	Beans.....	6,535
Hides, dry.....	824,283	Honey.....	6,250
salted.....	92,069	Mats.....	6,116
Corn.....	660,316	Cotton.....	5,978
Tobacco.....	360,016	Rusk.....	4,232
Rum.....	220,682	Carad.....	3,970
Rice.....	141,509	Snuff.....	3,485
Woods (precious).....	129,307	Carne Secca.....	3,192
Mandioc Flour.....	85,429	Pea-nuts.....	1,709
Sweetmeats.....	77,197	Potatoes.....	1,626
Tapioca.....	42,220	Arrow Root.....	1,625
Horns.....	26,044	Wool.....	1,306
Birds and Quadrupeds...	23,050	Cheese.....	1,137
Bacon.....	17,111	Soap.....	788
Biscuit.....	16,641	Glue.....	550
Ipecacuanha.....	13,355	Precious Stones.....	459
Corn.....	13,212	Hoofs.....	320
Gum.....	12,910	Powder.....	260
Cigars.....	12,630	Chocolate.....	125
Fire-wood.....	10,373	Tea.....	103
Wooden Shoes.....	9,383	Indigo.....	19
Wax.....	7,728	Sundries.....	48,119
Objects of Natural Hist...	7,483		
Carried forward....	22,517,473	Total.....	* 22,686,850

VESSELS employed in Exporting the above.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.
American.....	113	38,289	Brought forward....	365	116,846
British.....	111	32,353	Brazilian.....	49	9,051
Buenos Ayrean.....	3	311	Neapolitan.....	6	2,322
Austrian.....	14	5,756	Norwegian.....	2	578
Belgian.....	7	2,321	Oldenburg.....	1	247
Bremen.....	12	3,282	Montevidean.....	10	1,441
Chilian.....	1	307	Portuguese.....	37	10,721
Denmark.....	52	16,041	Prussian.....	4	1,272
Dutch.....	2	177	Russian.....	1	526
French.....	20	7,084	Sardinian.....	35	6,480
Hamburgese.....	26	9,285	Spanish.....	17	4,394
Lubeck.....	1	360	Swedish.....	12	15,655
Carried forward....	365	116,846	Total.....	509	169,573

Bags of Coffee, 160 lbs. each, Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.		160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.
Antwerp.....	31,316	78,793	30,224	Brought forward....	468,817	633,577	514,891
Bremen.....	32,716	12,342	26,890	Portugal.....	12,961	43,643	14,014
Cape of Good Hope..	8,108	18,637	12,134	Spain.....	26,514	31,324	21,401
Channel.....	62,779	194,920	80,318	Sweden.....	62,202	111,607	73,501
Denmark.....	47,640	32,021	36,773	Trieste.....	431,222	351,522	548,011
France.....	56,318	27,303	20,797	United States.....	10,128	2,550	9,050
Hamburg.....	197,560	184,586	184,523	Venice.....	1,988	5,008	3,439
Holland.....	4,755	9,111	382	Other countries....			
Mediterranean.....	24,895	76,934	102,850				
Carried forward....	468,817	633,577	514,891	Total.....	1,013,865	1,179,231	1,189,523

CASES of Sugar Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	cases.	cases.	cases.		cases.	cases.	cases.
Cape of Good Hope..	413	418	101	Brought forward....	7,920	11,719	6,409
British Channel.....	1317	1,501	821	Sweden.....	171	619	90
Hanse Towns.....	655	97	101	Trieste.....	1,886	2,402	2,203
Holland.....			303	Valparaiso.....		179	43
Mediterranean.....	1,183	1,669	408	Venice.....	428	319	292
Portugal.....	2,384	2,637	1,497	Other countries....	60	471	
River La Plata.....	1,968	4,994	3,117				
Carried forward....	7,920	11,719	6,409	Total.....	10,465	15,639	9,433

HIDES Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	number.
Antwerp.....	900	5,075	17,220	Brought forward..	67,157	107,844	203,198
British Channel....	3,652	25,290	25,381	Portugal.....	64,750	55,511	92,046
Denmark.....	1,101	4,054	6,149	Spain.....	5,224	..	7,515
France.....	29,426	23,985	24,109	Sweden.....	4,543	14,761	8,800
Hanse Towns.....	9,707	11,817	24,034	Trieste.....	10,066	16,684	17,514
Holland.....	..	..	800	United States.....	199	3,282	15,925
Mediterranean.....	22,311	37,623	97,502	Other countries....	..	..	69
Carried forward..	67,857	107,844	203,198	Total.....	152,588	198,082	345,070

Commerce between Brazil and the United States.—The commerce between Brazil and the United States consists chiefly in the exchange of useful productions, the consumption of which is constantly on the increase. This circumstance gives reason to expect that the commerce between the two countries will continue to expand in the future as it has done heretofore, in proportion to their mutual increase of population.

It will be seen from the following tables, that the importations from Brazil to the United States have increased in twenty-one years from the value of 605,126 dollars to 948,814 dollars per annum. During the same period the exports from the United States to Brazil have increased from 1,381,760 dollars to 2,601,502 dollars.

The principal articles of importation from Brazil to the United States, are coffee, sugar, and hides. The principal exports to Brazil are flour and cotton manufactures. Numerous other articles are constantly exchanged between the two countries for their mutual convenience and benefit, but not in great quantities.

Brazil has already become one of the greatest coffee growing countries of the world. It supplies the United States with more than half of their annual importations of that article. Nearly all the commerce between the two nations is done by vessels belonging to the United States. The aggregate tonnage employed in 1811-42 in conveying exports to Brazil, was 38,778. That employed in making importations, was 37,058.

COMMERCIAL Arrivals and Departures, Coastwise and Foreign, during the Year 1845, compared with those in the Four preceding Years.

YEARS.	COASTWISE.				FOREIGN PORTS.			
	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Total 1815....	2373	168,872	2382	172,136	878	204,266	881	274,955
.. 1841....	2138	169,316	2134	170,356	753	170,869	799	240,805
.. 1843....	2259	152,611	2282	156,951	851	192,503	849	255,883
.. 1842....	2029	146,837	2015	153,081	808	183,006	775	241,769
.. 1811....	1815	123,091	1929	139,501	915	206,100	867	270,651
Average.....	2183	152,146	2208	158,465	811	191,411	834	256,831

COMPARATIVE Export of Produce during the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the Increase or Diminution in 1845, upon the Average of Five Years.

YEARS.	CLEARED OUT-WARDS.		Coffee.	Sugar.	Hides.	Horns.	Tanned half Hides.	Rice.	Rum.	Rose-wood.	Ipecacuanha.	Tobacco.	Ta-pioca.
	Vessels.	Tons.											
	No.	No.	bags.	cases.	No.	No.	No.	bags.	pipes.	dozen.	lbs.	rolls, &c.	brls.
1845.....	584	174,320	1,208,062	14,539	215,085	308,646	18,399	27,274	4725	2182	27,681	15,003	7454
1844.....	571	167,018	1,260,431	11,513	369,183	541,436	15,506	11,076	3804	938	4,365	21,676	6123
1843.....	590	171,207	1,189,523	9,433	345,070	515,051	22,335	12,187	3206	1701	..	18,161	4685
1842.....	569	169,575	1,179,731	15,460	198,082	382,283	39,928	16,191	3451	12304	19,113	31,270	3898
1841.....	520	148,893	1,013,015	10,465	152,548	310,853	22,100	18,788	2176	12024	17,607	28,078	3088
Average.....	567	166,203	1,170,332	12,282	266,114	411,648	23,654	17,883	3172	1451	13,753	22,837	5049
Increase in 1845.....	17	8,117	37,730	2,257	..	..	..	9,391	1253	731	13,928	..	2405
Decrease in 1845.....	..	..	..	..	40,425	103,032	5,256	..	..	..	..	7,834	..

COMPARATIVE Importation into the Port of Rio Janeiro, from Foreign Countries, of principal Articles in 1843, 1844, and 1845, and the respective Quantities received from each Country in 1845.

ARTICLES.	1843	1844	1845	Great Britain.	Belgium and Holland.	France	Hanse Towns.	Portugal	River Plate.	Russia.	Sardinia and Sicily.	Spain.	Sweden.	United States.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ale and porter.....casks	31,691	19,148	24,214	21,093	26	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	2,175	6,320
Brandy and spirit.....do.	485	500	453	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	33	..	..	100
Butter.....cwt.	24,420	25,502	19,373	15,783	..	3,773	..	..	..	27	..	178	..	1,203
Candles —														
— composition and sperm														
— tallow.....do.	5,680	3,168	7,874	820	3	156	362	4,340	126	..	44	..	..	..
Cheese.....do.	7,048	7,337	5,371	31	..	..	1,483	80	3,121	1,660	72	..	..	..
Cheese.....do.	3,775	4,508	3,245	1,138	411	254	1,483	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
Coals.....do.	18,414	12,776	17,577	5,185	456	29	1,029	..	..	10	..	..	..	75
Coffin.....do.	21,332	27,609	31,572	27,853	..	2,451	..	17	..	..	..	25	..	..
Copper.....do.	225	372	402	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cordage —														
— colt.....do.	5,318	2,553	4,228	3,660	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
— manilla.....do.	570	1,776	1,048	39	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	990
— patent.....do.	6,355	5,124	825	741	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
— Russian.....do.	..	..	5,513	450	..	..	1,656	160	..	3,104	..	..	..	164
Deals.....do.	5,831	7,083	14,116	..	14	..	1,227	273	..	813	..	..	..	72
Flour.....do.	24,940	173,905	184,322	226	1,880	2,469	150	..	13	..	3	1,000	..	163,791
Gun.....do.	35	184	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— dozen.....do.	11,711	14,740	5,314	..	1,736	..	3,582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— dozen.....do.	3,547	23,142	6,717	715	..	..	6,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— dozen.....do.	195	1,960	2,087	..	1,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hams.....do.	914	504	331	5	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
— loose.....do.	12,003	7,443	3,357	51	..	550	3,724	285	..	..	..	..	..	1,033
Hardware, &c.....do.	6,212	7,976	5,811	3,610	579	213	500	..	14	..	2	..	..	39
Hats.....do.	800	763	450	29	..	536	5	..	..	..	12	14	..	48
Iron.....do.	1,868	654	2,452	2,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,993	..
— bars and rods.....do.	15,323	60,415	34,667	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— hoop.....do.	62	62	175	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— sheet.....do.	3,630	452	21	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,629	..	60
Lead.....do.	13,144	3,073	9,766	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	..	..
— sheet.....do.	343	359	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather —														
— carried.....do.	1,033	1,565	1,301	146	14	362	97	217	..	..	..	3	..	..
— wrought.....do.	1,465	1,441	1,315	331	10	618	114	100	11	..	32	74	..	..
Lined oil.....do.	451	560	413	..	44	9	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..
Manufactures —														
— cotton.....do.	23,603	25,773	31,160	20,000	189	1,527	402	11	123	..	31	2	..	8,831
— linen.....do.	1,672	1,488	2,263	1,092	4	81	52	97	..	..	1	..	..	33
— linen and cotton.....do.	119	123	183	111	..	26	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— silk.....do.	1,269	1,367	1,312	297	31	..	121	4	52	..	60	53	..	104
— silk and cotton.....do.	137	158	180	13	9	106	41	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
— silk and worsted.....do.	72	113	169	5	5	120	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— woolen.....do.	3,911	4,269	3,888	3,161	75	488	55	2	66	..	..	7	..	4
— woolen and cotton.....do.	273	438	616	354	85	157	165	..	373	..	..	..	..	10
— Mess beef and pork.....do.	1,513	2,071	1,612	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720

Comparative Importation—(continued.)

A R T I C L E S.	1843	1844	1845	Great Britain.	Belgium and Holland.	France.	Hanse Towns.	Portugal.	River Plate.	Russia.	Sardinia and Sicily.	Spain.	Sweden.	United States.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nails.....	7,237	7,330	5,141	2,426	1,940	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	3	444
Olive oil.....	2,779	766	1,333	5,063	78	7	..	722	..	..	298	339	..	..
Paints and colours.....	6,534	9,178	5,963	5,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper.....	12,066	5,270	5,386	195	384	905	276	7	..	..	2,087	458	5	..
Pepper.....	1,631	700	1,233	1,133	..	..	468	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Pinen.....	1,779	2,406	2,406	609	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raisins.....	34,200	7,910	18,664	2,315	..	..	..	2,739	..	141	..	13,016	213	960
Rarep-duck.....	3,007	5,721	5,721	2,102	..	..	1,142	..	..	1200	..	..	..	..
Rosin.....	12,926	6,022	6,022	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sauledoth.....	10,437	6,011	4,779	4,779	..	..	1,325	..	..	21,17	86	..	..	..
Salt.....	513,035	504,990	243,506	5,906	..	4,500	..	373,927	6,700	..	31,630	352,362	..	5,885
Saltpetre.....	2,030	7,804	7,804	5,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692
Shot.....	5,313	4,431	4,431	1,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Soap.....	54,203	30,069	9,748	7,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'uel.....	1,070	5,021	5,021	529	..	100	329	..	2	..	..	1,708	..	..
Tar.....	1,862	1,862	2,420	500	26	148	222	50	..	..	158	1,615	..	206
Tea (chests & boxes).....	3,205	3,761	4,817	728	..	..	1,272	..	10	38	155	..	1,502	..
Tin plates.....	6,475	2,062	2,467	2,467	..	..	2	116	..	..	..	..	251	..
Tobacco.....	710	1,964	304	62	3	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,563
Turpentine.....	479	75	112	..	..	..	..	120	2	..	1	..	..	..
Venurelli.....	14,190	8,480	10,964	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
Vinegar.....	1,866	573	1,156	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	18,046	..	..	112
Wheat.....	5,310	514	314	314	..	20	29	1,905	..	..	..	..	..	50
White lead.....	1,441	1,404	1,426	367	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Window glass.....	4,416	..	5,372	..	5,362	65	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
Wine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	10,187	10,187	10,187	3	10,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mediterranean, &c.....	15,876	10,033	9,756	20	..	1,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bordeaux.....	3,776	2,194	3,692	..	..	3,692	..	..	..	..	1,190	7,000	..	..

NOTE.—There were imported from Austria 600 boxes of candles, 102 dozen deals, 12,271 barrels of flour, 3 bales of manufactured cotton, 136 pipes of olive oil, 254 packages of paper, 25 bags of pepper, 61 boxes of soap, and 219 boxes of steel.

DEMONSTRATIVE Table of the Value of the Export of Produce to Foreign Countries from the exporting Provinces of Brazil during the Year 1842—1843.

Exporting Province.	Whence to.	Value of Produce.	TOTAL.	Exporting Province.	Whence to.	Value of Produce.	TOTAL.
	country.	rials. mar.	rials. mar.		country.	rials. mar.	rials. mar.
Rio de Janeiro.	Austrian dominions.....	2,450,055 130	22,220,300 419 2,066 742	Brought forward.....	Spain.....	98,228 121	29,253,115 970
	Belgium.....	928,471 760			Portugal.....	611,213 894	
	Hanseatic cities.....	3,300,956 580			Holland.....	170,362 898	
	Denmark.....	144,310 430			Ports of Pacific..	29,116 125	
	United States.....	5,967,275 200			Sweden.....	237,142 17	
	France.....	1,118,036 080			Sardinia.....	391,295 785	
	Great Britain.....	3,927,400 540					
	Spain.....	5,505 100			Hanseatic Towns.....	21,868 870	6,134,489 852
	Italy.....	777,956 780			United States....	23,704 352	
	Ionian Islands.....	13,663 430			Great Britain....	684,958 328	
	Portugal.....	1,205,100 226			Portugal.....	34,780 872	
	Holland.....	34,923 700		Parahiba.....			
	Ports of Pacific..	62,053 570			Hanseatic Towns.....	27 200	765,312 422
	Argentine States.....	701,200 780			United States....	4,032 0	
	Russia.....	30,640 310			Great Britain....	185,905 628	
	Sweden.....	469,097 060			Portugal.....	10,024 771	
	Turkey.....	227,329 930			Country not declared.....	22,872 0	
	For consumption of vessels.....	37,168 910					
	Fisheries.....	608 140					222,925 599
	Uruguay State.....	655,242 370					
Espírito Santo...	Uruguay State.....	22,220,300 419 2,066 742	Maranhão.....	Hanseatic Towns.....	2,942 475	1,789,316 140
	Austrian dominions.....	893,876 925			United States....	37,750 689	
	Hanseatic Towns.....	899,816 633			France.....	11,987 912	
	China.....	17,957 239			Spain.....	121,215 331	
	British Channel.....	433,115 103			Portugal.....	338,517 779	
	Denmark.....	103,373 730			Holland.....	11,752 718	
	United States....	2,588 0			Great Britain....	1,202,109 245	
	Argentine States.....	24,041 340		St. Catharines.....	United States....	51,281 662	87,840 952
	Uruguay.....	53,862 57			Argentine States.....	9,202 890	
	France.....	112,516 157			Uruguay.....	27,356 400	
Bahia....	Great Britain....	2,101,025 922					
	Spain.....	2,076 299			Belgium.....	11,111 600	820,218 385
	Italy.....	300,177 595			Hanseatic Towns.....	12,840 180	
	Portugal.....	567,623 251			United States....	279,045 623	
	Holland.....	11,825 775			France.....	148,182 234	
	Ports of Pacific..	5,223 190			Great Britain....	112,918 90	
	Russia.....	36,928 390			Spain.....	9,209 600	
	Sweden.....	419,238 342			Portugal.....	210,567 998	
Atagoas..	Austrian dominions.....	60,378 485	6,215,735 939	St. Paulo.....	United States....	290 115	377,959 147
	British Channel.....	72,399 571			Argentine States.....	293,281 108	
	Great Britain....	16,890 412			Uruguay.....	31,551 850	
	Sweden.....	53,013 142			France.....	169 120	
					Great Britain....	1,776 730	
					Portugal.....	2,231 712	
					Ports of Pacific..	48,655 452	
Pernambuco...	Hanseatic Towns.....	27,655 757	618,322 530	* Rio Grande do Sul.....	Austrian dominions.....	69,505 510	1,214,180 318
	Great Britain....	571,112 723			Hanseatic Towns.....	110,135 100	
	Portugal.....	19,554 48			United States....	234,680 795	
					Uruguay.....	20,145 595	
					France.....	12,320 260	
					Great Britain....	306,100 056	
					Portugal.....	49,231 715	
					Holland.....	5,637 322	
					Denmark.....	69,505 510	
					Countries not declared.....	228,336 195	
Carried forward.....	Austrian dominions.....	983,161 613	29,253,115 970	Total.....			40,669,658 412
	Hanseatic Towns.....	287,018 366					
	United States....	203,060 288					
	Argentine States.....	157,176 103					
	France.....	719,699 300					
	Great Britain....	2,260,985 282					

* The exports from Rio Grande were necessarily small, owing to the civil war in that province, and the greater part of the country in possession of the rebels; but in 1845 Rio Grande exported upwards of 1,000,000 of hides.

N.B. In the above official exposition, no mention is made of the value of the Exports to the *Coast of Africa*, but the amount is very considerable.

The value of the Gold Dust and Diamonds yearly exported by contraband, amounts, upon an average, to—Gold Dust, 1,000,000 rials, (or, 100,000*l.*); Diamonds, 5,000,000 rials, (or, 500,000*l.*).

Rio de Janeiro, August, 1846.

DEMONSTRATIVE Table of the Value of Foreign Merchandise Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Custom-houses of Brazil, during the Years 1842 and 1843.

W HENCE FRO M.	Rio de Janeiro.	Bahia.	Pernambuco.	Maranham.	Pará.	Rio Grande do Sul.	St. Paulo.	Ceará.	St. Catharine's.	Parahiba.	Alagoas.	Sergipe.	Esprito Santo.	GRAND TOTAL.
	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.	rials, mrs.
Great Britain.....	13,798,438 505	3,005,497 000	3,571,027 532	1,382,423 968	71,090 300	382,456 527	920 171	299,717 605	10,446 400	.....	6,942 542	.....	.....	24,927,379 737
France.....	3,083,972 776	875,340 550	821,082 351	155,163 132	159,182 867	49,848 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,084,420 482
Portugal.....	1,012,577 482	182,714 517	711,050 470	440,501 271	253,477 577	81,011 799	47,917 413	17,097 160	.....	2192 021	6,810 306	1364 580	.....	4,077,151 131
Spain.....	618,340 339	31,479 011	88,842 780	102,611 696	12,331 491	2,148 517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820,937 465
Hanseatic Towns.....	1,430,875 57	416,242 341	604,848 180	48,938 379	53,362 550	181,086 811	30,048 185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,635,462 449
United States.....	4,028,471 238	210,715 000	753,116 930	184,131 824	311,216 246	310,678 477	26,150 356	31,102 767	69,321 778	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,053,690 969
Italy.....	187,621 077	135,240 975	111,519 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783,384 931
Austrian dominions.....	10,479 472	11,725 006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,302 435
Holland.....	22,071 167	19,279 251	9,530 530	14,360 073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,277 354
Ports of the Baltic.....	186,284 100	40,410 134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,654 241
States of River Plate.....	248,473 07	10,792 077	223,400 833	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,413 926	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,402,599 425
Sweden & Norway.....	610 153 173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,250 500
Belgium.....	436,428 840	.....	.....	.....	2,633 076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642,788 249
Ports of the Pacific.....	7,504 300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436,428 849
Russia.....	17,017 740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,504 300
East Indies.....	203,573 775	11 81 582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 211 479	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,017 740
Fisheries.....	155,742 400	37,500 118	.....	5,000 189	5,532 103	45,107 906	8,557 296	2,938 500	1,032 009	3160 126	.....	.....	850 963	295,079 658
Ports of the Empire.....	5,233 219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,233 219
Products of sel- dures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	30,452,962 741	8,148 747	13,804,330 871	2,223,032 835	908,479 318	1,207,254 271	217 514 056	209,016 122	133,048 502	5332 711	13,652 648	1364 580	850 963	30,402,139 381
Goods not class- ified —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surplus of ships' provisions.....	57,015 392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,015 392
Surplus of ships' provisions, free.....	.....	.....	21 939 000	8888 766	.....	5,916 254	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,443 481	.....	.....	52,978 634
Gold and silver coin.....	.....	6,187 253	22 462 806	.....	.....	96,413 240	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,580 000	.....	.....	190,873 342
Total.....	30,510,075 016	8,169,034 747	13,826,121 671	2,233,821 601	908,479 318	1,207 254 271	217 514 056	209,016 122	133,048 502	5332 711	13,652 648	1364 580	850 963	30,539,006 579

* Rio Grande do Sul was in rebellion during the years 1837—1843, but since the middle of the year 1841, foreign trade has increased so rapidly in that province, that during the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1843, the amount of foreign imports entered for consumption at the Rio Grande custom-house alone (and exclusive of that of Porto Alegre, was 6,444,000 riials, — Rio de Janeiro, August, 1843.

OFFICIAL Account of the External and Internal Funded Debt of Brazil.

Year ending 30th of June.	EXTERNAL.			Nominal Capital in Sterling.	INTERNAL.			Brazilian Cur- rency.
	Brazilian loans in London 5 per cent..				Inscribed 1, 5, and 6 per cent			rials.
1837	Do.	do.	do..	5,705,400	Do.	do.	do.....	18,629,200
1838	Do.	do.	do..	5,655,000	Do.	do.	do.....	22,503,667
1839	Do.	do.	do..	5,605,000	Do.	do.	do.....	23,300,600
1840	Do.	do.	do...	5,555,000	Do.	do.	do.....	28,973,600
1841	Do.	do.	do...	5,516,000	Do.	do.	do.....	26,575,200
1842	Do.	do.	do...	5,866,600	Do.	do.	do.....	34,409,100
1843	Do.	do.	do	16,600	Do.	do.	do.....	40,821,200
1844	Do.	do.	do	5,580,400	Do.	do.	do.....	43,285,400
1845	Do.	do.	do.	6,909,200	Do.	do.	do.....	48,221,600
1846	Do.	do.	do.	6,980,200	Do.	do.	do.....	45,521,600
				6,390,200	Do.	do.	do.....	48,035,200

Paper money in circulation in the empire for which government is responsible..... 48,030,853 riials.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 15th of August, 1846

COMPARATIVE Table of the Revenue of Brazil from the Year 1817 to 1848, as compared with the Revenue actually received in the Three Financial Years undermentioned.

GENERAL REVENUE.	ACTUALLY RECEIVED IN			Calculated for 1817 and 1848.
	1811—12	1812—13	1843—44	
	rials.	rials.	rials.	rials.
Imports.....	10,049,110	8,644,928	10,459,319	13,254,000
Maritime despatch, anchorage dues, &c	561,279	567,611	745,719	620,000
Internal imposts.....	2,811,525	2,852,282	3,021,125	3,060,000
Special imposts levied in Rio Janeiro.	1,816,116	1,857,020	2,112,935	2,440,550
Extraordinary internal imposts.....	546,019	610,896	726,070	820,000
	446,024	849,027	859,312	400,000
	16,293,261	15,451,794	18,219,110	20,639,550
Imposts as guarantee for six months' dividend on external debt.....	556,316	492,260	536,368	927,429
Imposts for the amortisation of the paper currency of the country.....	2,037,206	2,725,974	2,145,433	3,233,021
	18,886,876	18,760,028	20,901,311	21,800,000

* These special amounts, proceeds of a certain per centage laid on the import and export trade of the country for the purposes above-mentioned, have not been applied for some years to the purposes they are destined. No amortisation of the paper currency has taken place since 1839.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 15th of August, 1846.

OFFICIAL Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Empire of Brazil in the Financial Years undermentioned, showing the Division of her Expenses amongst the different Departments of State, and the yearly calculated Deficits in the Revenue, &c.

Financial Years.	Receipts calculated.		Expenditure calculated.		Calculated Deficit.		Surplus.		Department of Empire.	
	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.
1836—37....	13,021,719	0	13,501,571	571	479,855	571	....	....	1,625,159	360
1837—38....	12,267,267	0	13,150,371	851	885,109	853	....	....	1,336,778	0
1838—39....	13,663,289	0	13,622,697	0	....	....	40,591	677	1,327,072	0
1839—40....	11,146,220	0	15,230,175	92	1,033,646	92	....	....	1,567,338	0
1840—41....	11,000,000	0	17,639,433	432	3,639,693	432	....	....	1,829,083	0
1841—42....	11,352,000	0	20,561,609	931	9,212,609	934	....	....	2,219,854	120
1842—43....	15,200,000	0	20,921,813	0	5,721,813	0	....	....	2,594,719	800
1843—44....	16,500,000	0	23,120,869	783	6,620,866	0	....	....	3,182,964	0
1844—45....	16,836,000	0	26,320,520	111	9,484,520	441	....	....	2,860,263	0
1845—46....	26,000,000	0	26,662,231	576	662,231	576	....	....	2,810,517	0
1846—47....	28,000,000	0	27,330,229	785	3,330,229	785	....	....	2,339,556	0
1847—48....	21,800,000	0	27,279,897	911	2,479,897	911	....	....	3,005,734	0
Total.....					10,550,683	598		10,591 677		

Financial Years.	Department of Justice.		Department of War.		Department of Finance.		Department of Marine.		Department of Foreign Affairs.	
	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.	rials.	mar.
1836—37....	672,633	220	2,695,204	734	3,755,685	50	915,318	360	1,534,314	800
1837—38....	762,239	788	3,156,067	583	5,639,304	264	1,565,803	118	127,618	800
1838—39....	869,946	367	3,114,223	580	5,857,985	50	2,141,030	396	163,436	920
1839—40....	859,737	051	5,506,615	410	6,360,125	816	2,661,023	182	164,734	890
1840—41....	1,046,221	221	5,013,935	629	6,596,344	21	2,703,183	753	67,416	0
1841—42....	1,065,524	163	6,107,015	62	7,769,654	456	2,679,291	833	248,567	300
1842—43....	1,132,114	588	5,306,181	372	9,823,585	171	2,597,917	66	470,125	0
1843—44....	1,598,348	431	5,891,469	830	9,180,119	571	2,732,500	114	535,061	800
1844—45....	1,474,796	175	8,702,928	411	9,729,286	778	3,098,536	77	15,170	0
1845—46....	1,639,104	679	9,098,488	30	9,367,911	452	3,037,212	415	679,498	0
1846—47....	1,642,427	928	6,171,756	200	12,219,351	718	3,181,667	909	369,090	0
1847—48....	1,600,955	731	6,170,707	583	12,116,732	297	3,131,398	303	591,170	0

SPECIFICATION of the Value of each Article of Merchandise Imported from Foreign Countries into Brazil, and Entered for Consumption at the several Custom Houses of the Empire during the financial Year of 1842—43, and according to the Classification existing at the Imperial Treasury.

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	C O U N T R I E S F R O M W H E N C E I M P O R T E D									
	Great Britain.	France.	Portugal.	Spain.	Hanseatic Towns.	United States.	Italy.	Austrian Dominions.		
Cotton manufactures.....	11,408,750	418	90,771	3,041	180,375	2,218,375	10,444	765		
Woolen do.....	3,257,402	452	12,558	1,828	96,035	4,141	248	259		
Linen do.....	1,312,611	288	12,558	1,828	96,035	4,141	248	259		
Silk do.....	184,065	209	73,230	154	102,701	23,064	10,821	0		
Mixed species, do.....	99,026	654	4,815	512	112,117	5,409	10,954	16		
Velvets and velveteens.....	388	321	110	269	16,769	6,266	1,694	3		
Brandy, liquors, and spirits.....	23,179	220	7,538	622	70,170	21,277	7,919	194		
Ale and porter.....	385,265	614	3,961	636	70,170	21,277	28,413	596		
Wines.....	30,624	786	1,160	654	3,361	175	138,975	532		
Vinegar.....	600	118	1,092,049	354	5,246	4,050	591	135		
Butter.....	620,287	274	17,040	617	21,029	1,409	501	581		
Cheese.....	63,315	946	5,719	29	63,247	8105	1,374	359		
Tar, pitch, and resin.....	16,861	748	570	242	16,349	32,476	23	179		
Livest cattle.....	18,101	70	15,015	680	5,712	796	30	0		
Wax.....	117,594	661	6,304	556	31,606	746	20	0		
Arms.....	27,577	839	47	860	6,211	685	3776	454		
Onions and garlic.....	1,637	240	67,296	401	473	440	3,776	454		
Olive oil.....	119	131	314,248	946	13	181	3,776	454		
Oil fisheries.....	82,151	719	37,470	362	13	181	3,776	454		
— linseed.....	40,475	470	379	733	3,978	66	104	97		
— of other qualities.....	1,865	815	91,642	140	4,388	470	855	504		
Codfish and others, dry and salted.....	646,396	384	15,586	695	849	405	69	145		
Trays of iron and of China paper.....	7,747	610	53	640	773	900	9	180		
Bacon.....	36	93	309	420	....	....	16,331	825		
Barilla.....	19,433	465	16	380	....	....	324	277		
Potatoes.....	24,809	612	7,864	78	1,667	146	1,435	491		
False jewellery.....	....	....	....	....	1,376	860	....	....
Bonnets and caps, ready made.....	487	200	17	416	....	....	....	....
Hats, different qualities.....	51,707	575	12,503	334	20	0	13,726	814		
Boots and shoes.....	124,570	907	10,339	992	10,504	782	2,186	509		
Limestone.....	....	....	1,112	471	1,654	417	3,105	500		
Salt beef and pork, hung and dried.....	24,965	110	196,212	718	....	....	1	80		
Jerk beef and dried tongues.....	....	....	....	....	1,120	476	50,092	897		
Carriage, gigs, &c.....	24,780	560	1,207	500	....	....	1,420	522		
Playing cards.....	....	....	....	....	2,412	20	157	300		
Coal.....	708,724	673	....	....	2,453	0	....	....
Wax, and do, manufactured.....	1,292	673	....	....	6,880	677	....	....
Umbrellas, silk and cotton.....	38,964	400	110,248	34	131,654	478	485	160		
Cigars and tobacco in leaf.....	54,373	510	2,116	880	5,116	880	2,892	750		
Horns, ox.....	....	....	....	....	19,612	12	608	665		
Lead, pig, sheet, &c.....	110,766	144	375	539	11,457	122	84	0		
Copper sheathing, &c., &c.....	269,533	391	6,627	567	1,364	542	27	216		
					29	614	71	816		

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	C O U N T R I E S F R O M W H E N C E I M P O R T E D .										Total Value declared for Consumption.
	Holland.	Ports of Baltic.	States of River Plate.	Belgium.	Ports of Pacific.	Ports of Empire.	East Indies and China.				
	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	
Cotton Manufactures.....	731 430	210 0	30,511 204	63,163 13	6,759 105	17,273 300	2,721 600	15,492,872 284			
Woolen do.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Linon do.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Silk do.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Mixed species do.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Velvets and velveteens.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Brandy, liquors, and spirits.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Ale and porter.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Wines.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Vinegar.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Butter.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Cheese.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Tar, pitch, and resin.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Liv. Cattle.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Arms.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Wax, and oil cloths & carpets.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Unions and garlic.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Oil, fisheries.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
— of other qualities.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Codfish and others, dry and salted.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Frays of iron, and of China paper.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Bacon.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Barilla.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Potatoes.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
False jewellery.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Bonnets and caps, ready made.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Hats, different qualities.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Boots and shoes.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Limestone.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Salt beef and pork, hung and dried.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Jerk beef and dried tongues.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Carriages, figs, &c.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Playing cards.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Wax, and do. manufactured.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Umbrellas, silk and cotton.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Cigars and tobacco in leaf.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Horns, ox.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Lead, pig, sheet, &c.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Copper sheathing, &c.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Pickles, &c.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Cork.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					
Hides, dried.....	3,410 0	846 200	10,283 618	27,306 607	4,505 43	3,758,089 414					

continued.

COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.

NAME & CLASSIFICATION
OF MERCHANDISE.

	Great Britain.		France.		Portugal.		Spain.		Hanseatic Towns.		United States.		Italy.		Austrian Dominions.	
	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.
Pickles.....	31,354	664	24,902	982	16,819	856	3,412	318	1,350	342	893	612	1,612	825		
Corks.....	23	62	5,852	240	7,476	346	1,309	360	4	0	5	40	239	880		
Hides, dried.....	534	470	....	....	1,271	424	....	....	....	....	9,166	....	2,730	149		
Leather, varnished and pre- pared.....	89,464	704	252,553	678	92,403	794	1,267	50	62,328	325	....	....	2,534	154		
Sweetmeats and confectionary.....	3,476	475	1,088	610	11,942	107	107	400	1,378	319	637	....	2,392	770		
Drugs and other medicines and medical spirits.....	130,378	941	70,669	766	117,064	43	3,551	677	74,477	467	72,780	329	89,096	770	133	770
Spices.....	1,902	140	7,715	295	954	30	....	....	163	800	....	....	2,392	791		
Sulphur.....	13,755	861	3,725	350	4,888	253	3,459	20	895	362	10,037	283	4	396		
Pewter, zinc, and brass, rough and manufactured.....	68,375	245	5,640	100	6,580	340	392	437	7,567	934	....	....	166	320		
Mats of different qualities.....	2,405	830	35	0	8,243	157	....	....	299	650	....	....	359	500		
Brass.....	611	100	360	0	1,340	365	....	....	20,361	756	2,980	200	306	600		
Tens.....	33,874	858	....	....	2,414	560	....	....	936	60	273,616	542	45,460	411	190,292	617
Flour of wheat, &c.....	117,551	271	63,160	761	20,247	74	22,014	788	20,247	74	2,410,194	751	1,021	125	117,271	415
Beans, peas, &c.....	732	500	613	40	9,030	765	117	500	116	580	829	100	3,050	302		
Hay.....	101	988	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,703	492	520	960		
Ironmongery.....	564,383	58	70,672	373	270,090	932	....	....	100,171	143	....	....	1,469	212		
Iron, steel, bars, &c.....	626,250	954	7,113	316	63,946	580	17,52	100	17,685	305	3,224	221	13,808	563	197	770
Flowers, artificial.....	620	14	13,124	560	89	760	....	....	180	0	....	....	4,290	967		
Fireworks.....	109	600	....	....	720	200	....	....	....	....	120	0	3,618	727		
Tin plates.....	21,456	960	70	500	1,334	140	....	....	1,904	0	816	0	10,083	430		
Fruit, prepared and dried.....	16,490	665	8,400	150	32,063	562	106,441	944	562	430	10,083	430	13,808	563		
Ice.....	474	396	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	367	950		
Grease or fat.....	39,591	094	340	749	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	182	0		
Blacking.....	44,129	774	21,909	253	7,444	249	....	....	39,462	545	828	645	....	....
Mathematical instruments.....	2,922	274	2,648	405	157	0	....	....	1,140	130	57	500	....	....
Boats, cutters, oars, &c.....	1,934	340	1,042	345	....	31	....	....	848	100	2,674	501	....	....	366	240
Books, cane bottoms.....	8,710	611	43,117	950	43,299	460	26	250	1,824	040	26,815	870	....	....
Books, printed.....	910	700	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,081	660	1,423	747	226	22		
Blank.....	373,807	953	119,015	407	34,643	373	40,924	540	8,438	636	1,010	285	1,744	140	999	745
Crockery and glass.....	10,254	769	4,464	650	340	269	....	....	1,354	700	....	....	....	....
Lamps and chandeliers.....	57,680	51	2,089	187	5,323	772	238	705	78,697	972	30,200	127	2,500	487		
Cordage.....	10,395	0	16,780	520	2,018	460	....	....	1,747	200	4,620	990	....	....
Machinery, steam.....	64,742	842	1,271	130	5,409	970	....	....	16,136	744	110,344	290	161	700		
Timber.....	13,290	810	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ivory and timber manufac- tured.....	592	187	171	900	300	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marble, slate, &c.....	277	300	3,299	690	11,473	731	15	0	410	0	21	0	16,026	485	16	0
Paste, macaroni, &c.....	117	600	1,530	340	2	100	....	....	61	425	....	....	23,671	49		
Furniture.....	7,466	200	37,615	779	30,147	290	266	800	46,084	16	31,143	859	727	450	686	600
Coin, gold and silver.....	30,713	410	12,904	240	14,007	277	364	962	1,922	0	68,017	364	5,540	800	214	813
Objects of natural history.....	100	0	....	....	....	....	30	0	....	....	10	500	....	....	40	0
Sundries not classified.....	22,478	996	15,247	469	17,560	561	384	0	9,002	418	2,686	942	2,674	265	778	74
Sundries for counting-house use.....	15,891	366	9,436	542	....	....	....	....	10,083	773	....	....	....	....
— in use by milliners for lady's dresses.....	205	800	15,415	545	....	....	....	....	26	250	....	....	190	23		

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	C O U N T R I E S F R O M W H E N C E I M P O R T E D										Total Value declared for Consumption.
	Holland	Ports of Baltic.	States of River Plate.	Belgium.	Ports of Pacific.	Ports of Empire.	East Indies and China.				
	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.		
Leather, varnished and pre- pared.....	....	322 875	20,578 414	10,073 750	105 0	172 529	....	....	549,366 978
Sweetmeats and confectionary	....	....	49 350	1,333 836	4 32	29 660	....	....	22,163 10
Drugs and other medicines and medical spirits.....	1,815 373	83 104	2 133 184	3,308 405	....	501 31	102 400	....	560,469 356
Sulphur.....	83 200	....	....	105 0	....	302 195	29 200	....	6,158 86
Spices.....	1,615 320	213 726	822 622	24,544 544	....	37 550	....	....	43,313 261
Pewter, zinc, and brass, rough and manufactured.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	112,916 551
Mats, of different qualities..	628 80	....	....	708 200	....	....	80 0	....	72,139 757
Brass.....	7 560	....	....	....	....	48 200	....	....	3,029 731
Teas.....	87 398	101 930	10,704 818	12 500	....	17,676 326	....	....	310,940 780
Flour of wheat, &c.....	18 900	488 930	7 430	11 247	....	....	....	....	2,899,520 971
Beans, peas, &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	2 0	4,800 0	....	26,245 352
Hay.....	5,841 666	274 926	458 807	111,202 595	216 855	3,749 904	105 0	....	3,193 330	
Ironmongery.....	4,676 240	45,024 71	2,814 900	14,923 201	....	11,715 731	....	....	1,434,216 776
Iron, steel in bars, &c.....	....	....	....	52 500	....	....	....	....	814,246 297
Flowers, artificial.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,081 100
Fireworks.....	....	....	567 120	....	366 975	626 457	36 0	....	981 800
Tin plates.....	1 572	82 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	75,685 575
Fruit, prepared and dried...	....	....	733 624	....	2,560 343	....	10 0	....	180,093 069
Ice.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,735 137
Grease or fat.....	....	....	....	1,640 0	....	592 500	....	....	15,213 694
Blacking.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,737 944
Musical instruments.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116,974 956
Mathematical and surgical in- struments.....	....	....	8 400	605 0	19,023 712	....	....	....	7,122 129
Boats, cutters, oars, &c...	....	....	7,086 260	33 600	....	....	....	....	96,639 367
Rattan's, cane bottoms.....	51 50	....	138 0	2,824 340	....	519 40	1,690 210	....	47,715 674
Books, printed.....	....	....	....	31 500	....	....	....	....	104,023 721
— blank.....	....	....	....	27,185 328	....	4,503 4	....	....	2,904 700
Crockery and glass.....	517 200	4,453 860	64 108	27,185 328	....	31 0	106 300	....	800,985 199
Lamps and chandeliers.....	....	....	....	1,538 0	....	....	....	....	18,382 619
Cordage.....	624 750	372 501	566 685	68 0	....	....	....	....	188,182 531
Machinery, steam.....	....	....	....	76 0	....	30 0	....	....	10,395 0
— different sorts.....	....	....	6,133 294	105 0	10 0	684 289	....	....	90,044 992
Timber.....	1,981 451	141,327 438	....	....	....	....	....	....	300,071 256
Ivory and timber manufac- tured.....	....	....	356 900	....	....	....	....	....	1,411 877
Marble, slate, &c.....	70 200	1,640 612	....	2,116 601	....	....	....	....	35,353 749
Paste, macaroni, &c.....	1,456 768	667 390	33 810	....	....	91 500	....	....	36,483 684
Furniture.....	....	1,275 570	240 450	7,775 670	....	75,199 105	474	....	175,357 856
Coin, gold and silver.....	....	....	672,266 311	....	263,872 007	....	....	....	144,632 929
Objects of natural history.....	....	30 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	210 500
Sundries, not classified.....	71 360	1,171 896	907 29	....	....	2,760 686	....	....	75,033 606
— for counting-house use...	....	....	86 100	322 875	....	....	....	....	38,825 656
— in use by milliners for lady's dresses.....	....	....	....	115 900	....	....	....	....	15,953 908

l(continued.)

(continued.)

COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.									
	Great Britain.	France.	Portugal.	Spain.	Marseatic Towns.	United States.	Italy.	Austrian Dominions.		
	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.		
Sundries in use by gold and sil- ver smiths and watchmakers for coopers use.....	269 775	3,749 354	.....	.....	.....	197 400	.....	.....
Plated ware.....	3,303 900	331 100	4,196 170	.....	114 650	11,750 0	196 720	.....	
Gold and silver wares and jewellery.....	11,441 977	1,183 520	.....	.....	294 0	.....	.....	.....
Straw matting.....	15,726 911	69,392 705	28,481 672	126 0	303 0	.....	.....	.....
Sundries in use by under- takers, embroiderers, and silk throwers.....	.....	.....	1,551 850	.....	534 500	.....	.....	.....
Sundries for haberdashers.....	4,777 480	23,098 350	26,324 284	.....	18,509 752	1,825 500	19	240		
— for batons.....	.....	42,007 540	1,259 900	.....	39,743 035	6 400	.....	.....
Paper for writing and print- ing, and pasteboard.....	27,337 758	126,939 825	8,730 486	6,019 895	22,493 5	1,193 200	181 269 20	12,723 270		
Paper for music copying.....	18 320	224 320	40 320	.....	6 772	.....	265 776	.....	
Paper hangings.....	20 400	81,762 263	10 500	.....	530 460	.....	226 800	.....	
Multi-stones.....	843 600	.....	996 850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone-cutters' work.....	1,856 784	5,733 250	5,914 765	.....	284 0	.....	.....	.....
Gold for gilding.....	.....	139 950	450 750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins.....	243 650	10,792 0	21 0	.....	29,431 885	261 750	.....	.....
Perfumeries.....	5,592 753	40,833 150	6,867 470	739 437	15,221 85	170 645	2,707 180	17 640		
Paintings in oil.....	206 370	508 800	688 375	668 494	4 200	.....	.....	.....
Gunpowder.....	155,846 23	64 685	45 225	93 2	1,140 0	12,631 242	26 432	6 750		
Pictures in frames.....	692 240	16,357 452	472 400	.....	4,779 450	.....	.....	.....
Hardware in general.....	99,793 385	508,781 601	35,800 427	2,259 70	269,632 446	29,656 466	5,700 573	4,911 6		
Snuffs.....	424 200	.....	108,161 158	.....	2,082 360	.....	.....	.....
Clocks.....	290 400	6,570 750	.....	.....	118 0	.....	.....	.....
Clothes, ready made.....	15,461 205	31,918 456	4,094 670	7 570	1,605 575	300 0	830 850	.....	
Soap.....	331,371 943	3,998 632	3 461 682	.....	2,599 910	1,519 258	2,335 902	2,544 524		
Salt.....	5,792 493	14,253 178	258,010 482	92,424 362	3,344 707	28,423 191	53,223 161	5,719 404		
Salt-petre.....	52,278 681	.....	13 584	.....	12 905	1,277 760	.....	.....
Leeches.....	.....	11,888 600	5,177 370	5,679 500	300 0	15,055 642	.....	.....
Tallow and tallow candles.....	1,742 560	1,742 560	.....	.....	19,030 50	1,575 0	4,393 0	.....	
Saddlery.....	1,060 30	390 417	82,084 57	734 113	867 730	1,598 340	3,252 375	4,777 500		
Seeds, roots, and plants.....	17,059 235	44,805 292	1,400 535	.....	180 0	.....	.....	.....
Sole leather.....	682 285	2,811 407	1,552 42	.....	49 970	293 452	35 500	18 950		
Tortoise-shell, and ditto manu- factured.....	44 110	58 800	150 0	.....	31 500	.....	.....	.....
Bricks.....	2,061 140	4,088 280	.....	.....	.....	1,468 411	.....	.....
Link for writing and printing.....	12,573 288	1,234 592	609 452	460 440	3,137 438	151 260	25 200	.....	
Paint, sundry qualities.....	84,026 755	5,310 571	404 632	.....	42 0	15 0	.....	.....
Lead.....	39 756	42 657	10,776 255	1 400	1,801 899	4,967 43	2,600 171	516 201		
Wheat, and other qualities of grain.....	2,067 692	2,798 517	6,465 485	3,111 560	11,732 78	1,350 957	19,808 814	3,384 105		
Spermaceti candles.....	6,121 611	18,509 810	5,130 436	9 600	2,203 850	120,206 202	993 650	2,750 236		

(continued.)

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	C O U N T R I E S F R O M W H E N C E I M P O R T E D.								Total Value declared for Consumption.
	Holland.	Ports of Baltic.	States of River Plate.	Belgium	Ports of Pacific.	Ports of Empire.	East Indies and China.	rials m.	
Sundries in use by gold and sil- vermiths, and watchmakers — for coopers' use.....	12 000	....	2,961 560	211 650	....	258 200	....	4,544 729	
Plated ware.....	....	....	....	4 0	90 720	2,334 770	....	25,408 625	
Gold and silver wares and jewellery.....	•	....	....	23 960 0	21 0	....	....	12,967 427	
Straw matting.....	....	....	142 379	....	....	912 700	....	139,096 367	
Sundries in use by under- takers, embroiderers, and silk-throwers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	114 0	2,231 350	
— for batters.....	....	....	721 364	1,643 624	....	617 925	....	88,335 833	
Paper for writing and print- ing, and pasteboard.....	....	....	10 80	11,211 515	....	....	....	1,192 812	
Paper for music copying.....	1,221 126	....	32,816 0	8,015 677	....	47 847	....	5,142 355	
Paper hangings.....	....	....	862 450	755 034	....	....	....	429,177 88	
Mill-stones.....	....	55 022	....	....	....	....	....	84,226 007	
Stone-cutters' work.....	....	1,965 600	....	....	....	40 0	....	15,869 398	
Gold for gilding.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	890 730	
Stine.....	509 250	10 500	1,747 146	5,450 576	2 100	2,354 280	....	56,930 931	
Perfumeries.....	....	....	438 960	4,194 72	....	114 240	....	90,946 383	
Paintings in oil.....	5 600	....	....	....	....	4,347 774	....	2,190 493	
Gunpowder.....	....	....	6,07 061	174 500	....	....	....	174,446 777	
Pictures and frames.....	1,410 250	....	....	3,323 510	....	8,596 620	179 0	22,656 777	
Hardware in general.....	....	....	....	63 0	....	56 452	....	1,037,251 635	
Snuff.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	171,134 810	
Clocks.....	....	....	577 300	660 594	....	193 240	....	11,767 325	
Clothes, ready made.....	....	....	346 996	501 0	....	5 840	....	37,929 343	
Soap.....	3,170 0	72 324	32,520 945	....	....	12,901 479	....	378,704 89	
Salt.....	....	1,892 383	....	....	45,707 681	....	....	441,478 607	
Saltpetre.....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	113,445 387	
Tallow and tallow candles.....	7 800	....	97,674 507	....	....	234 860	....	49,819 890	
Saddlery.....	....	....	9 170	472 0	6 021 605	402 330	....	200,330 213	
Seeds, roots, and plants.....	....	....	82 250	12 0	....	....	....	64,465 964	
Sole leather.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,327 856	
Tanned skin, and ditto manu- factured.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	323 400	
Bricks.....	81 50	27 300	357 143	....	....	....	....	5,546 691	
Lat, for writing and printing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,954 203	
Paint, sundry qualities.....	32 487	....	141 417	1,763 790	....	144 354	....	13,916 321	
Lard.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	101,677 321	
Wheat, and other qualities of grain.....	7 225	227 205	42 565	2 100	7,207 200	1 250	....	10,358 649	
Spermaceti candles.....	....	....	25,477 725	2,250 626	....	3 840	....	58,239 67	
								184,396 592	
								50,402,139 381	
								236,867 198	
								7,635,006 579	

Total entered for consumption in the financial year 1842-43.....
Compare Table No. 10, in Mr. Hudson's Description. No. 10, of the 11th of September, 1846.

ARMY AND NAVY.

THE military staff is considered on an extensive and large scale. There is also supported a large corps of military police or gendarmerie, and a national guard. The national guard is organised by law; and all males from eighteen to forty-five years of age are enrolled in it. They are equipped at their own cost, the nation furnishing arms and ammunition. The national guard performs sentinel duty daily at the palace and public offices.

Captain Wilkes says, "The navy is not effective; they want seamen, and are not likely to have any. A naval academy is established for the education of cadets or midshipmen. Here they enter at twelve years of age, receiving some of the first rudiments of education, and remain four years. After passing an examination, they are sent to sea, serve there four years, and if found qualified are then promoted to second lieutenants.

"The military academy they enter later, remain seven years, passing through various courses of study, and if found competent, they are made lieutenants. From what I understood, the system of education is very imperfect."

STANDING ARMY.—The standing army of Brazil consisted, in 1844, of 24,244 officers and soldiers, viz.:—

	number.
Troops of the line.....	17,095
Volunteers and recruits.....	1,769
National guards in service.....	5,380

THE troops of the line in 1844, were distributed in the provinces as follows:—

COUNTRIES.	Men	COUNTRIES.	Men.
	number.		number.
Rio de Janeiro.....	2,459	Brought forward.....	12,875
Bahia.....	620	Pernambuco.....	741
Sergipe.....	118	Parahiba.....	124
Alagoas.....	81	Rio Grande do Norte.....	86
Matto Grosso.....	879	Ceara.....	381
Goyaz.....	234	Piauhy.....	402
Rio Grande do Sul.....	7,738	Maranham.....	843
Santa Catharina.....	171	Para.....	1,128
San Paulo.....	601	Minas Geraes.....	625
Carried forward.....	12,875	Total.....	17,095

BRAZILIAN Naval Force, 1844.

VESSELS.	Vessels in Commission.		Vessels in Ordinary.	Vessels condemned.
	Vessels.	Men.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Ships of the line.....	1	163	31	2
Frigates.....	5	804	102	1
Corvettes.....	4	273	44	
Brigs.....	7	376	76	
Brigs and schooners.....	4	177	26	
Parachos.....	9	277	32	1
Schooners.....	10	249	11	
Yachts.....	1	23	1	
Cutter.....	13	112	12	
Gunboats.....	6	214	12	2
Steamers.....	7	128		
Transports.....				
Total.....	67	2830	350	7

Naval Officers, 1844.—Admiral, 1; Vice-admirals, 2; Commanders of the Squadrons, 4; Commanders of Divisions, 8; Post-captains, 16; Captains, 30; Commanders, 60; First-lieutenants, 160; Second-lieutenants, 240; students in the Naval Academy, 67.

The Judiciary.—The department of Civil Justice is administered by the following officers:—1. Justices of the Peace, elected by the people; 2. Municipal Judges, appointed by the crown; 3. Judges of Orphans, ditto; 4. Judges of Common Law, ditto; 5. Judges of the Supreme Court, ditto.

DESCRIPTION of Specimens of Timber, the Growth of this Province and the Province of Pernambuco and Alagoas.

NAME OF TIMBER.	MAXIMUM.		To what Purpose applicable.	Quantity.	Gravity.	Peculiar Quality.
	Long.	Cube.				
No.	feet.	feet.				
1. Sicuipera-assou....	80	3	beams of ships	unlimited	heavier than water	{ tough fibre, entre laced.
2. " -merim....			{ bends, knees, ribs &c., of ships	do.	do.	{ strong tough fibre, do. everlasting.
3. Amarello-venatico....			{ planking and chosen pieces for	do.	less than water	{ strong, easily worked, and like mahogany.
4. " Flor d'alga dao....					do.	{ canary colour, easily worked.
5. " -Buzuntao....	70	2	ornamental fittings	do.	heavier	{ hard.
6. Camasari....	100	14	ships' masts	do.	less	{ very elastic, and does not splinter
7. " Branco....	"	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
8. " Vermelho....	"	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
9. Gararoba Vermelho....	60	1	beams, &c.	do.	do.	hard and durable.
10. " Amarello....	"	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
11. Pao d'Oleo....	80	14	{ planking ships, & ornamental work	abundant	do.	{ ornamental, and full of oil, from which is extracted the oil of copaiba.
12. Barabu....	60	14	ornamental work	do.	heavier	{ when first cut brown, shortly after mulberry colour; even grained, and splits easily.
13. Coração de Negro....	60	14	{ blocks, sheaves, bridges, &c.	do.	do.	{ when first cut is deep brown, turns black by contact with the atmosphere.
14. Sapoe airana, Vermelha....	80	1	{ beams of houses and ships	do.	do.	{ very heavy and durable; splits very easily into long laths for roofs of houses.
15. " Amarella....	"	1	do.	do.	do.	{ hard and durable.
16. Imbiriba Branca....	14		beams, &c.	do.	do.	do.
17. " Preta....	14		do.	do.	do.	do.
18. Pao Ferro....	1		to turners' work	do.	do.	{ very heavy, compact, and of a brown colour.
19. Angelim....	2		do. and beams.	do.	do.	{ hard, light yellow, everlasting.
19A. " Margoso....	"	"	do	do.	do.	do.
20. Larenginha....	"	"	{ do. and cabinet-maker's	do.	do.	{ smooth grain, light yellow.
21. Pitia Marfim....	30	4	do.	do.	do.	{ close smooth grain, light yellow
22. " Arroba....	"	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
23. " Branca....	"	"	do.	do.	do.	{ hard, and takes good polish.
24. Angica....	15	1	ornamental	do.	do.	{ good work.
25. Hollandine....	30	1	beams of houses	do.	lighter	do.
26. Despoté....	30	1	beams, &c.	do.	heavier	do.
27. Otocica....	30	14	ornamental	do.	lighter	do.
28. Carnauba....	35	1	{ beams of houses &c.	do.	heavier	do.
29. Larangeira....	16	1	{ ornamental work and tools	do.	lighter	hard.
30. Pao Carga....	50	3	planking	do.	do.	{ something like birch.
31. Icarunda....	10	1	ornamental	not abundant	heavier	{ hard.
32. Loiero....	50	3	flooring and ceiling	abundant	lighter	{ soft; insects will not enter.
33. Cedar....	50	3	{ ceiling and interior work	do.	do.	{ soft; free from insects.
34. Genepapo....	50	2	turning and carving	do.	do.	light, tough wood.
35. Macaque Bravo....	50	2	{ beams, machinery, &c.	do.	heavier	hard and durable.
36. Ingapore....	50	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
37. Boranhei....	50	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
38. Pao Cabello....	50	"	do.	do.	do.	do.
39. Pao Iangado....	30	1	catamarans	do.	lighter	a sort of corkwood.
40. Mullo Vermelho....	50	3	{ beams, machinery, &c.	do.	heavier	durable.
41. Cudern....	40	14	ornamental	do.	do.	{ hard.
42. Pachino....	50	3	beams, &c.	do.	do.	{ durable.
43. Massaranduba....	80	4	do.	do.	do.	{ very good.
44. Golandi....	80	4	do.	do.	do.	do.
45. Iatoba....	50	3	ornamental	do.	do.	do.
46. Leiteira....	50	3	beams, &c.	do.	do.	do.
47. Mandu....	50	3	do.	do.	do.	do.
48. Carapato....	50	3	do.	do.	do.	do.
49. Marcia Preta....	50	1	do.	do.	do.	do.
50. Dorada....	50	2	do.	do.	do.	do.

MISCELLANEOUS CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH CUBA, SPANISH AND AMERICAN REPUBLICS, AND BRAZIL.

THE progress of the trade of England with Cuba, Mexico, and the states of South America, though comparatively limited by the condition of those countries, is still of great importance.

The exports from England were

	1822. £	1825 £
To Mexico	90,000	1,400,000
To Columbia	27,000	650,000
To Buenos Ayres	230,000	1,600,000
	<hr/>	
	347,000	
	3,303,000	
	<hr/>	
	3,650,000	3,650,000
Increase	£3,303,000	

According to the official accounts of the British custom-house the value of the exports of England to the new republics in 1824 amounted to the several values as follows, viz.:

	£
To the Brazil	3,425,324
To Spanish America	2,377,100
To the same destination, passing by the West Indies	4,197,576
	<hr/>
Total exports of Great Britain to the new republics of America	10,000,000
According to the tables published by the French government, in the month of May, 1829, France exported to the new republics, goods to the value of	640,000
The United States	3,330,000
Spain, Germany, and other parts of Europe	4,480,000
China and the East Indies	1,150,000
Total	19,600,000

These reports are exclusive of the important exports of British manufactures from the British West Indies to the Spanish American Republics.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared in Trade with Mexico, from the Year 1820 to the latest Account.

YEARS.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.				Total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Mexico.
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	
1820.		328				166			£
1821.	2	480	..	..	1	1,131	..	..	1,076
1822.	4	1,216	..	..	6	1,974	..	..	89,360
1823.	5	1,402	..	..	11	2,484	..	409	267,418
1824.	5	919	..	..	16	8,157	1	306	391,997
1825.	10	1,705	..	..	47	4,620	..	..	1,042,678
1826.	9	1,283	..	..	20	5,238	..	..	471,285
1827.	15	2,015	..	..	20	3,890	1	266	692,500
1828.	30	6,312	..	..	20	5,369	..	..	307,029
1829.	18	3,386	..	..	21	8,369	..	..	303,762
1830.	35	6,236	..	..	51	8,574	2	483	978,441
1831.	32	4,971	5	668		5,056	4	639	728,858
1832.	31	6,006	1	78		3,740	2	326	199,821
1833.	32	5,814	2	326		5,591	2	326	421,387
1834.		6,893	2	490		5,002	2	490	459,610
1835.	38	7,098	1	245		6,399	1	277	402,820
1836.	31	5,343		425		3,880			254,822
1837.	41	7,501				6,126			520,200
1838.		7,003			26	5,056	..	..	439,776
1839.	31	7,374	1	95	29	4,846	3	376	660,170
1840.	51	10,025	..	..	26	4,392	1	151	465,330
1841.	65	1,868	..	..	31	5,836	3	488	434,901
1842.									
1843.									
1844.									
1845.									
1846.									

AN Account of the Number of Ships, distinguishing British and Foreign, with their Tonnage, that have entered and cleared for Cuba from the United Kingdom during the past Five Years, ending the 5th of January, 1846.—(This Account for the Year 1846, includes, with Cuba, all the other Foreign West Indies.)

YEARS, ending 5th January.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1841.	131	30,777	32	6,597	103	23,137	52	17,807
1842.	145	33,377	14	2,509	142	37,295	41	10,677
1843.	143	47,247	31	7,661	162	13,590	61	17,186
1844.	147	40,611	53	12,206	130	36,050	75	24,748
1845.	122	31,712	41	10,243	109	31,299	62	15,396
1846.	206	59,294	76	16,865	179	51,756	109	27,995

AN Account of the Number of Ships, distinguishing British and Foreign, with their Tonnage, that have entered and cleared for the Brazils from the United Kingdom during the past Five Years, ending the 5th of January, 1846.

YEARS, ending 5th January.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1841.	120	29,212	11	2014	207	49,545	42	10,947
1842.	153	37,507	14	2913	185	46,078	30	7,509
1843.	124	30,875	10	3467	209	53,128	80	20,529
1844.	158	38,020	8	2099	207	50,034	50	12,983
1845.	200	45,649	14	2589	255	60,521	47	12,574
1846.	248	56,119	11	3888	231	56,135	94	24,026

AN Account of the Number of Ships, distinguishing British and Foreign, with their Tonnage, that have entered and cleared for Mexico, and the other Ports of South America, from the United Kingdom, during the past five Years, ending the 5th of January, 1846.

YEARS, ending 5th January.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1841.....	227	49,291	20	5,996	185	41,072	10	1,992
1842.....	375	82,520	11	2,972	195	42,636	11	2,276
1843.....	340	77,187	48	11,561	211	47,601	21	5,469
1844.....	361	81,751	16	1,566	259	55,261	15	3,193
1845.....	357	97,165	7	1,516	296	70,617	13	2,310
1846.....	320	83,962	13	3,318	336	101,521	15	2,933

BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared value.
		£			£
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery.....	1840	3,711	Linen manufactures, including linen yarn.....	1840	102,945
	1841	3,713		1841	106,897
	1842	4,675		1842	105,097
	1843	6,581		1843	201,580
	1844	3,919		1844	194,179
	1845	9,753		1845	313,663
Brass and copper manufactures.....	1840	17,301	Machinery and mill work....	1840	12,851
	1841	14,881		1841	11,868
	1842	8,750		1842	12,134
	1843	14,616		1843	3,813
	1844	15,155		1844	9,471
	1845	20,919		1845	6,156
Coals, cinders, and culm.....	1840	3,711	Silk manufactures.....	1840	6,501
	1841	6,261		1841	6,630
	1842	16,079		1842	5,173
	1843	7,095		1843	15,919
	1844	6,677		1844	10,230
	1845	10,260		1845	9,531
Cotton manufactures, including cotton yarn.....	1840	191,669	Tin and pewter wares, tin unwrought, and tin plates....	1840	4,210
	1841	272,809		1841	3,580
	1842	101,556		1842	2,609
	1843	181,136		1843	5,612
	1844	221,079		1844	4,907
	1845	602,028		1845	6,184
Earthenware of all sorts.....	1840	19,162	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1840	46,155
	1841	16,531		1841	31,195
	1842	8,939		1842	30,550
	1843	18,115		1843	40,896
	1844	11,721		1844	51,406
	1845	20,518		1845	67,356
Glass.....	1840	8,750	Other articles.....	1840	22,295
	1841	6,213		1841	23,710
	1842	3,242		1842	18,221
	1843	4,056		1843	35,343
	1844	7,677		1844	21,582
	1845	7,932		1845	7,800
Hardwares and cutlery.....	1840	27,369	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1840	514,782
	1841	36,766		1841	592,546
	1842	15,040		1842	366,258
	1843	33,619		1843	624,871
	1844	46,017		1844	654,214
	1845	68,993		1845	124,515
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	51,423			
	1841	45,489			
	1842	30,291			
	1843	50,540			
	1844	45,134			
	1845	53,984			

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from Cuba, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
		tons.	tons.			tons.	tons.
Cedar wood....	1810	1,382	1,141	Mahogany	1810	781	780
	1811	199	674		1811	392	358
	1812	459	326		1812	184	340
	1813	1,474	1,251		1813	1,223	1,151
	1814	1,392	1,196		1814	3,282	3,145
	1815				1815	7,214	
Cochineal, granilla and dust..		lbs.	lbs.	Molasses.....		cwts.	cwts.
	1810	21,180	11,516		1810		
	1811	11,408	7,530		1811	32,083	1,735
	1812	90,697	39,185		1812	3,123	2,759
	1813	1,867	29,579		1813	207	1
	1814		2,959		1814	1,631	3
	1815	893			1815	59	627,538
Coffee.....				Rum.....		Gallons (incl. overproof)	Gallons (incl. overproof)
	1810	1,965,928	705		1810	271	1
	1811	725,223	317		1811	46,017	
	1812	2,019,626	260,503		1812	35,380	2
	1813	1,051,247	118,826		1813	70,100	4
	1814	555,460	371,552		1814	188,078	12
	1815	187,855	112,943,190		1815	51,215	2,469,135
Copper ore, ...		(tons.)	tons.	Sugar unrefined		cwts.	cwts.
	1810	26,280			1810	301,064	414
	1811	32,591			1811	131,532	150
	1812	32,270	10,640		1812	297,602	16
	1813	31,683	31,355		1813	118,761	4
	1814	31,760	31,073		1814	299,276	29
	1815		115		1815	3,32,402	4,836,604
Fustic				Sugar refined...			
	1810	1,153	1,028		1810		
	1811	1,610	1,123		1811	3,754	
	1812	861	691		1812	1	1
	1813	1,095	917		1813		
	1814	316	313		1814		
	1815	162			1815		
Honey, ...		cwts.	cwts.	Tobacco unmanufactured ...		lbs.	lbs.
	1810	1,232	879		1810	259,702	176,357
	1811	6,871	964		1811	491,110	213,256
	1812	8,968	404		1812	235,514	189,680
	1813	1,179	183		1813	194,954	179,431
	1814	2,829	806		1814	217,263	230,194
	1815				1815	453,061	25,917,100
Indigo,		lbs.	lbs.	Tobacco manufactured, or cigars			
	1810				1810	153,038	166,733
	1811	3,628	861		1811	260,021	170,404
	1812	16,298	9,317		1812	311,818	167,749
	1813	62,675	43,574		1813	252,789	173,318
	1814		1,738		1814	268,822	171,827
	1815				1815	268,946	215,059
Logwood,		tons.	tons.	Wool cotton ..			
	1810	179	210		1810	1,711	1,711
	1811	193	311		1811		
	1812	50	232		1812	23,690	23,000
	1813	268	282		1813	146,658	140,533
	1814	61	32		1814	218	
	1815	133			1815		

BRAZIL.—British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Brazil.

A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Declared Value.	A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Alkali, mineral, viz., soda and barilla	1810	1,315	Apparel, shoes, and haberdashery.....	1810	15,021
	1811	1,344		1811	16,129
	1812	3,213		1812	14,630
	1813	2,103		1813	29,282
	1814	3,358		1814	30,120
	1815			1815	18,261
Apothecary wares.....	1810	2,568	Arms and ammunition.....	1810	16,006
	1811	3,295		1811	12,57
	1812	1,639		1812	15,148
	1813	4,332		1813	18,155
	1814	5,938		1814	26,178
	1815			1815	28,189

A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Declared Value.	A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Bacon and hams.....	1840	920	Yarn.	1840	328
	1841	221		1841	1,052
	1842	545		1842	
	1843	754		1843	205
	1844	282		1844	1,667
	1845	148		1845	148
Beef and pork.....	1840	176	Earthenware of all sorts.	1840	40,025
	1841	11		1841	38,185
	1842	146		1842	38,970
	1843	444		1843	40,461
	1844	6		1844	47,752
	1845	1,584		1845	41,082
Beer and ale.....	1840	12,535	Glass.	1840	18,057
	1841	12,381		1841	19,106
	1842	16,804		1842	21,445
	1843	20,541		1843	27,337
	1844	12,713		1844	10,783
	1845	26,922		1845	18,295
Blacking.	1840	2,701	Hardware and cutlery.....	1840	58,921
	1841	3,192		1841	48,071
	1842	4,836		1842	50,756
	1843	2,391		1843	80,070
	1844	1,659		1844	79,088
	1845			1845	76,998
Books, printed.	1840	829	Hats of all sorts.....	1840	9,781
	1841	616		1841	5,238
	1842	488		1842	3,953
	1843	421		1843	1,517
	1844	526		1844	4,207
	1845	577		1845	2,018
Brass and copper manufactures.....	1840	10,914	Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	59,320
	1841	31,503		1841	59,200
	1842	33,085		1842	53,013
	1843	36,815		1843	54,996
	1844	41,261		1844	61,196
	1845	33,308		1845	68,182
Butter.....	1840	72,227	Lead and shot.....	1840	7,945
	1841	66,144		1841	8,771
	1842	63,166		1842	10,510
	1843	61,291		1843	9,021
	1844	53,544		1844	10,240
	1845	69,257		1845	5,090
Cabinet and upholstery wares	1840	1,966	Leather, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	16,482
	1841	1,337		1841	12,041
	1842	801		1842	15,028
	1843	921		1843	23,309
	1844	2,710		1844	17,519
	1845			1845	10,177
Carriages.	1840	1,078	Leather, saddlery, and harness.....	1840	3,953
	1841	5,489		1841	4,073
	1842	2,767		1842	1,870
	1843	1,748		1843	2,061
	1844	2,290		1844	2,592
	1845			1845	1,793
Coals, cinders, and culm.....	1840	9,718	Linen manufactures.....	1840	235,378
	1841	6,134		1841	243,007
	1842	17,552		1842	152,484
	1843	9,396		1843	154,823
	1844	9,597		1844	170,202
	1845	17,732		1845	213,004
Cordage.....	1840	1,307	Machinery and mill-work...	1840	17,897
	1841	159		1841	17,698
	1842	4,293		1842	24,941
	1843	8,335		1843	17,342
	1844	1,022		1844	19,931
	1845	2,793		1845	16,685
Cotton manufactures.....	1840	1,521,709	Musical instruments.	1840	5,500
	1841	1,471,228		1841	6,107
	1842	819,530		1842	5,320
	1843	1,006,669		1843	5,697
	1844	1,359,991		1844	5,902
	1845	1,429,361		1845	

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Oil, linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed.....	1840	2,166	Tin, unwrought..	1840	1,287
	1841	3,583		1841	1,051
	1842	4,922		1842	2,053
	1843	6,006		1843	478
	1844	7,159		1844	1,420
	1845			1845	980
Painters' colours.....	1840	7,196	Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates.....	1840	3,481
	1841	6,398		1841	5,064
	1842	7,099		1842	5,782
	1843	9,129		1843	11,108
	1844	7,888		1844	4,882
	1845	9,254		1845	5,950
Plate, plated wares, jewelry, and watches.....	1840	1,528	Umbrellas and parasols.....	1840	8,085
	1841	3,952		1841	6,518
	1842	2,356		1842	4,245
	1843	4,004		1843	4,925
	1844	3,093		1844	7,383
	1845	4,769		1845	
Saltpetre, refined in the United Kingdom.....	1840	2,137	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1840	307,930
	1841	4,284		1841	329,984
	1842	4,086		1842	258,308
	1843	5,121		1843	278,171
	1844	6,857		1844	294,940
	1845			1845	309,626
Silk manufactures.	1840	25,515		1840	15,393
	1841	29,217		1841	12,721
	1842	21,996		1842	14,039
	1843	30,403		1843	15,720
	1844	28,666		1844	18,322
	1845	14,022		1845	60,444
Soap and candles..	1840	67,001	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1840	2,625,853
	1841	51,016		1841	2,550,554
	1842	45,384		1842	1,156,865
	1843	57,812		1843	2,440,133
	1844	43,650		1844	2,313,538
	1845	10,908		1845	2,213,306
Stationery	1840	6,338			
	1841	4,314			
	1842	6,796			
	1843	6,616			
	1844	3,011			
	1845	3,260			

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from Brazil, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
		cwts.	cwts.			cwts.	cwts.
Annotto.....	1840	277	68	Hides, untanned	1840	21,190	12,569
	1841	772	178		1841	13,815	7,480
	1842	834	530		1842	44,927	21,520
	1843	400	484		1843	58,191	48,633
	1844	243	138		1844	125,732	122,652
	1845				1845	187,340	
Balsam, capivi..	1840	572	546	Horns, horn-tips, and pieces of horns	1840	805	575
	1841	008	456		1841	889	1,026
	1842	464	443		1842	1,589	1,654
	1843	811	722		1843	3,022	2,384
	1844	1,066	736		1844	5,277	5,664
	1845				1845		
Cocoa	1840	lbs. 67,382	lbs. 2	India-rubber, or caoutchouc....	1840	4,459	4,776
	1841	296,794	96		1841	4,926	4,615
	1842	185,756	248		1842	1,986	2,781
	1843	1,033,368	424		1843	2,735	2,178
	1844	580,501	48,544		1844	3,772	2,928
	1845	1,343,196	2,579,437		1845		
Coffee.....	1840	8,608,616	22,625	Isinglass	1840	286	358
	1841	2,191,853	1,226		1841	269	301
	1842	5,833,345	47,015		1842	304	252
	1843	4,923,114	307,243		1843	323	325
	1844	3,499,660	670,308		1844	523	482
	1845	5,449,754	34,293,190		1845		

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Cotton manufactures, including cotton yarn.....	1840	2,218,870	Musical instruments.....	1840	6,650
	1841	1,108,716		1841	8,938
	1842	1,661,620		1842	9,540
	1843	1,476,347		1843	16,492
	1844	1,355,675		1844	10,346
	1845	1,702,918		1845	
Earthenware of all sorts.....	1840	32,606	Painters' colours.....	1840	6,965
	1841	41,729		1841	4,335
	1842	52,931		1842	5,398
	1843	60,419		1843	4,718
	1844	35,196		1844	6,281
	1845	32,830		1845	8,334
" "	1840	10,705	Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.....	1840	7,436
	1841	10,738		1841	7,552
	1842	11,773		1842	16,058
	1843	11,697		1843	11,348
	1844	11,563		1844	6,680
	1845	11,184		1845	6,878
Hardwares and cutlery.....	1840	76,608	Silk manufactures.....	1840	101,511
	1841	101,669		1841	66,298
	1842	150,730		1842	69,198
	1843	158,131		1843	71,072
	1844	113,608		1844	75,691
	1845	131,658		1845	41,160
Hats of all sorts.....	1840	1,367	Soap and candles.....	1840	5,728
	1841	1,198		1841	4,313
	1842	632		1842	2,673
	1843	3,547		1843	1,401
	1844	1,733		1844	1,766
	1845	1,391		1845	2,873
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	61,316	Stationery.....	1840	0,050
	1841	60,811		1841	8,353
	1842	66,121		1842	8,524
	1843	55,889		1843	8,563
	1844	66,060		1844	8,693
	1845	42,001		1845	10,641
Lead and shot.....	1840	1,168	Sugar, refined.....	1840	429
	1841	1,017		1841	2,202
	1842	2,099		1842	7,765
	1843	1,450		1843	9,508
	1844	1,078		1844	3,534
	1845	2,541		1845	542
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	6,117	Tin and pewter wares, tin unwrought, and tin plates....	1840	5,666
	1841	6,667		1841	7,770
	1842	15,069		1842	10,154
	1843	18,619		1843	12,889
	1844	17,468		1844	9,972
	1845	10,488		1845	6,500
Leather, saddlery, and harness	1840	1,368	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1840	541,338
	1841	2,231		1841	468,108
	1842	2,132		1842	648,196
	1843	3,030		1843	830,300
	1844	3,172		1844	775,767
	1845	3,210		1845	833,690
Linen manufactures, including linen yarn.....	1840	370,121	Other articles.....	1840	17,330
	1841	291,812		1841	15,067
	1842	361,977		1842	25,439
	1843	383,882		1843	25,384
	1844	337,931		1844	19,802
	1845	382,696		1845	47,610
Machinery and mill-work.....	1840	10,363	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1840	3,576,357
	1841	5,582		1841	2,585,402
	1842	10,491		1842	3,217,824
	1843	12,531		1843	3,286,327
	1844	19,820		1844	3,013,267
	1845	21,403		1845	3,490,705

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from Mexico, and the other States of Central and South America, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.
		lbs.	lbs.			lbs.
Bark, Peruvian...	1840	60,267	47,514	Indigo	1840	121,766
	1841	208,823	53,297		1841	247,031
	1842	121,141	86,152		1842	155,003
	1843	303,005	61,088		1843	130,886
	1844	225,415	80,136		1844	120,148
	1845	4,700			1845	100,444
Cochineal, granilla, and dust.	1840	379,226	206,559	Mother-of-pearl shells	1840	3,667
	1841	56,131	67,400		1841	1,421
	1842	259,080	162,250		1842	3,074
	1843	421,742	415,835		1843	6,362
	1844	303,800	273,307		1844	8,411
	1845	2,620			1845	
Cocoa	1840	1,054,015	181	Orchal	1840	732
	1841	1,802,547	80		1841	7,640
	1842	441,044	27		1842	4,700
	1843	1,229,515	919		1843	2,452
	1844	15,796	2,815		1844	2
	1845	5,641	2,579,407		1845	
Coffee	1840	587,353	51.	Saltpetre and cubic nitre.....	1840	146,928
	1841	1,751,535	2,006		1841	151,824
	1842	2,189,839	606,819		1842	185,036
	1843	6,184,440	3,229,303		1843	270,160
	1844	8,003,639	5,016,729		1844	142,271
	1845	13,229,307	31,293,190		1845	172,843
Copper ore	1840	12,813	1	Sarsaparilla.....	1840	14,509
	1841	14,230			1841	6,352
	1842	15,315	4,667		1842	56,511
	1843	21,794	20,872		1843	48,612
	1844	21,470	21,361		1844	15,004
	1845				1845	27,952
Copper, unwrought and part wrought..	1840	3,302		Skins and furs undressed, viz.: deer.....	1840	72
	1841	7,651	4		1841	53,727
	1842	3,351	4		1842	1,635
	1843	1,972	2		1843	8,514
	1844	25,169	84		1844	6,058
	1845	688	145		1845	11,700
Guano	1840			Nutrea.....	1840	196,811
	1841	2,881	952		1841	1,119,565
	1842	20,398	9,606		1842	820,376
	1843	2,827	12,428		1843	818,649
	1844	26,218	20,123		1844	20,009
	1845				1845	106,673
Hr'r, horse.....	1840			Sheep.....	1840	16,052
	1841	6,843	7,285		1841	490,743
	1842	21,006	16,171		1842	119,250
	1843	8,892	516		1843	248,252
	1844	12,011	10,772		1844	65,447
	1845	5,320	6,499		1845	
Hides, untanned.	1840			Sugar unrefined.	1840	
	1841	216,273	196,955		1841	1,683
	1842	401,136	365,075		1842	1,445
	1843	401,731	368,704		1843	19
	1844	278,250	283,225		1844	761
	1845	264,727	273,255		1845	697
Horns, horn tips, and pieces of horns	1840	4,745	3,971	Tallow.	1840	62,793
	1841	14,200	11,003		1841	206,375
	1842	5,971	5,902		1842	113,866
	1843	7,036	6,795		1843	103,603
	1844	8,130	8,563		1844	101,301
	1845				1845	110,800
Jalap	1840			Tin.	1840	793
	1841	22,300	24,535		1841	347
	1842	8,742	13,618		1842	421
	1843	59,566	21,126		1843	548
	1844	37,363	24,512		1844	
	1845	24,957	32,328		1845	235

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
		lbs.	lbs.			tons.	tons.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1840	786,027	80,913	Mahogany.....	1840	477	320
	1841	719,478	300,323		1841	613	556
	1842	264,471	524,991		1842	872	99
	1843	1,556,310	635,399		1843	1,231	856
	1844	421,323	775,876		1844	1	404
	1845	472,542	25,917,100		1845	1,030	
Tobacco, manufactured, or cigars	1840	164	167	Nicaragua.....	1840	2,782	2,507
	1841	1,426	648		1841	1,302	1,804
	1842	289	242		1842	2,006	2,327
	1843	6,263	143		1843	2,516	2,451
	1844	121	121		1844	4,342	3,466
	1845	1,063	245,059		1845		
Woods, viz.: Fustic.....	1840	4,895	4,137	Wool, cotton....	1840	3,148,643	2,845,628
	1841	4,221	3,087		1841	4,493,804	3,654,798
	1842	5,458	4,912		1842	3,854,418	3,410,381
	1843	6,656	5,420		1843	2,044,747	2,947,517
	1844	4,216	4,152		1844	4,896,904	4,271,277
	1845	4,371			1845	640,565	
Logwood.....	1840	9,854	8,092	Wool, sheep and lambs'	1840	4,380,751	4,016,342
	1841	12,094	8,760		1841	9,173,931	6,605,243
	1842	10,151	8,108		1842	3,203,210	3,434,312
	1843	10,747	9,856		1843	4,562,187	3,407,868
	1844	8,760	8,471		1844	3,749,697	4,590,382
	1845	7,042			1845	0,354,127	

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS AND COINAGE OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

BEFORE Humboldt wrote his "Political Essay upon New Spain," the reports circulated respecting the quantities of gold and silver exported from America all differed in their calculations. These discrepancies arose from their not possessing accurate data.

AUTHORS.	Epochs.	Value	AUTHORS.	Epochs.	Value.
		dollar.			dollars.
Ustariz.....	1492 to 1724	3,536,000,000	Neckar.....	1763 to 1777	304,000,000
Solorzano.....	1492 to 1628	1,500,000,000	Gerboux.....	1724 to 1800	1,600,000,000
Moncada.....	1492 to 1595	2,000,000,000	The author of the "Investigation upon Commerce, Amsterdam, 1779."		
Navarette.....	1519 to 1617	1,536,000,000			
Raynal.....	1492 to 1718	5,154,000,000		1492 to 1775	5,072,000,000
Robertson.....	1492 to 1775	8,000,000,000			

According to Humboldt, the quantity of precious metals taken out of the mines of America is as follows:

From 1492 to 1500.....	marks.	250,000	From 1600 to 1700.....	marks.	18,000,000
1500 to 1545.....		3,000,000	1700 to 1750.....		22,500,000
1545 to 1600.....		11,000,000	1750 to 1803.....		35,300,000

He also gives the following recapitulation of the value of gold and silver taken from the mines of America from 1492 to 1803:

Registered from the Spanish colonies.....	dollars.	4,023,156,000
" " Portuguese ditto.....		584,544,000
Not registered from the first.....		816,000,000
" " second.....		171,000,000
Total.....		5,706,700,000

Of which Amount, during those 311 years the proportions furnished were as follows:

New Spain.....	dollars.	2,028,000,000	Chili.....	dollars.	138,000,000
Peru and Buenos Ayres.....		2,410,300,000	Brazil.....		835,330,000
New Granada.....		278,000,000			

He computes the annual product of the mines of the New World, at the commencement of the present century, as follows :

C O U N T R I E S.	Value marks of gold.	Value. marks of silver.	Value. dollars.
New Spain.....	7,000	2,339,220	23,000,000
Peru.....	3,400	611,000	6,240,000
Chili.....	12,212	28,700	2,060,000
Buenos Ayres.....	2,200	481,830	4,850,000
New Granada.....	20,500	....	2,090,000
Brazil.....	29,900	....	4,360,000
Total.....	75,212	3,459,840	43,500,000

He calculated that the annual product of the European mines of Hungary, Saxony, and other places, and that of northern Asia, during the same period, amounted to nearly 5,000,000 more.

It is stated in an article on the precious metals in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* :

"The quantities of gold which America yielded at the commencement of this century, was, to the quantity of silver, in the proportion of one to forty-six ; and in Europe, the proportion between gold and silver was as one to forty. The value of gold and silver, of equal quantities, was then in the proportion of fifteen to fifteen and a half of the latter, to one of the former. Finally, the quantity of gold produced, has augmented, in comparison, the quantity of silver.

"From 1800 to 1810, the product of the American mines had a considerable increase but, during the latter year, the contest commenced which resulted in the complete separation of the colonies from the mother country ; and the convulsions and want of security, caused by the struggle, likewise the proscription of the old Spanish families, the principal proprietors of the mines, who fled with the relics of their fortune to Spain, Cuba, Bordeaux, and other parts of the south of France ; caused the abandonment of several mines, and a very extraordinary diminution in the amount of their product. We have not the means to calculate with precision the exact extent of this decadence."

According to Mr. Ward, in Mexico, from the year 1811 to 1828, the average of the coined metals was only 10,000,000 dollars a year ; while, in 1810, it had risen to 26,500,000 dollars.

Mr. Jacob computed the total product of the American mines, including those of Brazil, during the twenty years terminating in 1829, at 379,937,731 dollars, or 18,996,845 dollars yearly ; which is considerably less than half the amount which was produced at the beginning of this century.

Storch, in correcting the calculations of Humboldt, computes that the circulation of metals in Europe, which in 1815 amounted to 1,320,000,000, in 1830, was increased to 1,600,000,000 ; being, in a great measure, on account of England withdrawing her paper money, and resuming cash payments ; and likewise through Russia, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States, having followed her example ; besides the consumption of gold and silver, wrought up into plate, jewels, and other artificial objects, having considerably augmented.

Mr. Jacob estimates the value of the precious metals which are annually destined for ornaments of luxury (*objets de luxe*), as follows :

Great Britain.....	£ 2,457,221
France.....	1,200,000
Switzerland.....	350,000
The rest of Europe.....	1,605,400
And that which is calculated for the same objects in America.....	287,280
Total.....	5,900,000

We consider this computation little more than conjecture.

M. Chabrol calculates that the annual consumption of gold and silver in Paris, for the use of works of art, amounts to 14,552,000 francs, or 582,480*l.* sterling a year; this corresponds with the calculation of M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf: both parties agreeing that the consumption of precious metals in Paris, in objects of art, is double that of the rest of France; the consumption of the whole kingdom being 21,825,000 francs, or 873,000*l.*;—that is to say 327,000*l.* sterling a year less than the calculation of Mr. Jacob.

Mr. M'Culloch estimates the consumption of the precious metals in works of art, as follows:

Great Britain.....	1,842,916
France.....	866,190
Switzerland.....	355,000
The rest of Europe.....	1,201,118
America.....	300,000
Total.....	4,568,224

This computation is probably still too high. According to Humboldt, the total consumption of precious metals in Europe, for other objects besides that of coinage, amounts to 17,436,400 dollars; and, adding to this amount 1,411,764 dollars, fifty-five cents, for the consumption of America, the total sum would be 18,848,164 dollars, which is 2,821,889 dollars less than the calculation of M'Culloch, and no less than 8,919,641 dollars under that of Mr. Jacob. We, however, consider all these estimates based on vague data.

A London periodical, the *Mining Journal*, estimates that, "In forty years, from 1790 to 1830, Mexico produced 6,436,453*l.* worth of gold, and 139,817,032*l.* of silver; Chile, 2,768,488*l.* of gold, and 1,822,924*l.* of silver; Buenos Ayres, 4,024,895*l.* of gold, and 27,182,673*l.* of silver; Russia, 3,703,743*l.* of gold, and 1,500,971*l.* of silver. Total, 187,257,179*l.* sterling, or 4,680,429*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum."

Produce of the Gold Mines in the Ural Mountains and in Siberia, derived from official sources.

Of the total quantity of gold extracted in 1846 from the mines belonging to the crown, and to private individuals situate in the Ural Mountains and in Siberia, the Royal Mint received 1397 poods, 15*lbs.*, and 13 solotniks; and during the course of the winter about 325 poods 14*lbs.*, and 74 solotniks more are expected to be transmitted to the mint, which will make the total produce of the mines for the year 1846, amount to 1722 poods, 29*lbs.*, and 87 solotniks.

Formerly the gold was sought for only in the neighbourhood of the mines of Katharineburg, belonging to the crown; in the mines of Bérzoff; and in the country adjacent to the mines of Kolyvano, Voskresensk, and of Nertchinsk. This gold was extracted from the silver which the mines produced, but the total quantity did not amount annually to more than from 34 to 40 poods' weight.

In the year 1819 beds of auriferous sand were discovered in the Ural mountains. The following table shows the quantity of gold extracted in the year 1819 to 1828, inclusive:

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE, at £55 18s. per lb.	
	poods.	lbs.	solotnicks.	lbs. avoirdupois.	£	s. d.
1819.....	40	9	55	1,449 1-2	81,024	10 0
1820.....	44	8	..	1,047	94,313	6 0
1821.....	52	24	85	1,806 3-4	105,209	0 0
1822.....	79	21	80	2,965 1-3	159,172	2 8
1823.....	125	19	79	4,519 3-4	252,654	12 6
1824.....	228	13	38	8,221 1-3	453,073	3 8
1825.....	237	12	54	9,204 1-2	517,895	19 0
1826.....	237	25	15	9,277 1-6	557,523	14 4
1827.....	307	30	95	11,083	619,539	14 0
1828.....	317	39	44	11,451 1-3	640,129	14 8
Total.....	1711	..	21	61,715 2-7	3,481,244	16 10

In 1829 the discovery was made of the beds of auriferous sand in Siberia. In the first instance the produce was but small, but subsequently, and more particularly during the last six years, the results were brilliantly successful, as may be seen by the following table :

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.				VALUE, at £55 18s. per lb.	
	poods.	lbs.	solotnicks.	lbs. avoirdupois.	£	s. d.
1829.....	314	31	1	11,335	633,628	10 0
1830.....	378	15	79	14,223 3-4	795,108	4 6
1831.....	306	29	37	14,285 1-3	798,550	6 8
1832.....	410	8	61	14,768 1-2	825,650	11 0
1833.....	408	22	71	14,710 3-4	822,331	10 6
1834.....	406	4	64	14,540 1-2	812,814	7 0
1835.....	413	1	8	14,869	831,177	2 0
1836.....	426	3	74	15,339 3-4	857,492	12 6
1837.....	469	20	75	16,904 3-4	944,970	11 0
1838.....	524	36	69	18,900 1-3	1,056,552	10 6
1839.....	525	6	38	18,906 1-3	1,053,304	4 8
1840.....	585	13	60	21,075 2-3	1,178,130	5 4
1841.....	681	20	34	24,530 1-3	1,371,246	4 8
1842.....	950	26	68	31,226 2-3	1,913,271	3 4
1843.....	1,243	2	60	46,100 2-3	2,582,058	15 4
1844.....	1,341	25	60	48,381 2-3	2,700,063	13 4
1845.....	1,386	6	41	49,902 1-3	2,789,540	12 8
1846.....	1,722	29	87	62,071 3-4	3,469,811	8 6
Total.....	12,624	28	24	455,103 1-2	25,435,615	13 6

Since the discovery of the beds of auriferous sand, namely, since the year 1819, the total quantity of gold extracted from the Ural mountains, as well as from Siberia, amounts to 14,335 poods, 28 lbs., and 45 solotnicks, of which quantity 2924 poods, 24 lbs., and 32 solotnicks was produced from the crown mines in the Ural mountains; 1293 poods, 7 lbs., 28 solotnicks from those in Siberia; and 4219 poods, 39 lbs., 79 solotnicks from the mines belonging to private individuals in the Ural mountains, and 5897 poods, 37 lbs., 11 solotnicks from those in Siberia.

The produce of the gold mines in the year 1846, which amounted, as before stated, to 1722 poods, 29 lbs., 87 solotnicks, forms *more than a tenth part of the total quantity of gold extracted, since the year 1819, from all the mines in Russia*, and exceeds by 336 poods, 23 lbs., 46 solotnicks the total quantity for the year 1845.

See Statistics of the Coinage, &c. Vol. II. p. 1174, for an account of the gold mines and coinage of the United States.

The following statements are condensed from the official returns received by her majesty's government from Mexico and South America.

COINAGE of Mexico.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Ten years, 1801-10..	11,020,000	216,220,000	227,240,000
1811-20..	6,030,000	106,130,000	112,160,000
1821-30..	3,680,000	96,080,000	99,760,000
1831 ..	no returns.	11,720,000	
1832-33..	do.	no returns.	
1834 ..	210,000	11,830,000	12,040,000
1835 ..	350,000	11,650,000	12,000,000
1836 ..	570,000	11,480,000	12,050,000
1837 ..	380,000	11,230,000	11,610,000

COINAGE at the Mexican Mines in 1836 and 1837.

MINTS.						
	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Mexico.....	20,000	734,000	754,000	10,000	516,000	526,000
Zacatecas.....	none	5,460,000	5,460,000	none	5,238,000	5,238,000
Guanajuato.....	171,000	2,341,000	2,512,000	151,000	2,857,000	3,008,000
Potosi.....	none	1,099,000	1,099,000	none	1,111,000	1,111,000
Durango.....	359,000	1,063,000	1,422,000	207,000	721,000	928,000
Guadalajara.....	23,000	561,000	584,000	13,000	567,000	580,000
Chihuahua.....	none	224,000	224,000	none	225,000	225,000
Total.....	573,000 \$114,000	11,482,000 \$2,290,000	12,055,000 \$2,411,000	381,000 \$76,200	11,235,000 \$2,245,000	11,616,000 \$2,321,200

STATEMENT of the Value of Copper Money coined at the Mint of the City of Mexico, from the 1st of January, 1829, to the Cessation of that Coinage on the 18th of January, 1837.

PERIODS.	Total Nominal Value.	PERIODS.	Total Nominal Value.
	dollars.		dollars.
Year ending 31st of December, 1829..	123,362½	Total brought forward.....	1,678,762½
" " 30th of June, 1831.....	256,000	Year ending 30th of June, 1835.....	1,005,500
" " 1832.....	160,000	" " 1836.....	1,152,200
" " 1833.....	491,300	From 1st July, 1836, to 18th Jan., 1837	876,572
" " 1834.....	628,100	Total dollars.....	4,712,034½
Total carried forward.....	1,678,762½	" at par (48d. per dollar)....	942,407

NOTE.—The copper coins are Cuartillas, of which 32 are equal to 1 dollar, and Tacos, of which 64 are equal to 1 dollar. The weight of 100 dollars, 20s. sterling, nominal value in copper coin, is about 49 lbs. Spanish, or nearly 51 lbs. avoirdupois, the real average value of which is considered to be under 29 dollars, or 57.16s., including an allowance for coining.

COMPARISON of the Coinage in Gold and Silver of the Mints of the Mexican Republic, in the Years 1840 and 1841.

MINT.	GOLD.		SILVER.	TOTAL 1841.
	Year.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
		dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Mexico.....	1840	71,207	1,917,617	.....
" ".....	1841	97,638	2,151,496	2,249,124
Zacatecas.....	1840	.....	4,066,310	.....
" ".....	1841	.....	4,386,641	4,386,641
Guanajuato.....	1840	437,168	3,459,500	.....
" ".....	1841	440,240	3,296,000	3,736,240
Durango.....	1840	243,082	747,007	.....
" ".....	1841	155,140	823,948	978,188
Chihuahua.....	1840	.....	172,405	.....
" ".....	1841	63,050	359,900	422,950
San Luis.....	1840	.....	1,137,867	.....
" ".....	1841	.....	1,110,247	1,110,247
Guadalajara.....	1840	.....	881,546	.....
" ".....	1841	.....	655,015	655,015
Total coinage 1841..	.....	.....	.....	13,587,805

Increase for 1841, 403,195 dollars.

Value of total coinage for 1841, at 48d. per dollar.....\$2,707,561

Ditto of increase on the year ditto.....80,639

RETURN of the Amount, in Dollars, of the Precious Metals Coined in Bolivia during the Eight Years ending the 31st of December, 1837.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.		Total each Year.
		In Dollars of 8 Reals.	Small Coinage of Half Reals, 1, 2 and 4 Reals.	
	dollars.	dollars cts.	dollars cts.	dollars cts.
1830.....	.....	1,602,196 75	.....	1,602,196 75
1831.....	.....	1,874,121 0	.....	1,874,121 0
1832.....	.....	2,038,041 25	.....	2,038,041 25
1833.....	.....	1,885,645 25	.....	1,885,645 25
1834.....	.....	2,104,605 50	.....	2,104,605 50
1835.....	184,204	1,474,508 0	679,755 1	2,338,567 10
1836.....	82,920	1,647,064 0	404,811 1	2,135,395 0
1837.....	186,126	1,772,201 0	402,695 0	2,365,022 0
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	16,399,583 85 \$3,279,916 15s.

NOTE.—The first coinage of small money commenced in 1835; it contains from 33 to 36 per cent of alloy, and is exclusively used for the interior circulation of Bolivia and of the neighbouring provinces of North and South Peru. The Bolivian dollar contains the same proportion of pure silver as the old Spanish dollar, and the small money only 66 per cent of that metal.

La Paz, July 1, 1838.

(signed)

J. B. PENTLAND.

Pure or refined silver contains 12 dwts., and the standard for coinage in Bolivia is 10 dwts. 20 grains; consequently standard silver contains 200 parts of pure silver and 28 parts of alloy.

Since the year 1830, however, all the silver coins issued from the Mint of Potosi, with the exception of dollars, have been of the standard of 8 dwts., about 26 per cent less than the national standard; and although the annual issue of this small and base coin is nominally restricted to 200,000 dollars, equal to 40,000*l.*, this regulation is not always adhered to; thus, in 1835 its issue amounted to 500,090 dollars 4 cents, equal to 101,818*l.* 2*s.*; in 1836 to 303,186 dollars 4 cents, equal to 606,377*l.* 6*s.*; and in 1837 to 301,563 dollars, equal to 60,312*l.* 12*s.*

Her Majesty's Legation, Lima, April 18, 1838.

(signed)

BELFORD HINTON WILSON.

STATEMENT of Metals bought and coined in the Mint of Popayan, in Columbia, from the Year 1790 to that of 1829.

	Value bought in gold.						Value bought in silver.						Gold coined.				Silver coined.			
	dollars.	ris.	mar.	dollars.	ris.	mar.	marcos.	*oz.	och.	tom.	grs.	marcos.	oz.	och.	tom.	grs.				
Total for 40 years.	27,593,792	4	20	184,035	3	9	210,762	0	0	2	5	22,063	0	0						

* The denominations after marcos (marcs) follow in this order: onzas, ochavas, tomines, grains.

Office of the Mint at Popayan, 23rd of January, 1834. JOSE J. CARBAJAL.

NOTE.—Of the 184,035 dollar, value of silver coined, two-thirds were in old silver.

All the rest of the silver after 1810, and nearly all before, was the produce of plate and old coin sold to the mint. Very little silver was ever sent from the mines to Popayan before 1810, and none after; nor do the sums enumerated as having been coined there during the whole period, include the annual 2,000 dollars stated in the Note in the Bogota Tables to have been extracted from gold, as the gold produced by the mines, whose produce was sent to Popayan, contained no silver. Nearly the whole, therefore, of the silver bought and coined by the mint of Popayan, was the produce of plate ornaments and old money sold.—W. T.

Colombian Measures of Gold and Silver.

1 Marco	1 lb. Spanish	8 oz.	1 Marc
1 lb. Spanish	16 oz. Spanish, or 100 Castellanos.	8 Ochavas	1 oz.
8 Tomines	1 Castellano.	6 Tomines	1 Ochava
1 oz. Spanish	444 grains English.	12 Grains	1 Tomlin
1 oz. Troy	480 grains English.		

Of a mark of gold are coined 136 dollars, in conformity with the Colombian law of 1821.

The Spanish Ordenanza enacted that $\frac{8}{9}$ dollars should be coined from a marc of silver of 11 dineros of fineness.—W. T.

RETURN of the Amount in Dollars of the precious Metals coined at the Mint of the Republic of South Peru, since its Establishment in 1824.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.		Total amount of each year.
		In dollars of 8 reals.	Small money of half reals, 1, 2, and 4 reals.	
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
1824.....	..	310,515	..	310,515
1825.....	..	239,024	..	239,024
1826.....	290,010	403,950	..	783,960
1827.....	36,590	262,832	..	299,422
1828.....	53,656	321,154	..	374,810
1829.....	..	215,312	..	215,312
1830.....	165,436	364,864	..	530,300
1831.....	86,433	534,845	..	621,678
1832.....	753,228	552,614	..	1,305,842
1833.....	80,826	427,134	..	507,960
1834.....	48,193	353,732	..	401,925
1835.....	67,855	22,585	..	1,068,122
1836.....	39,665		1,045,537	
1837.....	113,302		..	
				6,658,870
Sterling.....				£1,331,774 0 0

The coinage of small money commenced in 1835; it contains 66 per cent of pure silver, and circulates only in the territory of the Peru Bolivian Confederacy.

La Paz, 1st of July, 1838. (Signed) J. B. PENTLAND.

STATEMENT of the Value of Gold and Silver which has been coined in Bogota, in the Years herein expressed.

YEARS.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		YEARS.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.	
	Coined in gold in Bogota.	Coined in silver in Bogota.		Coined in gold in Bogota.	Coined in silver in Bogota.
	dollars.	dollars. rials.		dollars.	dollars. rials.
1790—1791.....	2,157,040	2,110 5	Brought forward.....	28,220,024	146,405 7
1792—1793.....	2,290,176	12,212 5	1812—1813.....	2,296,992	19,688 0
1794—1795.....	2,614,944	15,602 4	1814—1815.....	2,344,704	65,315 0
1796—1797.....	2,515,104	25,721 5	1816—1817.....	1,997,088	40,167 0
1798—1799.....	2,931,880	22,221 4	1818—1819.....	1,826,688	31,863 0
1800—1801.....	2,999,224	17,069 0	1820—1821.....	2,712,768	84,716 0
1802—1803.....	2,433,312	15,498 0	1822—1823.....	2,068,714	49,352 0
1804—1805.....	2,740,032	8,149 3	1824—1825.....	1,397,168	36,641 0
1806—1807.....	2,774,112	3,014 0	1826—1827.....	2,071,992	93,350 0
1808—1809.....	2,555,000	14,552 0	1828—1829.....	1,438,160	95,500 0
1810—1811.....	2,215,200	9,841 2	Total.....	46,374,296	657,997 7
Carried forward.....	28,220,024	146,405 7			

This is an exact statement from the books of the mint, Bogota, December 21, 1830.

STATEMENT of the Value of Gold and Silver bought in Bogota, in the Years herein expressed.

YEARS.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.		YEARS.	VALUE IN DOLLARS.	
	Value bought in gold in Bogota.	Value bought in silver in Bogota.		Value bought in gold in Bogota.	Value bought in silver in Bogota.
	dollars rials.	dollars rials.		dollars rials.	dollars rials.
1790—1791.....	1,081,228 2		Brought forward.....	26,359,497 3	102,126 5
1792—1793.....	2,019,741 4	11,267 3	1812—1813.....	2,090,126 0	1,170 4
1794—1795.....	2,040,607 5	11,790 1	1814—1815.....	2,173,157 1	11,997 2
1796—1797.....	2,316,398 1	11,873 5	1816—1817.....	1,795,323 6	39,584 3
1798—1799.....	2,608,418 0	27,788 5	1818—1819.....	1,622,837 2	6,337 7
1800—1801.....	2,719,971 0	16,563 1	1820—1821.....	2,540,892 3	41,346 7
1802—1803.....	2,243,932 6		1822—1823.....	1,846,373 6	28,599 4
1804—1805.....	2,510,506 0	1,772 4	1824—1825.....	1,358,440 6	43,193 3
1806—1807.....	2,476,429 4	1,770 6	1826—1827.....	1,827,525 0	62,392 1
1808—1809.....	2,103,535 0	1,084 1	1828—1829.....	1,331,904 1	23,545 7
1810—1811.....	2,005,663 7	17,616 0	Total.....	41,946,178 1	360,294 6
Carried forward.....	25,350,197 3	102,126 5			

This is an exact statement from the books of the mint of Bogota, December 21, 1830.

RETURN (corrected) of the Number of Marcs of Gold coined at the Mint of Lima between the Years 1790 and 1819, both inclusive.—(Transmitted in Despatch of 13th April 1841.)

YEARS.	Marcs of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 144 Dollars 4 Rials per Coined Marc.		YEARS.	Marcs of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 144 Dollars 4 Rials per Coined Marc.	
		dira. rs.	£ s.			dira. rs.	£ s.
1790.....	4,003	587,103 4	117,420 14	Br. for- ward..	58,808	8,497,756 0	1,699,851 4
1791.....	4,926	711,807 0	142,361 8	1805.....	2,937	424,396 4	84,879 6
1792.....	5,109	738,250 4	147,650 2	1806.....	1,002	231,489 0	46,297 18
1793.....	4,756	687,242 0	137,444 8	1807.....	2,834	409,513 0	81,902 12
1794.....	5,763	832,753 4	166,550 14	1808.....	2,698	389,801 0	77,972 4
1795.....	4,856	701,692 0	140,338 8	1809.....	2,502	361,539 0	72,307 16
1796.....	4,626	668,457 0	133,691 8	1810.....	2,524	364,718 0	72,943 12
1797.....	4,288	619,616 0	123,923 4	1811.....	2,495	360,527 4	72,105 10
1798.....	3,936	568,752 0	113,750 8	1812.....	3,980	575,110 0	115,022 0
1799.....	3,646	526,817 0	105,369 8	1813.....	4,728	683,196 0	136,039 4
1800.....	2,782	401,999 0	80,399 16	1814.....	5,334	770,763 0	154,152 12
1801.....	2,410	348,245 0	69,649 0	1815.....	3,376	502,282 0	100,456 8
1802.....	2,480	358,360 0	71,672 0	1816.....	5,444	774,208 0	154,444 12
1803.....	2,575	372,087 4	74,417 10	1817.....	5,388	778,566 0	154,713 4
1804.....	2,692	374,541 0	74,908 16	1818.....	3,266	471,937 0	94,387 8
Carried forward.	58,808	8,497,756 0	1,699,851 4	1819.....	3,680	517,310 0	103,462 0
				Total...	111,496	16,111,172 0	3,222,234 8

N.B.—Exchange, forty-eight pence per dollar

RETURN of the Number of Marcs of Gold coined at the Mints of Peru, between the Years 1820 and 1834, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Total Amount of Coinage.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Cuzco.		
	Marcs.	Dollars at 144 Dollars 4 Rials per Marc.	Pounds Sterling at 5 Dollars per Pound.	Marcs.	Dollars at 144 Dollars 4 Rials per Marc.	Pounds Sterling at 5 Dollars per Pound.	Marcs.	Dollars at 144 Dollars 4 Rials per Marc.	Pounds Sterling at 5 Dollars per Pound.
1820.....	3,690 1	533,223 0½	106,644 12 3	3,690 1	533,223 0½	106,644 12 3			
1821.....	1,957 4	282,858 6	56,371 15 0	1,957 4	282,858 6	56,371 15 0			
1822.....	1,086 7	157,053 3½	31,410 13 9	1,086 7	157,053 3½	31,410 13 9			
1823.....	179 4	25,937 6	5,187 11 0	179 4	25,937 6	5,187 11 0			
1824.....	No coinage.								
1825.....	No coinage.								
1826.....	2,781 5	401,944 6½	80,389 19 3	657 0	94,936 4	18,937 5 0	2,124 5	307,008 2½	61,401 13 3
1827.....	730 6	105,593 3	21,118 13 9	402 0	58,759 0	12,351 16 0	268 6	38,834 3	7,766 17 6
1828.....	623 3	89,923 1½	17,980 12 9	229 0	33,080 4	6,616 2 0	333 3	56,942 5½	11,366 10 9
1829.....	903 4	130,555 6	26,111 3 0	903 4	130,555 6	26,111 3 0	No coinage.		
1830.....	1,254 7	181,618 3½	36,323 13 9	44 0	6,395 0	1,271 12 0	1212 7	175,260 3½	35,093 1 9
1831.....	636 7	92,028 3½	18,405 13 9	No coinage.		....	656 7	92,028 3½	18,405 13 9
1832.....	517 7	74,532 7½	14,908 11 9	40. ....	....	....	517 7	74,532 7½	14,908 11 9
1833.....	1,031 0	148,279 4	29,756 18 0	438 0	63,291 0	12,658 4 0	593 0	85,688 4	17,137 14 6
1834.....	764 0	110,399 0	22,079 12 0	No coinage.	....	....	764 0	110,399 0	22,079 12 0
Total....	16,158 7	2,334,357 3½	466,891 9 9	9647 4	1,394,063 6	278,812 15 0	6311 3	940,893 5½	188,176 14 9

RETURN of the Number of Marcs of Gold coined in Peru, in each Year during the Quinquennium ending the 31st of December, 1839, distinguishing the Mints whereat they have been coined. Exchange Forty-eight Pence per Dollar.

YEARS.	Amount Coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Cuzco.			Total Amount of Coinage.		
	Marcs of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 8 Dollars 4 Rials per Coined Marc.	Sterling.	Marcs of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 8 Dollars 4 Rials per Coined Marc.	Sterling.	Marcs of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 8 Dollars 4 Rials per Coined Marc.	Sterling.
1835.....	marcs.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.	marcs.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.	marcs.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.
1836.....	No coinage.	....	....	496 7 0	71,799 3½	14,359 13 9	496 7 0	71,799 3½	14,359 13 9
1837.....	11 6	1,697 7	339 11 6	279 7 0	40,441 7½	8,088 1 9	291 5 0	42,130 6	8,427 19 3
1838.....	No coinage.	....	....	899 7 8	119,925 3½	23,985 1 9	899 7 8	119,925 3½	23,985 1 9
1839.....	305 5	44,163 6	8,832 11 0	565 0 0	85,977 4	17,193 10 0	900 5 0	130,140 2	26,028 1 0
1839.....	33 0	4,766 4	953 14 6	210 7 6	30,476 6	6,095 7 0	243 7 6	35,245 2	7,040 1 0
Total....	350 3	50,629 1	10,125 16 6	2412 4 14	348,620 0½	69,724 0 3	2762 7 14	399,249 1½	79,849 16 9

REMARKS.—It has not been possible to procure a return of the amount of gold raised in Peru for the same period. No gold was coined at the mint of Cuzco prior to the year 1826. Pure gold is 24 carats. The standard for gold coinage in Peru is 21 quiliates (carats), or 21 parts of pure gold to three parts of alloy. A marc (of eight ounces) of gold on being brought to this standard (21 carats), either by adding to or subtracting from its fineness when introduced at the mint, is made to produce in gold coin 144 dollars 4 rials, or 282 18s.; but as the mint only pays to the introducer of a bar at the rate of 129 dollars 1½ rials, or 252 19s. 9d. the marc of 21 carats, there results a profit to that establishment of 14 dollars 4 rials, or 28 18s. 6d. on each marc; which added to the 129 dollars 1½ rials, or 252 19s. 9d., completes the 144 dollars 4 rials, or 282 18s., its product in coined money. The average value of gold of 21 carats, if purchased on board, is 136 dollars, equal to 271 4s., the marc (eight ounces); thereby effecting a saving in favour of the smuggler of .dol. lars.

bars 4 reals, equal to 16 lbs. The greater proportion therefore of the gold produced in the country is smuggled out of it in the shape of bullion; in that state its exportation being altogether prohibited. The current gold coins of Peru are as follow:—

Exchange at 1st. per dollar.

	dira. rs.	dira. rs.	£ s. d.
Doblon of 8 escudos.....	17 0 equal to 3 5 6	1 ounce	2 1 equal to 0 8 6
— of 4 ditto.....	8 4 1 14 0	1 lb.	1 4 0 4 3
— of 2 ditto.....	4 2 0 17 0	Un peso de tiro.....	1 4 0 4 3

A marc of gold, according to Castilian weight contains eight ounces (3750 grains troy, each ounce eight ochavas, each celara two adarmes, each adarme 27 735-1000 grains troy three onces, and each tomin twelve grains). But as a marc of gold, when coined, produces eight coins of eight escudos each, or seventeen dollars, equal to 32 84, and one coin of ten escudos, or 8 diras, equal to 16 lbs., each of the 16 lbs. coin, should weigh 15 1-17 adarmes, equal to 17 diras, or 17 grams troy, or 417 12-17 grains; and the remaining 107 1-34 adarmes, equal to 8 diras, or 20 26-34 grains, or 20 26-34 grains troy, thereby weighing a tomin to the mint of a didion of four escudos, equal to 8 dollars 4 re., equal to 16 lbs. on each mark of gold there coined. The same proportion in, with the difference of value between the two metals, is observed in the case of silver. But in the gold image a variation of value, in the following proportion is permitted, on a marc of gold 6 grains, on an ounce of gold 1 1/2 grains, on 1/2 an ounce 1 grain, on the four two, and one dollar pieces 1/2 of a grain each. —Lima, July 1-30.

RETURN of the Number of Marks of Silver of Eight Ounces, reduced to Bars at the different Smelting Houses of Peru, herein specified, during the Years 1790 to 1819, both inclusive, so far as it has been possible to procure the same.

	Lima.	Truxillo.	Pasco.	Huamanga.	Arequipa.	Tacna.	Puno	Total in Marks.	Total in Dollars, at 84 Dollars per Marc.	Total in Pounds Sterling, at 5 Dollars per Pound.
1790.....	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	marcs oz.	dollar.	£.
1791.....	80,500 3	110,285 6	177,606 6	14,783 0	40,910 0	38,530 4	37,360 3	410,433 5	2,890,185 6 1/2	761,037 3 3/4
1792.....	85,304 3	105,387 2	123,780 0	19,727 0	36,434 5	31,532 5	38,404 2	436,736 5	3,710,382 4 1/2	742,116 10 3/4
1793.....	106,031 1	131,689 4	184,558 6	21,470 5	41,292 1	27,060 5	43,873 0	559,206 5	4,773,927 7	950,651 9 6
1794.....	111,415 1	72,991 1	291,942 5	25,101 1	34,808 0	27,556 7	40,730 3	542,178 7	4,607,300 3 1/2	921,580 1 9
1795.....	104,331 1	89,871 1	211,253 7	22,667 0	68,410 3	68,410 3	11,122 6	615,211 1	5,229,649 4 1/2	1,045,009 18 3
1796.....	84,894 5	75,310 4	279,121 7	15,361 4	52,183 6	52,183 6	30,560 0	598,789 4	4,749,710 6	949,042 3 0
1797.....	99,225 5	75,497 5	277,553 1	17,847 4	71,438 1	71,438 1	43,310 4	87,472 4	4,992,666 2	998,833 5 0
1798.....	77,208 0	67,780 3	212,048 7	14,495 6	70,172 5	70,172 5	43,947 3	517,612 2	4,300,704 1	870,940 16 6
1799.....	107,470 2	109,032 4	228,356 4	28,181 2	17,063 1	35,153 0	31,790 3	53,906 2	4,566,903 3	913,360 13 6
1800.....	62,927 4	71,207 0	112,240 5	28,181 4	66,201 6	58,884 0	43,908 6	54,906 2	4,601,418 1	922,253 12 6
1801.....	85,189 0	70,269 5	237,185 4	15,768 4	36,513 4	50,573 0	40,706 2	569,111 6	4,837,447 6	967,489 11 6
1802.....	67,457 4	55,754 4	273,098 7	23,003 6	29,984 6	20,270 4	42,331 0	529,925 2	4,504,364 5	904,572 14 6
1803.....	45,540 1	21,408 4	283,101 1	63,609 0	20,984 6	20,270 4	38,712 2	485,361 5	4,126,730 6 1/2	823,351 18 3
1804.....	62,993 4	86,310 4	320,304 4	19,292 2	25,571 4	13,610 6	38,186 0	410,649 5	4,165,761 6 1/2	833,192 7 3
1805.....	58,092 4	71,159 0	306,030 0	16,264 4	32,819 4	14,010 6	52,264 4	510,156 0	4,843,780 3	967,756 1 6
1806.....	53,127 4	61,123 0	161,123 0	2,707 4	33,041 4	18,184 0	52,264 4	385,960 0	3,280,662 1	657,132 8 6
1807.....	55,829 4	22,033 4	142,034 0	14,054 0	6,029 4	4,000 0	40,186 1	264,718 5	2,505,333 2 1/2	501,106 13 0
1808.....	54,260 0	105,369 0	238,205 4	6,356 0	37,107 1	3,200 0	43,883 3	513,751 4	4,396,887 6	873,377 11 0
1809.....	69,998 4	69,690 0	233,721 4	8,580 0	22,039 4	3,200 0	43,883 3	439,561 7	3,875,939 7 1/2	771,786 3 3/4
1810.....	54,403 0	43,680 0	140,220 1	11,584 0	21,054 4	17,611 0	42,775 7	364,310 0	3,090,615 0	619,327 0 3
1811.....	45,664 4	81,728 4	154,317 0	2,650 4	13,682 7	13,682 7	38,582 7	300,750 2	3,317,127 1	666,342 8 6
1812.....	86,931 0	45,117 0	180,061 4	6,462 0	52,619 0	21,904 4	38,171 4	180,653 3	3,235,554 6	647,110 19 0
1813.....	126,130 0	45,117 0	180,061 4	4,275 4	24,000 0	3,304 4	40,073 1	424,945 5	3,603,622 6 1/2	720,724 11 3
1814.....	53,645 0	24,832 0	102,267 0	7,741 4	4,141 4	3,417 0	25,475 4	314,080 0	2,669,730 4	534,051 6 0
1815.....	53,645 0	24,832 0	102,267 0	7,741 4	4,141 4	3,417 0	25,475 4	314,080 0	2,669,730 4	534,051 6 0
1816.....	90,426 0	38,451 0	157,905 0	6,107 2	33,493 4	2,202 6	39,279 3	385,786 7	3,204,688 3	640,947 12 6
1817.....	90,426 0	38,451 0	157,905 0	6,107 2	33,493 4	2,202 6	39,279 3	385,786 7	3,204,688 3	640,947 12 6
1818.....	90,426 0	38,451 0	157,905 0	6,107 2	33,493 4	2,202 6	39,279 3	385,786 7	3,204,688 3	640,947 12 6
1819.....	124,754 0	20,379 0	167,523 0	5,819 2	33,454 4	1,014 3	34,205 0	345,832 2	2,930,574 1	587,914 16 6
Total.....	2,500,171 6	1,931,065 6	6,320,363 1	43,870 0	1,044,475 4	494,301 5	1,159,292 0	13,914,698 6	118,269,846 5	23,539,961 11 3

RETURN (corrected) of the Number of Marcs of Silver, of Eight Ounces, reduced to Bars at the different Smelting Houses of Peru, herein specified, during the Years 1820 to 1834, both inclusive, so far as it has been possible to procure the same.

YEARS.	Lima.	Truxillo.	Pasco.	Ayachuco.	Puno.	Arequipa.	Tacna.	Total in Marcs of Eight Ounces.	Total in Dollars, at 8 dls. 4 rs. per Marc.	Total in Pounds Sterling, at 5 dollars per Pound.
	dls. rs.	dls. rs.	dls. rs.	dls. rs.	dls. rs.	dls. rs.	dls. rs.	marcs oz.	dls. rs.	£ s. d.
1820.....	50,819 0	24,403 0	283,906 0	2,639 0	24,404 5	37,405 4	6,004 2	430,075 3	3,655,640 5½	731,128 2 9
1821.....	74,481 3	10,462 7	..	1,092 0	16,067 3	10,486 0	5,061 5	118,781 4	1,009,642 6	201,928 11 0
1822.....	64,470 3	17,983 2	..	2,213 1	14,069 1	2,040 0	2,785 1	101,181 0	885,538 4	177,107 14 0
1823.....	..	17,237 6	..	2,143 2	14,060 7	413 7	..	34,769 6	295,466 3	59,043 5 6
1824.....	..	43,263 6	..	8,341 7	11,629 7	3,203 7	..	68,467 4	581,573 6	115,394 15 0
1825.....	21,010 3	4,956 1	56,971 6	..	8,400 0	15,237 2	2,099 1	110,068 4	935,382 2	187,116 9 0
1826.....	23,361 3	16,104 3	163,852 0	3,170 1	16,658 0	34,368 3	3,493 0	232,394 0	2,144,754 0	428,950 16 0
1827.....	15,607 3	11,497 3	221,707 0	2,922 2	21,949 3	11,671 4	805 6	256,024 4	2,431,208 2	485,241 13 0
1828.....	7,460 3	5,395 5	201,330 0	1,841 3	22,631 4	7,370 3	4,270 7	250,540 1	2,129,501 0½	423,918 4 3
1829.....	6,453 3	1,760 4	82,031 0	5,634 4	27,237 7	19,973 3	2,750 0	138,900 5	1,180,655 2½	238,131 1 3
1830.....	33,145 7	23,350 5	95,965 0	12,336 0	30,754 6	14,422 5	212 5	213,691 4	1,816,377 6	363,275 11 0
1831.....	34,262 0	18,685 1	135,134 4	9,267 2	38,417 0	14,472 5	..	250,184 4	2,136,602 2	423,320 9 0
1832.....	34,975 1	26,802 0	219,378 1	8,775 0	42,130 4	10,628 0	..	356,551 6	3,030,689 7	606,137 19 6
1833.....	27,974 2	4,792 7	287,669 6	5,730 4	32,220 6	7,130 0	..	340,213 1	2,891,811 4½	578,362 6 3
1834.....	15,821 0	nonesmelted *13,267 4	272,554 2	2,417 1	31,370 0	4,362 0	..	341,804 7	2,905,341 3½	581,068 5 9
Total....	409,751 7	261,173 5	1,989,903 3	68,459 3	355,063 7	134,155 3	28,101 0	3,296,573 5	28,620,875 6½	5,604,175 3 3

RETURN of the Number of Marcs of Silver coined at the Mints of Peru between the Years 1820 and 1834, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Total Amount of Coinage.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Cuzco.		
	Marcs.	Dollars, at 84 dollars per Marc.		Marcs.	Dollars, at 84 dollars per Marc.		Marcs.	Dollars, at 84 dollars per Marc.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1820.....	469,846 0	798,473 12	0	169,458 10	285,118 3	0	30,935 34 0	51,467 16	0
1821.....	157,937 7	264,324 7	9	467,566 6	780,954 6	0	157,957 7	265,324 7	0
1822.....	193,200 0	328,440 0	0	503,033 4	845,095 2	0	193,200 0	328,440 0	0
1823.....	60,000 0	102,000 0	0	512,843 2	861,473 4	0	98,000 0	163,200 0	0
1824.....	37,300 0	317,050 0	0	2,564,473 4	4,272,275 0	0	(None coined this year, on account of the War of Independence.)		
1825.....	65,600 1	913,412 4 1/2		281,227 12	468,775 0	0	67,618 1	112,924 0 1/2	3
1826.....	275,030 0	2,337,331 4		1,406,135 0	2,364,195 0	0	217,050 0	365,083 0	0
1827.....	348,806 0	2,967,270 0		4,062,877 1	6,771,184 6	0	973,690 0	1,624,225 4	0
1828.....	301,703 0	2,564,473 4		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	2,244,000 0	3,768,000 0	0
1829.....	163,425 0	1,406,135 0		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	2,244,000 0	3,768,000 0	0
1830.....	236,333 0	2,002,877 1		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	1,009,275 0	1,694,775 0	0
1831.....	280,690 0	2,364,195 0		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	1,009,275 0	1,694,775 0	0
1832.....	377,576 0	3,174,515 0		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	1,009,275 0	1,694,775 0	0
1833.....	377,576 0	3,174,515 0		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	1,009,275 0	1,694,775 0	0
1834.....	377,576 0	3,174,515 0		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	1,009,275 0	1,694,775 0	0
1835.....	377,576 0	3,174,515 0		2,364,195 0	3,972,275 0	0	1,009,275 0	1,694,775 0	0
Total.....	3,721,944 0	33,530,331 0		6,327,304 16 0	105,479,621 19 0		3,223,307 0	5,378,414 0	

RETURN of the Number of Marcs of Silver coined in Peru in each Year, during the Quinquennium ending the 31st of December, 1839, distinguishing the Mints wherat they have been coined. Exchange 48*d.* per Dollar.

Y E A R S.	Amount coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount coined at the Mint of Cuzco.			Amount coined at the Mint of Arequipa.			Total Amount of Coinage.		
	Marcs of 8 Ounces.	Dollars at 84 rs. per coined Marc.		Marcs of 8 Ounces.	Dollars at 84 rs. per coined Dollar.		Marcs of 8 Ounces.	Dollars at 84 rs. per coined Marc.		Marcs of 8 Ounces.	Dollars at 84 rs. per coined Marc.	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1835.....	306,300	2,603,590	527,710	32,497	275,969 4	55,193 16	.....	.....	.....	338,797	2,879,510 4	573,903 18
1836.....	310,250	2,637,125	527,425	46,669	396,646 4	70,337 6	.....	.....	.....	356,919	3,033,811 4	600,762 6
1837.....	262,250	2,250,125	443,825	39,384	334,764 0	66,952 16	.....	.....	.....	301,634	2,565,863 0	513,777 16
1838.....	238,850	2,038,725	407,745	30,116	255,966 0	51,197 4	.....	.....	.....	267,288	2,311,693 0	458,338 12
1839.....	222,500	2,401,250	450,250	41,919	356,311 4	71,262 6	.....	.....	.....	237,487	2,065,637 4	373,277 18
Total.....	1,401,150	11,909,775	2,384,955	190,555	1,619,717 4	323,943 10	30,390	258,060	51,612 0	1,692,065	13,781,532 4	2,737,510 10

1841..... 2,788,900.

1840 3,104,000.

YEARS.	Lima.	Troxillo.	Pisco.	Ayacucho.	Puno.	Arequipa.	Total in Marcs of Ounces.	Total in Dollars, at 8 Dollars & 4 rials per Marc.	Total in Pounds sterling.
	marcs. oz.	marcs. oz.	marcs. oz.	marcs.	marcs.	mrs. oz.	marcs. oz.	dls. s. d.	£ s. d.
1835.	10,955 0	*23,124 0	276,744 0	2,417	20,725	3,673 0	337,948 0	2,782,473 0	571,494 12 0
1836.	21,569 0	*13,784 0	234,404 0	3,045	22,411	3,795 0	328,948 0	2,796,098 0	599,211 12 0
1837.	{ 15,137 5 9,047 0 2,082 0 }	{ *55,679 6 2,523 0 }	235,856 4	1,417	18,750	1,417 0	341,889 7	2,906,063 7 1/2	581,212 15 9
1838.	16,003 5	*26,085 6	{ 248,912 3 *3,019 6 }	2,000	18,000	5,772 0	320,394 1	2,723,350 0 1/2	544,670 0 3
1839.	31,080 0	*39,753 3	279,260 3	1,500	18,319	7,560 3	377,502 1	3,208,776 4 1/2	611,755 6 3
Total.	105,794 2	191,849 7	1,278,197 0	10,379	98,235	22,218 1	1,706,673 1	14,506,721 4 1/2	2,901,344 6 3

YEARS.	Mares of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 85 Mare.	Pounds ster- ling at 5 dol- lars per Pound.	YEARS.	Mares of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 85 Mare.	Pounds ster- ling at 5 dol- lars per Pound.
	marcs. oz.	dls. rs.	£ s. d.		marcs. oz.	dls. rs.	£ s. d.
1790....	539,101 3 3-17	4,582,391 7	916,472 7 6	Brought	8,678,608 1 *	73,767,162 6	14,753,632 11 0
1791....	513,303 5 15-17	4,363,081 6	872,616 7 0	forward.			
1792....	512,615 7 5-17	4,162,213 2	922,117 1 0	1806....	511,528 2 11-17	4,317,391 0	869,598 4 0
1793....	586,055 5 15-17	1,972,565 2	991,033 1 0	1807....	443,993 0 13-17	3,773,941 3	754,788 5 0
1794....	621,81 0 11-17	5,308,939 3	1,061,787 17 6	1808....	487,498 4 8-17	4,113,652 6	828,730 11 6
1795....	522,167 3 5-17	5,288 123 0	1,057,684 12 0	1809....	510,296 1 13-17	1,337,432 7	867,386 11 6
1796....	582,181 5 3-17	1,948,511 0	989,708 16 0	1810....	528,550 6 16-17	1,492,682 3	898,436 9 6
1797....	520,195 1 5-17	1,268,658 8	853,57 11 15	1811....	530,450 0 0	4,508,-225 6	901,765 0 0
1798....	525,659 1 3-17	1,468,102 7	893,620 11 6	1812....	157,281 2 16-17	3,886,891 5	777,378 6 6
1799....	608,988 6 6-17	5,175,404 6	1,035,980 19 0	1813....	481,180 6 6-17	4,090,036 6	818,007 7 6
1800....	515,196 7 9-17	1,398,721 0	819,714 16 0	1814....	426,907 7 3-17	3,628,717 1	725,743 8 0
1801....	532,144 7 9-17	1,793,232 0	901,646 8 0	1815....	440,613 6 12-17	3,745,317 5	719,043 10 6
1802....	487,131 1 5-17	4,113,165 1	828,633 2 0	1816....	455,193 1 3-17	3,866,917 5	773,383 10 6
1803....	469,108 3 5-17	3,989,971 5	797,991 6 6	1817....	399,653 4 6-17	3,888,555 1	677,711 0 6
1804....	516,616 1 7-17	1,410,237 1	868,017 10 0	1818....	398,397 7 7-17	3,380,382 3	677,276 13 0
1805....	515,560 1 16-17	1,484,115 2	876,623 1 0	1819....	384,788 0 4-17	3,270,698 2	654,139 9 6
Carried							
forward.	8,678,608 1	73,767,162 6	14,753,632 11 0	Total.	15,133,659 2 16-17	128,636,104 5	25,727,220 18 6

Y E A R S.	Bars.	Mares of Silver.	Dollars, Kials, at 1/4 dollars per Marc		Pounds Sterling, Exchange 48d. per Dollar.			
			number.	mares oz.	dtrs.	rs.	£	s.
1832.....	63	10,628	3	90,311	1 1/2	18,068	4	9
1833.....	43	7,130	2	60,697	1	12,121	10	6
1834.....	25	4,362	0	37,077	0	7,415	8	0
1835.....	21	3,673	5	31,225	0 1/2	6,245	3	6
1836.....	21	3,791	7	32,256	3 1/2	6,451	5	9
Total.....	176	29,589	1	251,507	4 1/2	50,301	12	6

[illegible]

An Account of the Quantities of Gold and Silver stamped at the Mint of Santiago de Chili, from the Year 1790 to 1830 inclusive.

YEARS.	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Marc.	Value in dollars.		Marc.	Value in dollars.	
	marcs.	dollars.	rs. ms.	marcs.	dollars.	rs. ms.
1790.....	5,307 0 0	721,752	0 0	21,770 0 0	185,045	0 0
1791.....	5,621 4 0	764,524	0 0	23,882 4 0	203,001	0 0
1792.....	5,403 0 0	734,808	0 0	21,324 0 0	181,2 1	0 0
1793.....	4,850 0 0	639,606	0 0	20,895 0 0	234, 07	4 0
1794.....	5,708 4 0	776,350	0 0	24,16 0 0	205, 34	0 0
1795.....	6,072 4 0	825,860	0 0	28,306 0 0	240,601	0 0
1796.....	6,245 0 0	849,320	0 0	28,141 0 0	239,193	4 0
1797.....	6,005 0 0	816,680	0 0	27,490 0 0	233,665	0 0
1798.....	5,838 0 0	793,968	0 0	23,076 0 0	196,146	0 0
1799.....	5,193 0 0	706,248	0 0	22,915 0 0	195,042	4 0
1800.....	6,376 0 0	880,736	0 0	24,454 0 0	207,859	0 0
1801.....	5,117 0 0	695,912	0 0	24,510 0 0	208,335	0 0
1802.....	5,441 0 0	739,976	0 0	22,685 0 0	192,822	4 0
1803.....	5,396 0 0	747,450	0 0	15,000 0 0	127,500	0 0
1804.....	5,849 0 0	755,461	0 0	17,458 0 0	148,393	0 0
1805.....	5,282 0 0	714,272	0 0	20,630 0 0	175,355	0 0
1806.....	4,686 0 0	637,296	0 0	22,550 0 0	191,751	4 0
1807.....	4,625 0 0	629,000	0 0	15,950 0 0	135,575	0 0
1808.....	4,612 0 0	631,312	0 0	19,879 0 0	168,271	4 0
1809.....	4,815 0 0	654,540	0 0	19,082 0 0	162,197	0 0
1810.....	6,359 0 0	864,824	0 0	18,196 0 0	157,216	0 0
1811.....	5,230 0 0	712,042	0 0	13,177 0 0	112,289	0 0
1812.....	5,631 0 0	766,860	0 0	41,499 0 0	358,605	2 17
1813.....	4,574 0 0	622,004	0 0	39,865 0 0	309,918	2 0
1814.....	3,455 0 0	470,146	0 0	41,644 0 0	380,330	3 25
1815.....	4,778 0 0	650,256	0 0	48,171 0 0	412,660	1 0
1816.....	4,719 0 0	642,206	0 0	57,710 0 0	492,082	2 0
1817.....	4,398 0 0	598,128	0 0	63,475 0 0	539,537	4 0
1818.....	3,702 0 0	503,472	0 0	44,132 5 4	375,212	6 24
1819.....	4,603 0 0	626,590	0 0	28,360 0 0	241,995	1 17
1820.....	4,290 0 0	583,816	0 0	13,983 0 0	118,645	1 25
1821.....	1,192 0 0	271,336	0 0	15,458 0 0	131,723	1 17
1822.....	3,873 0 0	527,278	0 0	18,044 0 0	153,191	7 0
1823.....	2,300 0 0	313,160	0 0	5,729 0 0	48,809	7 0
1824.....	1,388 3 0	188,001	0 0	1,759 0 0	15,256	0 0
1825.....	1,152 7 0	156,953	0 0	400 0 0	3,400	0 0
1826.....	1,294 4 0	176,220	0 0	719 4 0	6,115	6 0
1827.....	282 0 0	38,390	0 0	62 4 0	531	2 0
1828.....	565 7 0	77,031	0 0			
1829.....						
1830.....	410 1 6	55,937	6 0	808 2 0	6,874	2 0
Total.....	172,869 0 0	23,630,620	6 0	929,569 3 4	7,911,761	2 17

RETURN of the Gold and Silver melted into bars in the Public Offices of New Granada for the Year ending August 1846.

PROVINCE OF NEW GRANADA.		Office	Quantity of Gold in weight.	Value in sterling.
Antioquia	{	Antioquia	lbs. 262½	13,137
Medellin		3,651½	142,550	
Rio Negro		400	20,000	
Barbacoas		554½	27,725	
Bogota	{	Bogota	1,150	27,500
Choco		Novita	557	27,850
Quibdo		403½	20,175	
Popayan		Popayan	1,044½	52,075
			8,020½	371,012
SILVER.				
Bogota		Bogota	oz. 22,976	4,595

RETURN of the Gold Dust presented at the Public Offices, to be registered for Exportation, Melting, or Coining, with the amount of contribution paid to the revenue for the Quarter from 1st of September to 31st of December, 1836.

P R O V I N C E.	Office for Melting	Quantity of	Quantity	Quantity	Amount of	Total quantity	Total Value
		Gold to be ex- ported in its original state.	presented to be exported after melt- ing.	presented to be coined.	contribution to 6 % on the ex- ported and 5 % on the coined.	of Gold Dust presented in the Quarter.	
		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	£
Antioquia.....	Antioqui	.....	.....	56 0½	2 13	58 13½	2,337
	Medell	772 9½	439 14	700 15	100 00	2042 7½	102,125
	Rio Ne	39 12¼	135 5	131 11	19 09½	369	18,475
Bogota.....	Bogota	.....	120 8	222 8¾	17 11	360 11½	18,037
Barbacoas.....	Barbaco	.....	.....	201 11	10 1	211 12	10,587
Choco.....	Quibdo	.....	.....	88 1½	4 12	91 14½	4,737
Popayan.....	Popay.	.....	.....	211 1¼	11 8¼	225 9½	11,287
		735 11½	1618 1	175 7½	3363 11½	168,185	
				31½			
		Value in pounds sterling £8,775, or 5— ^{31½} —%, on 168,185£.					
		100					

The anarchy and the rebellions which have disordered the Spanish American Republics, have rendered it impossible to procure recent accounts of the produce of the mines; and we have been unable to procure any account of the produce of the Brazilian mines, upon which any reliance can be placed. The produce of the precious metals from all the mines in the world, is but very imperfectly known; and the foregoing tables contain, we believe, all the information of any consequence that has been officially ascertained.

The yearly increasing produce of the gold sands of Siberia, and of the Oural Mountains is remarkable, as will appear from the official statements, page 268. The produce of the continental mines of America have, however, no doubt decreased; and the greatly augmented price of quicksilver, as well as the distracted state of Mexico and Peru are sufficient causes of a decline in the produce of the gold and silver mines of America.

SECTION XX.

ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE commerce and navigation of the Indian Ocean were, certainly, of great magnitude long before the period when the civilisation, created by trading intercourse, extended to Europe, and especially to Western Europe; and learned treatises have been written in different languages* on the commerce of the ancients in the Oriental seas. The voyage of Nearchus, under Alexander the Great, from the Euphrates to the Indus, is usually considered the epoch of the first European intercourse with India.

The Phœnicians became navigators and traders by necessity. Their territory was narrow, limited, and arid. They became fishermen in order to obtain the means of subsistence. Their fishing craft originated their naval galleys, and their trading vessels. Familiarity with the sea, and with storms, rendered them daring and adventurous. While ignorant of the tactics of plying to windward with sails, they were on many occasions driven from off their own coasts and tossed over the surges to distant shores. By these disasters, their geographical knowledge was extended, and they became acquainted with the ruder nations, with whom they afterwards traded. By degrees they became possessed of commodities, which formed the foundation of their interchanges. A shellfish, the *murex*, the produce of their fishery, yielded an article of commerce: known as the celebrated Tyrian purple or red. Accident discovered the secret of, and the weeds and the sands of their shores, afforded the materials, for making glass. Their situation between the east and the west was, at that time, highly favourable to commerce and navigation. The products carried from the Indies, partly overland, were distributed by them along the Mediterranean shores, and even to the western coasts of Europe. Raynel truly observes, "The nations which have civilised all others have been

* See *Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens*, by Huet, Bishop of Avranches, Paris, 1727, a very able work.—*Schneider's* (of Hulle) edition of *Arians Indica*.—The *Periplus of the Erythrian Sea*, and the *Voyage of Nearchus*; the Commerce of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, by Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. London, 1807.

commercial. (*Les peuples qui ont polé tous les autres ont été commerçans.*) Tyre and Sidon, originated the colonisation, commerce, and maritime power of Carthage; the latter established its power and its commerce in Spain, and explored its mines of silver and of gold.

The Egyptians became, from their geographical situation, and by the abundance which the fertility of their soil yielded, also a commercial nation. They communicated by the Red Sea with the East Indies, as the Phœnicians did with the western coasts of Europe by the Mediterranean; and, after Alexander had destroyed Tyre, the city which he founded, and which still bears his name, became the great entrepôt between Europe and India. The Greeks, inhabiting a country, the soil of which was stubborn, but the position of which and its harbours, were favourable to navigation, became a maritime, commercial, and highly civilised people; and they, and the Carthaginians, introduced the most productive agriculture, and the most flourishing commerce into Sicily. That fertile island became prosperous, rich, and populous. The Carthaginians, and Greeks, and the colonies of both, were finally vanquished by the Romans, but their agriculture and commerce were not destroyed. Rome conquered nations, but not the arts and the commerce of the vanquished governments; and we learn, especially from Xenophon, that sound commercial principles were clearly understood by the Greeks. The arts and commerce were carried by them to the highest point which the intelligence of mankind, at that period of the world's history, seems to have admitted. The policy of the Greeks tended to unite the nations of the world by maritime and commercial intercourse; which would necessarily have conveyed, at the same time, to barbarous countries, the arts and the civilisation of the people, who were at that period the most polished and intelligent in Europe—probably in the world.

The Roman policy, and spirit of conquest, were directed to bind nations under the same yoke of absolute bondage. The people of that empire were oppressed by despotism, and a military government, which finally extinguished learning in Italy, and degraded the inhabitants. The genius of the military, and executive, power of Rome was anti-commercial, yet commerce flourished in Italy, under the Romans, among whom we find regular fairs established. Rome had also, at an early period, its college of merchants, and its commercial laws, and Italy, especially Magna Græcia and Sicily, must have carried on to a considerable extent manufactures, trade, and navigation, about the era of the birth of Christ. Herculaneum, and Pompeii afford abundant evidence that such was the fact. The very luxuries indulged in by the rich were necessarily supplied by commerce. Marseilles was a trading port of magnitude in the time of Julius Cæsar: at which period some of the western coasts of Europe were not destitute of fishing craft, and of vessels engaged in trade. In no country have the inhabitants of the sea coasts been long without discovering the means of floating upon the waters, and of pursuing and capturing the animals living in the sea. Nor was the commerce of Europe destroyed, even by the overthrow of the whole Roman empire, by the

Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations. In fact the necessities of the great majority of the people have, in all ages and countries, prevailed, however slowly, against those impediments to industry, commerce, and the arts, which are inseparable from the military spirit, and from the feudal system, which the conquering nations had established in Western and Central Europe, and in all Europe, after the final overthrow of the Eastern Empire by the Turks.

The decline of the Roman empire has, among other causes, been attributed to two edicts of Constantine the Great. The first declared all slaves free, on the condition of their embracing Christianity. This edict deprived the great manorial lords of their property in the persons who cultivated the soil ; and it left the suddenly manumitted, untaught slaves without their usual means of subsistence. The other edict prohibited Paganism. "Without priests, temples, or public morals, the inhabitants of the divers nations being," says Raynal, "in consequence of these edicts, no longer bound by the same bonds of common religion or vows, were destitute of any general zeal to repel their enemies." The success of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, was, therefore, ascribed chiefly to these celebrated edicts ; but we can discover many other elements of decay in the great Roman body. The daring system of maritime piracy which succeeded the downfall of the Roman power gave rise in western Europe to that extraordinary league in 1190, which we have described in the first volume of this work.* The merchants of this Hanseatic league were, from trading to the east, called *Oesterlings* or *Orientalis*.

It was in 1084, six years before the Hanseatic league was originated, that the Venetians were allowed to build warehouses, for the Levant and Oriental trade, at Constantinople ; and, from that period the latter became so great an emporium for the trade of the Indies, that in 1190 it was only second, as a commercial mart, to Bagdad.

It is usually contended that the navigation, commerce, and civilisation of western Europe are chiefly to be attributed to the effects produced by the Crusades. We have, in former parts of these volumes (see Commercial Legislation of England and America, vol. iii.) briefly attempted to show, that this assumption is but partially true, although much stress is laid upon it by Robertson, in his preliminary view of Europe, before the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. He grounded his opinions on the vestiges of Oriental commerce, and the luxury, which were discovered at that time in the East, and especially at Constantinople. The crusaders who returned to western Europe, were no doubt influenced so far, by the splendour of oriental customs and luxuries, that they acquired a desire to live in a less rude state ; and the traders who followed the crusaders for protection as undoubtedly profited by the circumstances of the time. The expenses incurred by the crusaders tended also, by rendering it ne-

* See Hanse Towns in the first volume of this work, page 707. Hanseatic, or Anseaticque, corrupted, from the German words *Am-See*, on the sea. Purely the name should be *Am-séeatic*.

cessary for them to sell part of their lands, and with the municipal privileges obtained by cities from the crown, to encroach upon, and gradually to enfeeble, the feudal system. These changes, and the general progress of events, imparted spirit and power to maritime and commercial enterprise. The oriental trade carried on by the Venetians and others by way of Aleppo, the Persian and Arabian gulfs, and other routes,—the commerce of western Europe,—the establishment of fairs,—the invention of bills of exchange,—the fabrics—and the fisheries of western Europe—had consequently acquired great celebrity before the end of the fifteenth century. But a great revolution in the channels of trade occurred soon afterwards, followed by effects of unprecedented magnitude and power.

Two events, in the history of the world, constitute an epoch of paramount importance to mankind. The first is the discovery of America* by Columbus, in 1492. The second, and almost an equally great discovery—that of sailing round Africa, to the eastern Indies, by Vasco de Gama. Both formed, as is well known, an era that gave a new and more adventurous direction to the ambition of European nations; and, while the consequent passion of enterprise sent bold spirits to the vast regions and seas discovered in the West, and to the South, fresh explorations enriched the sciences—and, from that period, geography, astronomy, and navigation, became more practically, and more usefully known.

The beginning of the fifteenth century—the epoch preceding the discovery of the western world, and of the first voyage, accomplished by sea, to the oriental Indies—may well be considered the great advent of European regeneration. It was at this period that the people, and the intellect, of Europe manifested a decided reaction from a state of degradation, below which mankind could not have been brutalised, either by ecclesiastical terror, or baronial tyranny. Charles VII., and Louis XI., were among the first princes who exercised their authority, in humbling the power, and checking the licentiousness, of the barons. The church, in the assumption of universal, temporal as well as spiritual, power, had long disregarded, both in practice and in precept, the simple and beautiful doctrines of primitive Christianity; and imposed, instead, over the human mind, a most darkening absolutism, and a most passive obedience. It was the glaring wickedness of the papal exactions that brought forth Luther—it was the vices of the clergy that rendered inevitable a Reformation:—which, even in that great division of the Christian world that did not abandon its doctrines, nor change its ceremonies, tended greatly to purify the Romish church itself of its disgusting immoralities; and, finally, to render its ecclesiastics, in moral character, as they were afterwards known to be, and are now found to be, among the most exemplary of pastors.

But amidst all the barbarous turmoils of Europe, during the thirteenth, four-

* This false name should be suppressed, and the name of COLUMBIA ought, in truth and justice, to be adopted by the general consent of mankind.

teenth, and fifteenth centuries, we find that it was the fisheries, the navigation, and the trade which had struggled through the middle ages, that originated the spirit of liberty and intelligence which has civilised Europe—that is civilising, and will civilise, the whole world. It was to enjoy freedom that the fishermen who founded Venice fled from the northern barbarians, to sterile, sandy, or marshy islands in the Adriatic; that the fishermen and traders of the Low Countries founded, in a country of difficult access, and without minerals or building materials, the navigation, fleets, and commerce of Holland. The safety and extension of maritime voyages, and trading intercourse, created that Hanseatic league, which destroyed the pirates who ravaged the Atlantic coasts and the shores of the Baltic. The Florentine merchant-princes were the first to revive the arts and learning in Italy. The discovery of the powers of the magnet was successfully applied to navigation; and by this wonderful and certain guide, in traversing the ocean with confidence, the Venetians, Genoese, Florentines, and Pisans, were emboldened to extend their voyages to unusual distances, and to send trading adventurers to the ports of western Europe. The Portuguese became also, in consequence, a maritime power. England, from her position, her wants, and her products, and in consequence of the descents of the Northmen, began to share early in navigation and trade; but the bloody contests for sovereign power—the wars with Scotland—the wars and the turbulence of government, in Ireland—and the ignorance, or the selfishness, of the British sovereigns and barons, until after the reign of Henry VII., retarded that progress of maritime discovery and power, and of commercial enterprise, which has advanced with a greater rapidity, since that period, than can elsewhere be found in the records of history.

France is considered to have become a maritime power soon after the accession of Charlemagne; and the ships of that prince are said to have defeated the Saracens in a sea-fight off Genoa. The author of the *Orbis Maritimus* says, Charles Martel vanquished the ships of the Frisians, in 528. But the commerce and navigation of France languished, afterwards, down to a later period, than in any other maritime European power.

A most remarkable coincidence of events distinguishes the period which followed the application of the magnet to the mariner's compass, and the age which immediately commenced after the discovery of America, and of the East Indies by sea. During this epoch gunpowder and the art of printing were both invented; ancient learning, the arts and sciences, were revived; a powerful and successful resistance to the papal authority was declared; and the balance of power among princes became a leading policy in Europe.

To Portugal, and to her sovereign, King John I., is due the honour of being the first nation and prince in Europe, to undertake great discoveries. Some adventurers from Spain fell in, previously, with the Canaries; but this discovery

was not considered a national enterprise ; although the Pope, in his assumed divine right to all the countries of the world, granted, in perpetuity, these *Fortunate Islands*, as they were called, with their infidel inhabitants, as slaves to Louis de la Cerda, of the Royal family of Castile, who transferred them afterwards to a Norman baron. .

In the year 1412, John I., King of Portugal, commenced those voyages along the coasts of Africa, directed by his son, Prince Henry, which, in 1419, discovered Madeira, and in 1433, extended so far south as to double Cape Boyador, and to enter the dreaded Torrid Zone. Before the death of Prince Henry, in 1463, the Azores, and Cape de Verd Islands, were discovered by the Portuguese. From this period, until the accession of John II., the nephew of Prince Henry, in 1481, the spirit of maritime discovery languished in Portugal, although a trade with the previously-found countries was carried on without interruption. In 1484, John II. fitted out a powerful fleet, and declared himself the patron of navigation and discovery. It was in his service, that Columbus completed that knowledge, and acquired that distinction, which prepared him for engaging in the voyages that render his name immortal.* The Portuguese, after advancing south, and forming establishments along the coast of Africa, reached the Cape of Good Hope ; and a voyage round it was accomplished by Vasco de Gama, in the year 1497, five years after the discovery of America by Columbus.

The mind of this extraordinary man had, from an early period, been occupied in preparing the design of the sublime enterprise that was destined to extend the limits to which ignorance and superstition had confined the boundaries of the earth. He, as a dutiful citizen, made his first proposal to sail westward to the Indies to Genoa. His offer was rejected, as that of a visionary adventurer. He felt the consolation arising from having discharged a patriotic obligation, and was mortified, but not disheartened, that his native country should have derided a project, which he foresaw would extend fame to the nation under whose auspices it should be undertaken.

He was received favourably by John II. of Portugal, where the intelligence, and nautical skill, and boldness of Columbus were well-known, and where he had married the daughter of Perestrello, the discoverer of Madeira. But Ortis, the Bishop of Ceuta, not only thwarted his views, and derided them as chimerical, but meanly attempted to deprive him of the honour, by sending in the direction proposed by Columbus, a vessel under a Portuguese pilot, in order to attempt and secure the glory of the discovery. The pilot had neither the genius nor the fortitude which are necessary to accomplish bold enterprises. He consequently failed in the treacherous attempt.

Columbus applied soon afterwards to the government of France. But neither

* Columbus, previously to his serving in the navy of Portugal, was bred to the sea in the Mediterranean. He had also sailed as far north as Iceland, and within the Arctic circle.

the prince nor the people had, at that period, been animated by the spirit of maritime discovery. The chivalrous and generous Francis I. had not ascended the throne; and it was destined that the most brilliant project, ever made, was rejected:—a project which finally succeeded under the patronage of a royal family, which became, in consequence, the most powerful rival that ever mortified the predecessors of the house of Bourbon.*

Columbus then sent his brother, Bartholomew, to the court of Henry VII. of England. That distrustful prince, after one bold and successful attempt to obtain the crown, never encouraged great, if, in his mind, the least hazardous or doubtful, enterprises. He, however, by slight, but not conclusive promises, detained Bartholomew in England for six years; and the latter finally arranged with the king for the employment of his brother Christopher in the proposed voyage of discovery.†

In the meantime Columbus, disgusted with the meanness, and exasperated by the treachery of Ortis, proceeded with his charts and proposals to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. For eight years he exercised his address, his patience, his interest, and his abilities at this court, so remarkable then, and long after, for the tardiness of its decisions. It is a trite remark, that projectors are enthusiasts. It is fortunate that this accusation is true as regards the projectors of arduous undertakings; otherwise the spirits and the health of Columbus would have been subdued before he accomplished his great mission. He had to endure the most fatiguing delays, and to hear pronounced against him presumptuous, and insulting judgments, by the ignorant, and by the bigoted. To the honour of Isabella and her sex, and at her own expense,‡ we are bound to attribute, in justice, the final success of Columbus; who, after displaying, during eight years, in his whole character and conduct, an assiduity, a firmness and resolve of mind, never sufficiently to be applauded and imitated, sailed from Cadiz on the 3rd of August, 1492, on the most daring enterprise ever undertaken by man.

He proceeded on this voyage without any chart to guide him,—with no acquaintance with the currents, the winds, or climates, of unknown seas and lands,—and in ignorance of the magnetic variation. His own genius and instinctive judgment,—his confidence in the spherical system of the world, although the law of gravity was undiscovered,—his knowledge of the human heart,—and his address in commanding, and winning those placed under his authority, enabled him to prevail over a crew which at length became impatient, and to advance, in ignorance of imaginary, as well as real dangers, until he discovered the Island of San Salvador, on the 12th of October, 1492.

* This offer to France is stated by Burke in his account of the European Settlements in America. Robertson does not allude to it.

† Bartholomew, on concluding this contract, proceeded to Portugal, or Spain, to join his brother. It was at Paris, on his way, that he first learnt that Christopher had, since they parted, discovered the New World.

‡ She actually borrowed the money to fit out the expedition on the security of her own jewels.

It was, comparatively speaking, at a late period of the world's history, that the discovery, by Columbus, constituted the first, known, Christian acquaintance with a whole hemisphere, possessing all climates, fertile soils, precious metals and stones; all the ordinary minerals; forests of the most useful and beautiful wood; magnificent rivers; numerous and safe harbours; plentiful fisheries;—inhabited by a human race, differing in colour, in language, in manners, and in religion from the people of all previously known countries; and abounding, also, in multitudes of wild animals. This discovery was no sooner announced than the Romish church, and the ambitious princes of Christendom resolved that all its regions should be explored, the natives conquered, converted, or exterminated, and that the discovered regions should be subjected to the sovereigns who sent forth men to discover, and conquer, and possess them. It would, at the same time, have been well for the reputation of Europeans, if their acquaintance with, and colonisation of, those territories, had been equally distinguished for justice and humanity.

Of all the tenures on which the right of soil is founded, there is none superior to that of immemorial occupancy. This supreme right of the red men to the country they inhabited was founded in nature. It was to the aborigines of America, the free and bounteous gift of Heaven. Europeans declared this tenure of no validity; for the dark superstition of the times, and the passions of avarice and conquest, represented the all-just and merciful Deity as the partial God of Christians. The Spaniards were the first to inculcate this monstrous doctrine; and, under the authority of their king, and the sanction of the Pope, instituted it as their measure of right, in robbing from the aboriginal nations the richest countries of the continent, and the magnificent islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. Queen Elizabeth and King James denied the papal authority, but the same spirit of avarice, and ambition, made them adopt, without scruple, the subterfuge of Christian over heathen right to the countries discovered by their servants.

The aboriginal tribes, however numerous, were at first easily subdued or betrayed by Europeans. Being ignorant of the use of fire-arms, and of scientific warfare, they looked upon their invaders not as men, but as supernatural, invulnerable spirits, sent forth by the gods; nor did they fully believe that white men were mortals until they became masters of the red nations and of the lands in which their fathers lay entombed. Columbus, on his first voyage, opened a friendly intercourse with the natives of San Salvador, Hayti, and Cuba; and that great man was alone guiltless of the atrocities and cruelties towards the aborigines which were exercised by the succeeding Spanish governors and adventurers.

We have, in another work, endeavoured to exhibit the progress of the Western Indies, or America, since the discovery by Columbus. We will, in the following chapters, endeavour to describe, and state, the revolution caused in the form and course of Oriental commerce, and its statistical progress, since the period when Vasco de Gama made the first voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India.

CHAPTER II.

COURSE OF EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL TRADE AT THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST VOYAGE BY SEA TO INDIA—PROGRESS OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY, AND TRADE WITH THE INDIES.

THE Genoese and Venetians acquired almost exclusive commercial privileges from the sovereigns of Constantinople, for a long time previous to, and until the downfall of the Eastern Empire. The European trade by the Euxine and Caspian seas, and by the caravans with India, had centered at Constantinople, which, with Alexandria, became the mart for distributing the rich products of the East over Europe. The Turks destroyed the commercial entrepôt of Constantinople, in which the Genoese had the most ample privileges. After that expulsion, the Venetian power retained, for more than half a century, the unrivalled monopoly of the remaining great emporium of Alexandria. But this monopoly was, in the early part of the sixteenth century, transferred, not only from Alexandria to other entrepôts, but from the Venetians to a previously unimportant nation.

The progress of navigation round the coasts of Africa, which was commenced by the Portuguese, extended, in 1484, so far, that Diego Cam discovered Congo, and, it is said, brought to Portugal "an account of a Christian king who reigned in Ethiopia, which induced King John II. of Portugal to send trusty persons to gather intelligence;" but they returned without performing such service.

In 1487, two Portuguese travellers, Pedro de Covillam and Alonzo de Payva, who spoke Arabic, left Portugal for Alexandria and Cairo, as merchants; they proceeded from Cairo, with a caravan of Moors, to Tor, on the Red Sea, where they were informed of the trade to Calicut. They sailed together to Aden, where they separated. Covillam went in a Moorish ship to Cananore, and from thence to Goa. He was the first Portuguese that ever was in the Indian seas. From thence he passed to Sofala, on the east coast of Africa, to visit the gold mines, where he gained intelligence of Madagascar, called by the Moors "the Island of the Moon." From Sofala he went back to Aden, and thence to Egypt, where he learned that Payva, who had parted with him for Ethiopia, was dead. He then went again to Tor, thence to Aden, where, hearing of the fame of the city of Ormuz, he sailed thither, and having observed what was most remarkable, he returned to the Red Sea. He then went to the court of the King of Abyssinia, where he was detained a prisoner till 1520, when he was released, and returned to Europe.

In 1493, Bartholomew Diaz was employed by the King of Portugal to proceed along the south coast of Africa, until he reached a high cape, which he doubled, and sailed some way to the east of it. He named the promontory the "Cabo Tormentoso," from the boisterous weather he experienced. On his return to Portugal, the king changed its name to "Cabo Bona Esperanza," or the Cape of Good Hope, which name it has retained.

In 1497, the account of Diaz, with the despatches from India transmitted by Covillam, occasioned an expedition to be equipped, consisting of four ships under Vasco de Gama. He sailed from Lisbon, on Friday, July 8th, 1497, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, November 20th; and having proceeded along the coast as far as the River Cuama, they repaired their ships, and sailed on the 22nd of January, 1498. On the 1st of March they discovered Mosambique, where they narrowly escaped being cut off by the Moors. On the 7th of April they arrived at Mombas, and on the 13th at Melinda; they were kindly received at the latter, where they obtained a pilot for the Indies. On the 20th of May, 1498, they arrived at Calicut, and met with a favourable reception; but the Moors, who considered their trade menaced by rivals, persuaded the chief of Calicut, to plan the destruction of the new adventurers. De Gama, having been informed of this treachery, is said to have hastened on board his ship, and to have written a letter to the king, complaining of his breach of faith; and that the king returned a courteous answer, blaming his ministers and the Mahometan Moors; and that he then wrote a letter to the King of Portugal, by which he consented that the Portuguese should trade freely with the town and country of Calicut. De Gama then proceeded to Anjediva, where he repaired his ships, and then sailed homewards. On the 20th of March, 1499, he doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and in September following arrived safe at Lisbon, after a most successful voyage of two years and ten months.

On the 9th of March, 1500, a second Portuguese fleet, of thirteen ships, sailed from the Tagus for India, under the command of Cabral, who discovered the coast of Brazil April 24th. During very tempestuous weather off the Cape of Good Hope, several of the ships were lost. In one of them was Bartholomew Diaz, who first sailed round the Cape. Cabral visited Mosambique, Quiloa, and Melinda, and arrived at Calicut September 13th. The king sent for Cabral, on his arrival on shore, and received him courteously, granting him permission to erect a factory. Cabral, afterwards, either believing or fearing that the intentions of the king, or the samorin, as he was called, were treacherous, commenced hostilities by seizing the samorin's ships; upon which the inhabitants attacked the factory, forced the gates, pillaged and burnt the factory, and of sixty-six people who were in it, killed fifty; the remaining sixteen escaped on board their ships. The Portuguese then burnt ten vessels richly laden in the port, made slaves of their crews, and battered the town with heavy artillery. Cabral then sailed

to Cochin, off which place he arrived on December the 20th, 1500, concluded a treaty with the king, established a factory, obtained cargoes for his ships, and on the 10th of January, 1501, sailed for Europe, where he arrived July 31st, having on board ambassadors from Cochin, Quilon, and Cananore. Of the thirteen ships which sailed under Cabral six only returned, the others having been lost during the voyage. Before his return to Europe, Cabral established factories at Melinda, Mombas, and Querimba, and compelled several of the princes on the east coast of Africa to acknowledge themselves tributary to the Portuguese.

In 1502, Vasco de Gama sailed from the Tagus, with a fleet of twenty ships, a second time for India. In March following he reached Sofala, and obtained leave to settle a factory. He then sailed for Mosambique, where he also obtained permission to build a factory. On July 12th he reached Quiloa, whose prince acknowledged himself tributary to Portugal. He then proceeded to Cananore, concluded a treaty of commerce, loaded some of his ships, and then departed for Calicut, which he cannonaded, destroying the palace and many of the houses. He captured several ships in the roads with rich cargoes; he then returned to Cananore, from whence he sailed for Europe, December 20th, 1503; and arrived at Lisbon, September 1st, 1504.

In 1503, a fleet from Portugal, under Albuquerque, visited Socotra, Guardafui and Muria Bay. At Cochin he built a fort, and he established a factory at Quilon. Saldanha Bay was this year first visited by the Portuguese, and Mombas, Zanzibar, and Brava, on the east coast of Africa, came tributary to them.

In 1505, Calicut was a third time bombarded by the Portuguese, who burnt Cranganore, and captured many richly-laden vessels belonging to the Moors. These expeditions were of a character little superior to those of pirates.

The Mahometan Moors and Arabs were, at this period, the chief Oriental merchants and navigators. They had three marts from whence they carried on a great trade with the most distant parts of India. First, Aden, at the mouth of and constituting the Gibraltar of the Red Sea; Ormus, in the Persian Gulf; and Malacca, within the straits of the same name. The Portuguese in a short time resolved to become possessed of these marts, by sending out large fleets with numerous land forces. Events were taken advantage of with this view. The King of Quiloa refusing to pay tribute, the Portuguese took and plundered the town, and built a strong fort, leaving a garrison of 500 men; they were afterwards driven out by the Arabs.

On the 25th of March, 1507, a fleet of twenty-two ships sailed from Lisbon, under Francis Almeyda, upon whom the King of Portugal conferred the title of viceroy and governor-general of the Indies. He arrived at Mombas on August the 8th, where his boats being fired upon, he battered the forts, took the city by storm, and made slaves of the inhabitants. From thence he proceeded to Anjediva,

and built a fort. He then sailed to Onore, where being ill-received, he burnt the town, and the shipping that were in the harbour. He then proceeded to Cananore, where he likewise built a fort.

At the same time, the Portuguese built a fort at Sofala, surveyed the Maldivé Islands, and sailing round Cape Cormorin discovered the Island of Ceylon.

In 1507, Muskat, or Muscate, was reduced by the Portuguese, who committed great ravages on the towns upon the coast of Africa, plundering and burning all places where the chiefs refused to become tributary. The fleet under Albuquerque made also an unsuccessful attempt upon Ormus. Malacca was first visited by the Portuguese in this year.

On the 6th of March, 1508, a fleet in two divisions, under Tristan d'Acunha and Alphonso Albuquerque, sailed from Lisbon. The former discovered the islands which bear his name. On their passage to India they visited Brava, which, being in rebellion against the Portuguese, was plundered and burnt, and great cruelties were inflicted upon the inhabitants. Socotra was also taken.

In 1509, the Portuguese made an unsuccessful assault upon Diu; the Moorish ships in the harbour were destroyed. The city of Calicut was taken, plundered, and burnt by the Portuguese. The Island of Sumatra was discovered by them.

In 1510, the city of Goa surrendered to the Viceroy Albuquerque, who made his public entry into it on February the 17th; but it was soon after retaken by the inhabitants of the country; but, on November 22nd, it was again assaulted by the Portuguese, who put the whole garrison to the sword. Several forts were then built, and Goa then became the capital of the Portuguese East Indies.

The chief of Zanzibar neglecting to pay the stipulated tribute, the place was plundered and destroyed by the Portuguese.

On the 2nd of May, 1511, Albuquerque sailed from Goa for Malacca, where he arrived on the 1st of July. On the 24th, he attacked the town, and after an obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm, and plundered. The Portuguese then visited Siam, where they were kindly received.

In 1512, Albuquerque sent three ships to the Spice Islands. They visited Palembang, on Sumatra; the islands of Ternate, Bouro, Amboyna, and Banda, where they obtained great quantities of spices. Surat was plundered and destroyed this year by the Portuguese.

In 1513, Albuquerque, with a large fleet and army, made an unsuccessful attempt upon Aden, the strong hold of the Moors; he then sailed up the Red Sea. He was the first European who had entered this great gulf. He wintered at the island of Camaran, and then returned to India.

On the 20th of February, 1514, Albuquerque sailed for Ormus, where he arrived on the 26th of March. This mart surrendered to him, and he built a fort in the place. He then returned to India, and died near the bar at Goa, December 16, 1515.

In 1516, the successor of Albuquerque, Soarez, fitted out a considerable fleet for the Red Sea. On his way thither he stopped at Aden. The inhabitants being apprehensive of an attack, sent deputies to offer their submission. The Portuguese, relying on their professions, neglected the erection of defences to secure the place, of which the natives took advantage, and in a short time put themselves into such a posture as to defy any of the Portuguese to obtain possession. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon Judda; but Zeyla was taken and burnt by the Portuguese.

In 1517, the Portuguese, under Soarez, proceeded to Columbo, in Ceylon, where the king finally agreed to become tributary to them, and to pay annually 1200 quintals of cinnamon. He also ceded to them Point de Galle. In this year Ferdinand Andrada arrived and opened a trade at Canton, and returned with a valuable cargo to Molucca. The Portuguese this year burnt the town of Barbora.

In 1519, the Spaniards laid claim to Banda and the Malacca Islands, as falling within the line laid down by the Pope in 1493. The Emperor Charles V. employed Ferdinand Magellan to explore them by a new route westward, through the straits which bear his name. In his way he discovered the Philippine Islands, where he lost his life in a skirmish with the natives. The ships reached Tidore, and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope. This was the first voyage made round the world. The Spaniards made many unsuccessful attempts to obtain possession of the Moluccas; at length the King of Portugal lent the emperor, his brother-in-law, 350,000 ducats, on condition of his not being disturbed therein till the money was repaid. Spain neither repaid the money, nor renewed the claim.

In 1520, the islands of Bahreen in the Persian Gulf, and Catif, were subjected to the Portuguese.

In 1521, a fleet was sent against Diu, but finding it strongly fortified, the attack was abandoned. This year the Portuguese built a fort at Ternate, and the Spaniards obtained possession of Tidore.

A trade with China having been established by Andrada, his brother Simon this year obtained leave to proceed thither with five ships; but, in consequence of the misconduct, alleged or real, of the Portuguese, the Chinese massacred the greater number of them, the survivors escaped to Malacca.

De Witt, in his "Interest of Holland," says, the spice trade at this time yielded the King of Portugal above 200,000 ducats yearly; he also observes that when the spice trade centered in Calicut, the great staple of India, and was carried to Bussorah and Egypt, and from thence to Cairo by caravans, and shipped for Europe, the sultans of Syria and Egypt, through whose dominions they passed, derived an annual revenue of 80,000 ducats in customs.

The Venetians having enjoyed the whole commerce in spices, till deprived of it by the Portuguese, proposed to the court of Lisbon to buy all the spice annually imported (over and above what that kingdom itself might consume) at a certain fixed price : the proposal was rejected.

The Portuguese attacked Acheen in Sumatra, but were repulsed with great loss; the Sumatrans then became inveterate enemies to their assailants, and invariably inflicted shocking cruelties upon such Portuguese as fell into their hands.

In 1525, the fort built by the Portuguese at Calicut was attacked by the natives, and the former abandoned the place after having demolished the fortifications.

In the year 1526, the Portuguese discovered the island of Celebes, and plundered and destroyed Dofar on the coast of Arabia, and Massuah on the coast of Abyssinia.

In 1527, Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese, who also plundered and burnt Mangalore, Porca, and Chitwa, on the Malabar coast; and took Tidore from the Spaniards.

In 1529, the towns of Bassein and Tannah were subjected to the Portuguese.

In 1530, a Portuguese fleet proceeded up the river Taptee, burnt Surat, and several villages. About this time Dumaum was taken, and a treaty concluded with the King of Cambay upon terms favourable to the Portuguese, who built a fort at Diu, but the natives expelled them from the island of Ternate.

In 1531 and the following year, the Portuguese destroyed Gogo, Pate, Mangarolc, and most of the other towns on the coast of Guzzerat.

In 1532, Aden rendered tribute to the Portuguese.

In 1534, the King of Cambay ceded Bassein and its dependencies in perpetuity to the Portuguese.

In 1537, the King of Cambay, repenting of his grant to the Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge them, in which he lost his life, and the Portuguese obtained entire possession of the island. Malacca was twice attacked by the forces of the King of Acheen, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The island Magindanao discovered.

In 1538, the Arabs sent a fleet from Suez, and made an attempt upon Diu, but were repulsed with great slaughter. On their return to the Red Sea, they expelled the Portuguese from Aden.

About the year 1540, the Portuguese first traded to Patany, Cambodia, and Cochin China.

In 1542, the coast of Japan was discovered by three Portuguese, who were driven thither in a junk, bound from Siam to China. They were received hospitably by the Japanese.

In 1545, the King of Cambay attempted unsuccessfully to obtain possession of Diu, and the Portuguese destroyed Gogo, and many other places on the sea-coast of his dominions. Delagoa Bay was visited by the Portuguese.

In 1555 the Portuguese plundered Tatta, and put 8000 of the inhabitants to the sword.

The western powers of India formed a league in 1567 against the Portuguese. The King of Achcen acceded to it, and besieged them in Malacca with a fleet, and with 15,000 men and 200 pieces of artillery; but after prodigious efforts of valour, the Portuguese resisted all assaults, and retained the place. This was one of the most desperate sieges which the Portuguese repelled in India, their whole force not exceeding 1500 men, of whom only 200 were Europeans.

The successes of the Portuguese in various parts of the world, gained them, during this and the following three or four years, further high naval and military reputation; their fleets covered the sea, and their settlements were spread along the eastern and western coasts of Africa. From the Red Sea to China and Japan, they were sole masters of the European trade of the east; and in America, the coasts of Brazil, were under their dominion.

In 1578, the King of Achcen having made several attempts against Malacca, invested it with a fleet of 300 vessels, 80 of which were junks of 400 tons each. After a siege of three months, and a loss of 10,000 men, he returned.

The crown of Portugal was annexed to that of Spain in 1580, from which period the Portuguese interests in India were neglected by the united crowns. At this period the Portuguese possessed the following places:

Sofala, Mosambique, and Mombas, on the East coast of Africa, Muscat in Arabia, the Island of Ormus, and Bussorah in the Persian Gulf; Diu, on the coast of Guzzerat; a fortified factory at Dumaun, the town and castle of Choul, and a factory at Dabul; the city of Bassein, the island of North Salsette, and the town of Tannah; the island of Bombay; the town and fort of Goa, which was the capital of their possessions; a factory at Onore, at Barcelore, at Mangalore, at Cannanore, and the town of Calicut; a factory at Cranganore, the port of Cochin, and a factory at Quilon. They had also established themselves in several parts of Ceylon. On the Coromandel coast they had stations at Nega-petam, St. Thomé, and Mausulipatam, and had established commercial stations in the province of Bengal. They had also factories, or liberty of trade, at Pegu and Martaban, a station at Junk-Ceylon, and had taken possession of, and fortified Malacca; but they do not appear to have had any establishments of consequence on the islands of Sumatra or Java. All these places were controlled by the supreme government of Goa, where the viceroy presided over all civil and military, and the archbishop over ecclesiastical affairs.

The crown of Portugal derived from these settlements, during about fifty

years, a nett annual revenue, estimated at about 250,000*l.*, after paying the salary of the viceroy (about 4000*l.* a year), together with that of the subordinate governors, and the whole expense of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical establishments. This revenue was derived from the duties levied on all goods imported and exported at the different places that have been enumerated, from the tribute paid by some of the small states on the coast of Malabar, for the protection afforded them; and from the sale of those vessels that were captured, when found trading in the Indian seas, without a licence from the viceroy.

With respect to the trade carried on between Portugal and India, there are no data to form a correct estimate of its profits; but from the quantity of goods imported from Asia and Africa annually to Lisbon, and the value of those goods in India, and the prices at which they sold in Europe, the profit was estimated at 150,000*l.* per annum. Portuguese writers state, that a fleet of twenty ships sailed regularly every year from Goa to Lisbon, laden with the products and manufactures of India and China. Indian goods then yielded in Europe a profit of about 30 per cent. The private fortunes made by individuals were enormous. In about fifty years some of the viceroys returned to Portugal with 300,000*l.*, several of the governors and generals with 100,000*l.*, and many subordinate civil and military officers with from 20,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* The ecclesiastics realised fortunes from the fees they were authorised to take, and from plundering the villages, in order to compel the inhabitants to embrace the Romish faith.

About the year 1586, a pirate, who committed great ravages upon the coasts of China, obtained possession of the island of Macao. He then blockaded Canton and besieged the city. The Portuguese assisted the Chinese, and drove the pirates out of Macao, by which means the Portuguese obtained a grant from the emperor to make a settlement at Macao, where they built and fortified a town, which they still hold. Soon after this period the English trade commenced with the East. Before noticing the further details of the Portuguese trade, or of the Dutch, French, or other commercial adventures east of the Cape of Good Hope, we will endeavour to give an account of the rise and progress of the British trade with India.

CHAPTER III.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH TRADE, NAVIGATION, AND POWER IN THE EAST INDIES.

THE first attempts of England to open a maritime intercourse with India was not by a voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, but by an unsuccessful attempt

made by Forbisher to discover a passage round the north-west of America, in 1576. In the following year, Drake sailed on his voyage round the world. He passed through the Straits of Magellan, traversed the Pacific coasts, plundered several Spanish settlements, crossed the Pacific, touched at the Moluccas, entered into a treaty with the chief, and brought, in 1580, a quantity of spices to England.

In 1583, three English merchants, Fitch, Newberry, and Leedes, travelled overland to India, provided with letters to the King of Cambay, the Emperor of China, &c. They proceeded to Tripoli, in Syria, thence to Bagdad, and down the Tigris and Persian Gulf to Ormus, where they embarked for Goa. They then proceeded to Agra, where Leedes entered into the service of the Great Mogul. Newberry died in India; and Fitch proceeded to Ceylon, Bengal, Pegu, Siam, Malacca, and many other parts of the East Indies, in all of which places they found the Portuguese had formed settlements or trading ports. They were in general received kindly by the natives of the various countries they visited, but thwarted by the Portuguese.

In 1586, Cavendish sailed from Plymouth, the 21st of July, arrived at the Cape de Verd Islands in September, 1586, and passed through the Straits of Magellan in January, 1587. He followed the Pacific coast to the northward, and traversed the ocean to the Ladrones, where he arrived on the 3rd of January, 1588, and by the 6th of March passed the Straits of Sunda, and arrived, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, at Plymouth on the 9th of September, 1588. This was the second voyage round the world performed by the English.

In 1587, Sir Francis Drake captured, near the Azores, a Portuguese ship from the East Indies, and brought her to England, with papers which afforded very ample information relative to the Oriental trade of the Portuguese. Camden attributes to these papers the first idea of commerce from England to India.

In 1591, the voyages of Drake and Cavendish were fitted out more for annoying and plundering the Spaniards than for commerce. But the information obtained in consequence, and from those who had visited India by overland routes, induced some merchants of London to fit out, and send direct by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, in defiance of the Portuguese pretensions to the exclusive right to the navigation by that route, three ships, the *Penelope*, the *Merchant Royal*, and the *Edward Bonaventure*, under the command of George Raymond and James Lancaster. The avowed object of this expedition was to establish a commercial intercourse between England and India, but the profits of privateering were, however, kept in view, and before reaching the Cape several Portuguese ships were captured. The consequent loss of time delayed their reaching the Cape,—they encountered the most inclement season, and the crews were so sickly, that the *Merchant Royal* was sent back. The other ships soon after parted company in a storm; and the

Penelope with Raymond was never heard of. Lancaster arrived at Sumatra ; but owing to the sickly state of his crew did not reach the Moluccas. On his return home, being short of provisions, he sailed to the West Indies, where he, with many of his crew, landed upon an uninhabited island, in order to procure food. While on shore the remainder of his crew sailed away with the ship. He was some time after rescued and brought home, but not before most of his people had perished from want of food.

In 1592, some English privateers captured a large Portuguese ship, called the *Madre de Dios*,* of 1600 tons' burden, and brought her into Dartmouth ; this was the largest ship ever seen in England. The cargo consisted of spices, calicoes, silks, gold, pearls, drugs, porcelaine, &c., valued moderately at 150,000*l.* ; and this immensely rich prize excited the most rapacious spirit of enterprise, but little was effected until 1596, when Sir Robert Dudley and others fitted out three ships, with the intention of trading to China. Wood, the commander, had letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of China. This expedition was fatally disastrous : no one ever returned.

The origin of the British trade to India is attributed by most writers to Queen Elizabeth. She, no doubt, countenanced the earliest enterprises ; but, allowing that princess all just merit, we cannot follow those courtly adulators at the expense of truth : for the trade from England to India owed its origin to the general progress of commercial enterprise and to necessity.

In 1599, Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir John Mildenhall as her minister to travel overland, by the route of Constantinople, to the Great Mogul. He arrived at the court of that potentate, and applied for trading privileges to an English Company. He was opposed by the Portuguese at that court : but he finally succeeded to a partial extent. Individual enterprise, in regard to the risk of undertaking uncertain adventures, was paralysed by the disastrous fate of Raymond's expedition. The Dutch had, however, opened a successful trade to India. "At this juncture England," says Methuen, "not being able to get supplied with Eastern commodities from Lisbon, on account of the war, could only obtain them through the medium of the Dutch, or her own Turkey Company, by way of the Levant. The Dutch, taking advantage of this circumstance, raised the pepper upon us, from about three shillings to the extravagant rate of six and eight shillings per pound. Aggrieved by this imposition, the merchants of London conceived an idea of putting in for a share of this trade. A meeting was accordingly called on the 22nd of September, 1599, at Founders' Hall, at which the Lord Mayor and most

* The ship was 165 feet long, from the beak head to the stern ; 46 feet 10 inches broad on the second close deck, whereof she had three. She drew 31 feet water on leaving Cochin, but not above 26 feet on her arrival at Dartmouth, September 7, 1592. She carried in height seven several stories, one main orlop, three close decks, one forecastle, and a spar deck, of two floors or pieces ; the length of her keel was 100 feet, her mainmast 121 feet, and her main-yard 106 feet long. By this perfect commensuration of the parts appears the hugeness of the whole, far beyond the mould of the biggest shipping in England, either for war or commerce.—*Milburn.*

of the Aldermen and principal merchants of the city, to the number of 101, attended, and agreed to form an association, for the purpose of establishing a commercial intercourse with India direct. The sum raised for that purpose was 30,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

Managers, or committee-men, were soon after appointed to conduct the adventure, and a petition presented to the Lords of the Privy Council, set forth, "that, stimulated by the success which has attended the voyage to the East Indies by the Dutch, and finding the Dutch are projecting another voyage, for which they have bought ships in England; the merchants, having the same regard to the welfare of this kingdom that the Dutch have to their commonwealth, have resolved upon making a voyage of adventure, and for this purpose entreat her Majesty will grant them letters patent of incorporation, succession, &c.; for that the trade, being so far remote from hence, cannot be managed but by a joint and united stock." On the 4th of October, the subscribers were informed that the Lords of the Privy Council were pleased to favour the enterprise. On the 16th they reported that her Majesty had expressed her gracious approbation of the voyage, as also that the Lords of the Council desired some of the principal adventurers would attend them to receive orders for their further proceedings.

Queen Elizabeth, however, stopped at this stage of the proceedings, on account of the attempt then made on the part of Spain to negotiate a peace with England. Commissioners from Madrid had arrived in London for that purpose, and as it was known that Spain would insist upon excluding England from the trade to India, it was judged advisable to petition the Lords of the Council, "soliciting their lordships' warrant, that the voyage might be proceeded upon without any hindrance, notwithstanding the treaty, and that by reason thereof, they should not be staid when the shipping was prepared." In reply, "their lordships declined granting such warrant, as deeming it more beneficial for the general state of merchandise to entertain a peace, than that the same should be hindered by the standing with the Spanish Commissioners for the maintenance of this trade, and thereby forego the opportunity of concluding the peace." The committee of management then, "fearing lest, after they were drawn into a charge, they should be required to desist from the voyage, were determined to give up the concern." The negotiation for peace with Spain was soon after entirely broken off, and in 1600, the merchants of London applied to the Queen for a charter, to undertake a trade to the East Indies. On the 31st of December, 1600, their request was granted, and an East India Company erected under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies," under a charter constituting them a body corporate, with a common seal. This company consisted of George, Earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants.

The management of the Company was placed under a governor and twenty-four committee-men, to be annually chosen in July in each year, who were to have the direction of voyages, provision of shipping, and sale of merchandise.

The members of the Company, their sons of the age of twenty-one years, and their apprentices, factors, and servants, were empowered to carry on trade to all countries east of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, for fifteen years from Christmas, 1600, on the following terms, *viz.*:—"Freely to traffic and use the trade of merchandise by sea, in and by such ways and passages already discovered, or hereafter to be found out or discovered, as they should esteem and take to be fittest, into and from the East Indies, into the countries and ports of Asia and Africa; and into and from all the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, rivers, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, where any trade or traffic may be used to and from every of them, in such order, manner, form, liberty, and condition as they themselves should from time to time agree upon."

They were also empowered to make bye-laws, to inflict punishments, provided such punishments accorded with the laws of England.

To export goods free of duty for four years; and afterwards the duty on all exports which should miscarry, to be deducted from future goods when shipped.

For the duties on imported goods they were allowed six months' credit for half, and twelve months for the payment of the remainder, with free re-exportation for thirteen months.

They were also permitted to export to the amount of 30,000*l.* in foreign coin or bullion, provided that 6,000*l.* were re-coined in her majesty's mint.

All other her majesty's subjects were by the charter excluded, under severe penalties, from this trade, without the assent and leave of the Company.

The charter was not to extend to any place in the actual possession of any of her majesty's allies.

The Company were obliged to return, six months after the completion of a voyage, the same quantity of silver, gold, or foreign coin as they had exported, the first voyage excepted.

It was likewise provided, that "if within the space limited by the charter, this monopoly should appear in any respect detrimental to the public, it should then, upon two years' warning under the privy seal, become null and void. But if experience proved this new corporation was for the weal and benefit of the nation, in this case her majesty passed her royal word, not only to renew their charter, but to add such other clauses and graces as should appear most conducive to the interest of the commerce, the undertakers, and the kingdom in general, the true end of all public enterprises."

In virtue of this charter, the merchants began to raise, by subscription, a joint stock for the purpose of carrying out its object, which became so popular, that 72,000*l.* were soon paid into the treasurer's hands. *

The Company then purchased four ships, the largest; the *Susan*, for 1,600*l.*, and the owners agreed to give 800*l.* for her after her return from the first voyage. The *Malice Scourge*, afterwards named the *Dragon*, of 600 tons, with all her stores, was bought of the Earl of Cumberland for 3,700*l.*; and they came to a resolution "not to employ any gentlemen in any place of charge." The allowances granted to the commanders were, 100*l.* wages, and 200*l.* on credit for each adventure; and as an incitement to activity and zeal in the service, if, on their return, the profit yielded 2 for 1, they were to be allowed 500*l.*; if 3 for 1, 1,000*l.*; if 4 for 1, 1,500*l.*; and if 5 for 1, 2,000*l.* Thirty-six factors, or supercargoes, were appointed. Three principal, or factors of the first class, were each to be allowed 100*l.* for equipment, and 200*l.* as an adventure; four factors of the second class, 50*l.* for equipment, and 100*l.* for an adventure; four of the third class were to have 30*l.* for equipment, and 50*l.* for an adventure; and four of the fourth class were to be allowed 20*l.* each for equipment, and 40*l.* for an adventure. They were to give security for their fidelity, and that they would abstain from all private trade; the principal factors to the extent of 500*l.* each, and the others in proportion.—*Milburn.*

A fleet of five ships, the *Dragon* of 600 tons, the *Hector* of 300 tons, the *Ascension* of 260 tons, the *Susan* of 240 tons, and a tender, under the command of Captain James Lancaster, was equipped and manned, the cargoes of which were composed of bullion, 28,742*l.*; and goods, consisting of iron, tin wrought and unwrought, lead, eighty pieces of broad-cloths of all colours, eighty pieces of Devonshire kerseys, 100 pieces of Norwich stuffs, with smaller articles intended as presents, amounting to 6,860*l.* They were furnished with letters and presents from the queen to the kings of Acheen and Bantam. The fleet sailed from England the 13th of February, 1601, and arrived at Acheen the 5th of June, 1602, where they were received with every mark of distinction; they formed a treaty, and left factors, but did not obtain a sufficiency of pepper to load their ships. From thence they sailed to Bantam, and were graciously received. So successful in every respect was this fleet, that it excited the jealousy of the Portuguese, who soon began to do the English all the mischief in their power. Having settled factors at Bantam, Lancaster set sail for England, and arrived, after a prosperous voyage, in the Downs on the 11th of September, 1603. On their passage home, they took possession of the Island of St. Helena.—*Milburn.*

Lancaster's expedition was successful. He made treaties with the Kings of Acheen and Bantam, left factors in those places, and procured from both supplies of pepper. He captured, in concert with a Dutch vessel, a large Portuguese carrack,

of 900 tons, richly laden with calicoes and other Eastern products. It was his misfortune to arrive in England during the reign of James I., at the time when London was ravaged by the plague. The money required for defraying the current expenses of the adventure, and of fitting out a second voyage in the ensuing season, could not be subscribed, nor could a sale of the commodities brought home by him be at the time effected; for the king interfered, and decreed that no part of the pepper which the Company had newly brought home should be disposed of, until the quantity belonging to his majesty, then lying in Leadenhall-street, "should have been uttered and sold."

About 35,000*l.* was required to defray the current expenses, such as seamen's wages, the king's duties, and other incidental charges of the Company, and the original adventurers, from necessity, resolved that each subscriber of 250*l.* to the first capital, should be required to advance a further sum of 200*l.*, in consideration of which, he should be allowed to receive pepper and spices, at given rates of valuation, to the amount of 500*l.*, to be sold at his discretion. The sum of 60,450*l.* was thus raised to pay existing demands, and to send out the same ships upon a second voyage.

In 1604 this expedition, consisting of the four ships which had performed the former voyage, sailed under the command of Sir Henry Middleton. The sum subscribed was expended as follows:—For repairs of the ships, stores, and provisions, 48,140*l.*; bullion, 11,160*l.*; merchandise, 1,142*l.* This squadron sailed the 25th of March, and arrived at Bantam on the 22nd of December; two of the ships were laden with pepper, the other two proceeded to Banda and Amboyna for nutmegs, mace, and cloves. Middleton returned to England in May, 1606, with the loss of one of his ships. The nett profit upon this and the former voyage was calculated at ninety-five per cent.

King James I., from the knowledge of this profit, granted a licence to Sir Edward Michelborne and others, to trade to "Cathay, China, Japan, Corea, and Cambaya, &c., and the isles thereto belonging, and to trade with the said countries and people, not as yet frequented and traded unto by any of our subjects or people, without interruption, any restraint, grant, or charter to the contrary notwithstanding." This licence was a direct violation of the privileges granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Company, and the origin of private traders, termed interlopers. Michelborne, on his arrival in India, instead of exploring new places of trade, as was the professed object of his voyage, committed various depredations upon the Chinese junks trading among the eastern islands; and having obtained a considerable booty, he returned to England with the plunder. His conduct disgraced the English name, and involved the Company's affairs at Bantam in difficulty.

In 1606 a new capital was subscribed amounting to 53,500*l.*, and three

ships were fitted out, the *Dragon*, Captain Keeling; *Hector*, Captain Hawkins; and *Consent*, Captain Middleton. The expense of repairs and equipping amounted to 28,620*l.*; the cargo consisting of bullion, 17,600*l.*, and goods 7,280*l.* amounted to 24,880*l.*

The *Dragon* and *Consent* sailed to Bantam, thence to the Moluccas, where the Dutch, Spaniards, and Portuguese refused them liberty of trade, on which they returned to Bantam, and procured a lading of pepper, and a small quantity of cloves. The *Hector* sailed to Surat, with powers from King James to treat with the Mogul, where Hawkins was opposed by the Portuguese and the Governor of Surat; he consequently travelled to Agra, with the King's letters to the mogul, who gave him a grant for establishing a factory at Surat. That grant the Portuguese and the Governor of Surat induced the mogul to revoke, and to forbid the English ever to enter his ports. Hawkins arrived in England in 1613. The original cost of the above cloves brought to England from Amboyna in this fleet was 2,948*l.* 15*s.*, and the proceeds of the sale in December, 1608, were 36,287*l.*, the profits amounted to 234 per cent on the original subscription. The subscription for this voyage was raised on a new plan. In the former voyages each subscriber had a voice in the regulation of the concerns, which in all matters of importance were transacted in a general court. This had been productive of inconvenience, as the minor interest in numbers frequently prevailed over the major in value.

In the first and second voyages, out of 237 subscribers, 212 were in sums under 300*l.*; and in the third, out of 205, 108 were under 200*l.*, and thirty-six under 100*l.* It was afterwards resolved on the third subscription that no one should subscribe less than 500*l.*, but "a modification was adopted, by which whoever subscribed 500*l.* or upwards, might take under-subscribers, who should be entitled to a share of the profits that attached to the principal subscriber, in proportion as such under-subscription shall bear to the main subscription of the person under whom they subscribed; but that they should have no voice in the management of affairs, which should be confined only to the principal subscribers of 500*l.* and upwards."

In 1607, the fourth voyage commenced with two ships, the *Ascension* and *Union*, under the command of Sharpey. A subscription of 33,000*l.* was entered into. The expense of repairs and equipment amounted to 14,600*l.*; the cargo consisted of 15,000*l.* in bullion, and 3,400*l.* in goods. The *Ascension* arrived at Aden the 8th of April, 1609, and obtained the grant of a free trade, but was afterwards lost off Diu. The *Union* sailed to Priaman, in Sumatra, and was laden with pepper, but on returning was lost on the coast of France.

In 1608, upon the arrival of the *Consent* from the Moluccas, belonging to the third voyage, with a cargo of spices, which the commander obtained in spite of

the Dutch, the adventurers raised an additional subscription of twenty-five per cent on their capital, and sent out another ship, the *Expedition*, commanded by David Middleton. This was the fifth voyage, the equipment of which cost 6,000*l*. The cargo consisted of 6,000*l*. in bullion, and 1,700*l*. in goods. This ship sailed to Bantam and Banda, but the Dutch refused them permission to trade, and the ship proceeded to Pulo Way, where a cargo of nutmegs, mace, pepper, and other commodities was procured. Middleton's conduct was so judicious during this as on the former voyage, that a profit of 211 per cent was divided on the settlement of accounts. •

The fifteen years' exclusive trade granted to the East India Company by Elizabeth would not expire till 1615, but the increase of interlopers induced the Company to apply to King James in 1609 for a renewal of their privileges. The king, by letters patent, dated the 31st of May, 1609, reciting the charter of Elizabeth, empowered the Company, as a body politic and corporate for ever, with perpetual succession, to make bye-laws, to possess lands, and to alienate the same, with "the whole entire and only trade and traffic to the East Indies for ever;" and "all persons were enjoined not to trade within the Company's limits, except by licences obtained from them under their common seal; and to prevent any apprehensions which the Company might entertain of licences granted to private traders being obtained from the crown, it was expressly stated that the same should not be given without the consent of the Company, explaining that, notwithstanding these privileges, if the trade should not be found profitable to the realm, such exclusive privileges were to cease and determine after three years' warning."

The maritime power of England was at the end of the sixteenth century of very feeble power. The corporation of the Trinity House reported, "that in 1588 the whole number of ships in the navy were 150, of which only forty belonged to the Crown; that there was a like number of vessels employed in trading voyages to all parts, the average burden of which was about 150 tons each. In 1602 it was represented that, within the last twelve years, the shipping and seamen of the country were decayed about one-third, owing to the wars with Spain, losses by captures, and in many private adventures and expeditions to America, Africa, &c. Sir William Monson, in his *Naval Tracts*, states that at the death of Queen Elizabeth, there were not more than four ships in the kingdom, of 400 tons each; and the ships that sailed to India in 1601, were described by him as "four of the best merchant ships in the kingdom."

The East India Company, not being able to procure proper vessels, either in England or at any foreign ports, resolved to build their own ships, on ground which they purchased at Deptford: where they formed a dockyard, with storc-houses and other buildings, erected at a very great expense, and in 1609 they

launched from that yard, says Sir William Monson, "the goodliest and greatest ship that was ever framed in this kingdom, and from this beginning may be dated the *increase of great ships in England*."

King James I. honoured the launch with his presence, accompanied by his son (afterwards Charles I.), the principal officers of state, and numbers of the nobility. His Majesty named her the *Trade's Increase*. After the launch, the King and nobility partook of a sumptuous banquet, provided at the Company's expense, and "as a specimen of eastern magnificence, all the tables were covered with services of China-ware."

In 1610, a capital of 80,163*l.* was subscribed by the Company, and the *Trade's Increase*, the *Pepper Corn*, and *Darling*, departed on a sixth voyage, under the command of Sir Henry Middleton. British commodities, particularly woollens and metals, formed the chief articles of their cargoes, in order to be disposed of in the Red Sea; and it was calculated that calicoes and Indian articles procurable from the mogul's subjects who traded thither, might be carried to Bantam, the Moluccas, &c., to be disposed of in exchange for spices and drugs. On arriving at Mocha with his squadron, and landing his goods, they were seized, and Middleton and several of his people were arrested and sent to prison, where they were detained several months. He at length with his companions escaped and reached his ships. Sir Henry, by threatening to use force, obtained indemnity for his losses. He sailed to Surat, where his landing was opposed by the Portuguese, and effected only by force, but he was permitted to trade. He then returned to the Red Sea, seized several of the mogul's ships, and demanded and obtained for their release a sum equivalent to the losses he had sustained by the impediments to his trading. He then sailed to Ticoo, in Sumatra, where, and at Bantam, he obtained cargoes of pepper for two of his ships; had to repair the damage which the *Trade's Increase* had sustained by running on a rock; and in careening this ship in Bantam roads, she over-set and was lost. Sir Henry soon after died, it is said, of grief. The adventurers finally divided the capital subscribed, with 121*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent profit.

The seventh voyage from England to India was undertaken by one ship only, the *Globe*, commanded by Hippon, with two merchants on board; who had quitted the Dutch service. The object of this voyage was to open a trade on the coast of Coromandel for calicoes, partly for sale in the Eastern islands, and also experimentally in England. They sailed from the Downs on the 5th of February, 1610, and arrived safely on the Coromandel coast; but at Pulicat the Dutch, who were settled there, had the grant of an exclusive trade. At Pettapole, Hippon traded and left factors. At Mausulipatam they also traded, paying four per cent duty of customs; the governor at first exacted twelve per cent. From thence he sailed to Patany, where he was allowed a free trade. He also settled a factory at Siam,

and returned to Mausulipatam the 16th of December, 1613. In 1614 the King of Narsinga invited him to settle a factory ; but, he dying before they left the place, the governor, who had obtained goods of them, refused payment. Hippon in consequence seized his son, and carried him on board his ship ; the governor then paid the debt, and obtained his son's release. He returned to Bantam, where they loaded a cargo, and returned to England.

The profit on this voyage amounted to 218 per cent on the 15,364*l.* subscribed.

The value of the exports from England by the Company amounted in the years 1601 to 1610, inclusive, to, in merchandise, 51,673*l.*, in bullion 119,022*l.*, total 170,695*l.* The value of the imports are not ascertained, for the Company made their dividends occasionally in goods in imitation of the Dutch. The amount has been estimated by Milburn at near 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The amount of the customs duties paid in England during the same period on the company's imports, was 97,950*l.*, or on an average 9795*l.* per annum.

In 1611, three ships, as a distinct adventure, the *Clove*, the *Hector*, and *Thomas*, under Captain Saris, sailed from England in April, 1611. This was the eighth voyage, and the ships arrived safely at Mocha ; they were about to trade, when Sir Henry Middleton, on his return from Surat, and Captain Saris, in order to prevent collisions of interests, agreed to act in concert. They prevented accordingly the Moorish ships from entering Mocha, and bartered with them for their commodities in exchange for European goods. They then sailed for Bantam, where two of the ships took in pepper and spices, and Saris, in the *Clove*, proceeded to open a trade with Japan. In his way he touched at the Moluccas, and would have obtained cloves from the natives, but the Dutch would not suffer him to trade. At Japan, Saris met with a friendly reception, and obtained permission to trade. He afterwards returned to Bantam, and took in a cargo for Europe. The capital subscribed for this eighth voyage was 55,947*l.*, and it yielded a profit of 211 per cent.

In 1612 a ninth voyage was undertaken in a single ship, which sailed for Bantam, and from thence to the coast of Coromandel. The capital subscribed was 19,164*l.*, and the profit 160 per cent.

The tenth voyage was accomplished by two ships, the *Dragon* and *Hoseander*, under Captain Thomas Best. His instructions were " to quiet the mind of the Mogul, in respect to the proceedings of Sir Henry Middleton, in laying the ships of his subjects under contribution in the Red Sea." Captain Best accomplished his object, and entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with the Mogul, and procured a firman or licence, allowing the English nation permission to trade, on paying 3½ per cent customs, and the privilege of having an ambassador at Agra, &c. The Portuguese determined to prevent the English from trading in the Mogul's dominions ; and with their naval force of four galleons and twenty-six frigates,

attacked the English ships. The Portuguese fought well, but by the bravery of Captain Best and his people, after four several engagements, the Portuguese were defeated with great loss, to the joy of the Moors, who, believed them until then to be invincible. From Surat, Best proceeded to Acheen, where he obtained a confirmation of the privileges granted to Lancaster on the first voyage. He afterwards visited various places in Sumatra, and sailed to Bantam, for a cargo of pepper, with which he returned to England. The capital subscribed for this voyage amounted to 46,092*l.*, which yielded a profit of 148 per cent.

The eleventh voyage was performed in a single ship, which was sent out to bring home the remains of the adventurers who had subscribed to the third and fifth voyage. The amount subscribed was 10,669*l.*, and the voyage being made direct out and home in twenty months, the profit amounted to 320 per cent.

The twelfth and last voyage of those conducted as separate adventures, was accomplished by one ship the *Expedition*, Captain Newport. Sir Robert Shirley, as the king's ambassador to Persia, sailed in this ship. He was to have been landed at Guadel, and thence to proceed by land to Ispahan; but the natives of Guadel having planned the plundering and murdering him and his suite, the ship proceeded to Diu. The Governor of Diu would have admitted the English to trade, but was prevented by the Portuguese; a conditional agreement was, however, made to admit the English in another year, on which they proceeded to Ticoo and Bantam, and from whence the ship returned home with pepper. The capital expended for this voyage was 7142*l.* The outward cargo consisted of 1250*l.* in money, and 650*l.* in goods. The profit amounted to 133*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.*

The whole of the capitals subscribed for these *twelve voyages*, or expeditions, in the aggregate, amounted to no more than 464,284*l.*, or upon an average 38,690*l.* for each voyage, which sum is estimated by Mr. Milburn to have been invested in the following manner :

	£		£
In merchandise, &c.	62,411	or, on an average.	5,201 per voyage.
Bullion	138,127	„	11,510 „
Shipping, stores, provisions, &c.	263,746	„	21,979 „

which gave a profit, one voyage with another, of 138 per cent.

* "That no erroneous idea," says Mr. Milburn, "may prevail with regard to the supposed magnitude of these profits, compared with the state of things at the present day, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the voyages above referred to, were seldom made in less than thirty months, and often were extended to three and four years, from the time of the ships leaving England till their return; that, upon their arrival, their cargoes were disposed of at long credits, from eighteen to twenty-four months, and that, from irregularity in the factors, as well in keeping, as in the transmission of their accounts, it was frequently six, seven, and eight years before the concerns of a voyage were finally adjusted (the first and second voyage accounts, which commenced in 1600, were not brought to a close till 1609, and then it was by making over their remains to the third voyage, who advanced the amount upon a valuation); taking it, therefore, upon a medium of seven years, it reduces it to something less than twenty per cent per annum. It must also be noticed

The English East India Company had, however, only traded hitherto as mere adventurers, who fitted out their voyagers, as separate and distinct speculations; without factories in India, and without stock or any of the elements of permanency. On the other hand, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, had their respective seaports, factories, and fortresses; and they generally prevented all but the English from trading. The time had, however, arrived when it was either necessary to abandon the trade, and its uncertainties, or to constitute a joint-stock company, of sufficient capital and power to compete with other European powers.

In the disposal of the homeward cargoes, by the English Company, great inconvenience was experienced, either by being sold at public sale, or divided among the adventurers in kind, and it often happened that private accommodation was studied at the expense of the general interest.

It was, in consequence, resolved to relinquish all further separate voyages, and to subscribe a capital upon a joint-stock account. The stock subscribed was limited to four years, in order that the subscribers might have an opportunity of regulating their future acts by circumstances. The amount of stock subscribed was 418,691*l.*, which it was agreed should be paid up in equal proportions in each of the four years.

This Joint-Stock Company was soon after successful, though opposed by the Portuguese and the Dutch.

In 1613, the first expedition on the joint-stock account consisted of four ships, under the command of Captain Nicholas Downton. On his arrival at Surat, he asked for a reduction of customs and other privileges, and the Mogul being at the time at war with the Portuguese, sought the aid of the Company which was declined. The governor of Surat in consequence determined to prevent the English from trading, and the Portuguese insinuated that the English meant to lend their assistance to them against the Mogul. The Mogul, being undeceived, sent a firman allowing the English to trade; and the presents of the Company for the Mogul were forwarded to Agra. Upon the arrival of a Portuguese fleet, the government of Surat sued for peace, which was haughtily refused. The Portuguese then attacked the English ships, but the latter repulsed the former, and burnt several of their ships. Attempts were made by the Jesuits to reconcile matters, which proved ineffectual, from the imperious demands made by the Portuguese, who with fire—that this was not merely the simple profit of the voyage out and home, but included the accumulated profits of all the various barter and sales in their transit from port to port in India, which were by no means inconsiderable. It is further to be recollected that the Company, by building their own ships, and fitting them out within themselves, derived the advantages which now attach to the various professions employed in and about shipping; taking, therefore, all these circumstances into consideration, it may be fairly doubted whether the profits upon an insignificant sum under 40,000*l.*, were more than what they will be found to be upon a capital of 6,000,000*l.*"

ships attempted to destroy the English ships, but without effect. The viceroy then made proposals for peace with the Mogul, which was refused, and the Portuguese retired to Goa. The English having completed their lading, sailed for Bantam, where one of the ships procured a cargo of spice and silk, and then proceeded to Mausulipatam; the others returned to England. Serious charges were at this time made against the conduct of the Dutch, both at Bantam and Macassar, to the English factors.

An attempt was also made to open a trade with Persia, and the English factors were well received there.

In 1614, the dissensions that prevailed between the English and Dutch Companies' servants in India were now become so alarming as to cause a negotiation between the respective governments in Europe. Commissioners were appointed on both sides to fix upon some satisfactory plan for the regulation of the future trade to India. In the conferences which took place on this occasion, a proposition was made on the part of the Dutch, that an union should be established between the two companies, and the trade carried on as a joint concern. But this proposal was, after a very careful deliberation, rejected by the English East India Company.

In 1615, the Company applied to the king for an ambassador to proceed to the Great Mogul. The king agreed, and appointed Sir Thomas Roe "to be Ambassador to the Great Mogul, or King of India;" the company agreeing to defray the expenses, in consideration that, under their exclusive privileges, they were to acquire such benefits as might result from this mission.

Sir Thomas Roe sailed from England in March, 1615, on board the *Lion*, Captain Newport, one of four ships fitted out on the joint-stock account, and arrived at Surat, from whence he proceeded to the Mogul's court, which he reached in December, 1615, and on the 10th of January, 1616, was presented to the Great Mogul, when he delivered the king's letter, and the presents; the Mogul gave the ambassador a gracious reception. On the 24th of January, Sir Thomas had a second audience of the Mogul, when he stated the injuries the English had sustained from the arbitrary conduct of the Governors of Surat, and proposed the renewing the articles of the firman or treaty between the Mogul and the English nation, which was complied with, and of which the following is the substance:—

It was stipulated that English subjects should have liberty of trade, and be allowed to establish factories in any of the ports of the Mogul empire.

That they should be furnished with all kinds of provisions and carriages by the inhabitants of the seaports, according to the ordinary rates of charge.

That the merchants should be protected against any exactions in all sales, not exceeding 16 rials of eight.

That all presents sent to the Mogul, should be protected from being opened at the seaports, and be forwarded to the English ambassador at court, to be delivered agreeably to his instructions.

That the goods of the English merchants should be rated within six days after being landed at any port ; and after payment of the stipulated duty, might be forwarded free to any other English factory.

That the goods purchased by the English, in any part of the Mogul's dominions, should have a free transit to the ports at which they were to be shipped.

That the property of the company's servants who might die in the Mogul's dominions, should be delivered to the Company's officers, or their successors,

That the provisions necessary for the shipping should be exempted from duty.

By a separate article it was agreed, that the rate of customs on English imports should be fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 2 per cent on rials of eight ; and that mutual assistance should be given against the enemies of either of the contracting parties.—*Milburn.*

Sir Thomas Roe resided some years in India, and conducted himself to the Company's satisfaction. On his return, in 1619, he had an honorary seat in their Court of Committees, and was allowed an annual stipend of 200*l.* per annum.

Keeling, who commanded one of the ships which sailed with Sir Thomas Roe, proceeded to Cranganore, where he arrived in March, 1616, and obtained liberty to trade, and permission to establish a factory ; and it was agreed by treaty that the English and the Samorin of that place should join their forces, and expel the Portuguese from Cochin, which, on being captured, should be ceded to the English.

This year a treaty was concluded with the King of Acheen, and liberty to trade and settle a factory at Ticoo was granted to the English, on payment of seven per cent customs on imports and exports.

A pamphlet published at this time, entitled "Trade's Increase," charges the East India trade as draining the country of specie, among other alleged evils. Sir Dudley Digges, who answered these charges, says that, "the Company had employed, from their origin, twenty-four ships, of which four had been lost ; that nineteen of them were from 150 to 600 tons' burden ; that one was of 800 tons, one of 900, one of 1060, one of 1100, and one of 1293 tons ; and that the reason for having such large ships was owing to the navy not being sufficiently strong to protect them from the Barbary rovers." He states that the largest value of goods exported in one year was 36,000*l.* ; that 70,000*l.* had been saved annually to the nation in the prices of pepper, cloves, and nutmegs for home consumption ; that spices had been exported in the last year to the value of 218,000*l.*, besides indigo, calicoes, China silks, and drugs, to which should be

added the king's customs, and also the employment given to ships and mariners in the re-exportation.

That besides cinnamon, the Company calculated that there were annually consumed at home, viz.:—pepper, formerly at 8s. but now at 2s. per lb., 450,000 lbs.; cloves, 50,000 lbs.; mace, 15,000 lbs.; nutmegs, 100,000 lbs.; and that the cloves, mace, and nutmegs were proportionably reduced in price since our direct trade to India. That the cargoes, in 1614, amounted to 100,000*l.*, and consisted of bays, kersies, and broad cloths, dyed and dressed, 14,000*l.*; lead, iron, and foreign merchandise, 10,000*l.*; treasure (which is less than allowed to export by charter), 12,000*l.*; the shipping and furniture cost in the same year, 34,000*l.*; for provisions and other extraordinary charges, 30,000*l.*

In 1616, the stock for the next voyage was estimated at 52,087*l.* in money, and 16,506*l.* in goods; and the expedition fitted out consisted of seven ships, under the command of Captain Pring, who sailed from the Downs, in March, and arrived at Surat, in October, 1616, where he captured a Portuguese frigate, and then sailed to Bantam. At Jacatra they agreed to give 700 rials per annum for the liberty of trade, and 1500 rials for a piece of ground for a factory. The Dutch, observing the rapid progress of the English in the East India trade, sought every opportunity to embarrass their operations. To protect the English Company from the Dutch, Sir Thomas Dale proceeded with a fleet to India; with power to seize the ships of illicit traders. This force, on its arrival at Bantam, was joined by the Company's shipping in India, making thirteen sail, with which they engaged, and beat the Dutch fleet. The Dutch had previously seized the English factors at Jacatra, and burnt the factory, and even went so far as to attack the royal palace. The king of which on this sent to Bantam for the assistance of the English, which being rendered him, the Dutch proposed to surrender their fort at Jacatra. The English attacked and beat off four Dutch ships off Sumatra; but in an after-engagement five of the English ships were taken.

The profits of the four voyages on joint-stock, did not amount to more than eighty-seven and a half per cent on the original subscription, notwithstanding the cargo of one of the ships cost only 40,000 pieces of eight, and produced at the sales in England 80,000*l.* sterling.

In 1617, the period of four years, to which the trade of the first joint-stock was limited, being expired, a fresh subscription was opened; and so anxious were persons of all ranks to enrol themselves therein, that at the period of its close, the sums that were underwritten, amounted to no less than 1,629,040*l.*—*Milburn.*

The subscribers to this original stock consisted of 15 dukes and earls; 82 knights, including 2 judges, all the king's council, and 5 privy counsellors; 13 countesses and ladies; 26 doctors of divinity and physic; 18 widows and

virgins; 313 merchants; 214 tradesmen; 212 without title; 25 merchants, strangers; 36 whose occupations were unknown. Making in all 954.

This joint-stock, like the former one, was limited in its trade to four years' duration; that is to say, trading adventurers to send out trading ships for four succeeding years, and then to wait their arrival; in order to bring the concern to a close. The Directors fixed on Surat and Bantam as the principal marts of the trade, and that such out-stations as had been established should be controlled by the two principal factories.

A proposition was again made by the Dutch, for the English and Dutch to join in concert; on the ground partly, that an East India Company was forming in France, and another in Denmark; but this proposal was also rejected. The Dutch Company then sent instructions to their servants in India to take measures for engrossing the whole of the pepper trade at Bantam and Batavia, at both of which places the English had carried on a trade.

In 1617, the following were the English Company's places of trading in India, according to Mr. Milburn, and an official statement:—

SURAT, at which, though English goods were not in great demand, yet the eastern parts of India could be supplied with cloths; but those articles could only be procured by the exchange of China goods, spices, and money.

ACHEEN and **TICOQ**, where large quantities of Cambay and Mausulipatam goods might be disposed of; and in return, gold, camphire, pepper, and benjamin could be obtained.

BANTAM, which was then the greatest place of trade in the Indian seas; where Cambay and Mausulipatam goods, to the amount of 60,000 rials, were annually imported, and in return, from 60,000 to 150,000 sacks of pepper could be exported; the price of pepper, however, had been raised treble within the last few years, from the competition between the English, Dutch, and Chinese.

JACATRA offered arrack, rice, and fish; but a settlement there would be difficult, from the exorbitant sum demanded by the king for ground to build a factory upon.

JAMBEE had been recently settled as a factory, at which there was an increasing demand for Cambay and Coromandel cloths, and in return, afforded 10,000 sacks of pepper.

At **PATANY** about 10,000 rials of Surat and Coromandel cloths might be sold; but it furnished few articles of export, and trade was on the decline.

At **SIAM**, if the country were in a state of peace, Coromandel cloths might be sold to the amount of 40,000 rials per annum; and in return, it would yield gold, silver, and deer-skins for the Japan market.

At **JAPAN**, English cloth, lead, deer-skins, silks, and other goods, would find a considerable market; and in return, it would furnish silver, copper, and iron;

but the English cargoes hitherto sent had been ill-assorted, and the trade was on the decline.

At SUCCADANA, diamonds, bezoar stones, and gold might be obtained, had not this trade been ruined by the ignorance of the first factors.

At BANJARMASSIN, diamonds, gold, and bezoar stones could be procured; but the character of the natives was so treacherous, that it would be expedient to withdraw the factory.

At MACASSAR the best rice in India could be bought, and about 40,000 rials per annum of India cloths sold; but this place was resorted to by the Portuguese, though abandoned by the Dutch.

At BANDA about 50,000 rials annually of Coromandel cloths could be sold; and in return, about 100 tons of nutmegs and mace could be purchased, and a still greater quantity, could peace be established between the Europeans trading to it.

The English also obtained, in 1617, possession of the islands of Pulo Roon and Rosengyn, and fortified them; the Dutch attacked the former, but were repulsed. They, however, captured two of the Company's ships.

In 1618, James granted letters patent for the establishment of a trade to India from Scotland. This patent was "to Sir James Cunningham, appointing him, his heirs, and assigns, to be governors, rulers, and directors of the Scottish East India Company, and authorising him to trade to and from the East Indies, and the countries or parts of Asia, Africa, and America, beyond the Cape of Bona Sperantia to the Straits of Magellan, and to the Levant Sea, and territories under the government of the Great Turk, and to and from the countries of Greenland, and all other countries and islands in the north, north-west, and north-east seas, and other parts of America and Muscovy." The Russian Company and the English East India Company represented to his majesty, that this patent would be highly prejudicial to their trade; and the king informed the Company, that, as he considered them "to be a strength to the kingdom, and an honour to himself, he would withdraw the patent, on their recompensing Sir James Cunningham for the charges and expenses he had incurred in his proceedings;" and "that the East India Company should join with the Russia Company in the support of their trade, the concerns of which had long been in an enfeebled state. The Company thereupon, at his majesty's entreaty, and under a promise that he would grant no other patents that should be injurious to their interests, as also induced thereto by his having been graciously pleased to withdraw the Scottish patent, agreed to advance 30,000,000*l.* per annum for the remaining time of their duration, which, with a similar sum to be advanced by the Russia Company, it was hoped would give life and vigour to that trade, which for the last sixty years had yielded no benefit to the adventurers. The trade was carried on by both companies jointly for two seasons, but without success; upon which, on the 29th of December,

1619, the connexion was dissolved. The East India Company's loss on this occasion was estimated at 40,000*l.*"—*Milburn.*

Two ships, the *Dragon* and *Expedition*, which sailed, in 1618, for the Malabar coast, were defeated in their trade at Dabul, Baticaloë, and Calicut, by the Samorin. They then sailed to Sumatra. The *Dragon* was attacked by six Dutch ships off Ticoo, and after a brave defence, taken, and her crew treated with barbarity.

In 1619, an expedition was fitted out, consisting of the *London*, *Hart*, *Roe-buck*, and *Eagle*, under Captain Shillinge. He sailed in February, 1619. On the passage out, he took possession of Saldanha Bay. On his arrival in Malabar, the *Hart* and *Eagle* were despatched for *Jasques*; but on attempting to enter that port, they found it blockaded by a Portuguese fleet, and they were obliged to return to Surat, where they were joined by the other ships; and they all sailed for *Jasques*, where they fell in with the Portuguese fleet. An engagement took place, which lasted nine hours, but with little effect. The Portuguese gave way, and allowed the English ships to enter the port; but having received assistance from Ormus, a second engagement took place: the conflict was obstinate, but terminated in favour of the English, who, however, lost Captain Shillinge. The ships soon after returned to Surat.

A treaty of friendship and trade was this year concluded with Persia upon terms very advantageous to the English, who were permitted to build a fort at *Jasques*; and this year the Dutch took four of the Company's ships off the coast of Sumatra.

A treaty was concluded by the English and Dutch commissioners, and on the 7th of July, 1619, an agreement was signed, which, after specifying an amnesty and oblivion of all excesses committed by either part in the East Indies, and a mutual restoration of ships and property, declared the trade of the two nations in the East to be free, to the extent of the respective funds which might be employed and specified; that the exertions of both Companies should be directed to reduce the duties and exactions of the native officers at the different ports; that the pepper trade at Java should be equally divided; that the English should have a free trade at Pulcat, on paying half the expenses of the garrison; that the English at the Moluccas and Bandas should enjoy one-third of the import and export trade, and the Dutch two-thirds, and that commissioners should be appointed to regulate the trade, the charges of the garrisons to be paid in the same proportion; that each Company should furnish ten ships of war for common defence, but that those ships were not to be employed to bring cargoes to Europe, but only in the carrying trade from one part of the East Indies to another; and that the whole proceedings should be under the regulation of a council of defence in the Indies, composed of four members from each Company. This treaty was to be binding

for twenty years. On its ratification, King James promised not to grant another charter during the term of its agreement. In India, hostilities ceased, and harmony was for a short time restored. The English then sailed for Japan, where, having united with the Dutch, they settled with the emperor the terms for carrying on their trade.—*Milburn.*

The English East India Company now equipped the greatest fleet they had ever despatched to the oriental seas. It consisted of ten ships, the largest of which was 1000 tons' burden, and several of the others 700 tons. The stock sent by this expedition amounted to 62,490*l.* in bullion, and 28,508*l.* in goods. Of this fleet, nine of the ships were detained in India, and only one returned with a cargo, which realised 108,887*l.*

In 1620, the Dutch government at Batavia, notwithstanding the treaty which had been concluded, fitted out an expedition, which proceeded to the islands of Lantore and Pulo Roon, and took possession of them, treating the few Englishmen they found there with great barbarity. The Company, on receipt of this intelligence, presented a memorial, praying for protection and redress; but the state of the nation prevented any efforts being made to obtain satisfaction.

In 1621, there was published a treatise in favour of the East India trade, written by Mr. Munn, an eminent merchant of London, and one of the directors of the East India Company. He states the quantities of Indian merchandise consumed annually in Europe, with their prime cost, and all charges till on board, by the old way from Aleppo, and also the new way by the Cape of Good Hope, whence, he states, will be seen the great benefit of the East India commerce, viz.:

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.	COST AT ALEPPO.		COST IN INDIA.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
6,000,000 lbs. pepper.....per lb.	2	0	2½	£ 62,500
450,000 do. cloves..... do	4	9	9	16,875
150,000 do. mace..... do	4	9		5,000 0 0
400,000 do. nutmegs..... do	2	4	0 4	6,66 13 4
350,000 do. indigo..... do	4	4	1 2	20,416 13 4
1,000,000 do. raw silk do	12	0	8 0	400,000
Total.				511,458

For rather more than a third of the prices of the goods shipped from Turkey they were shipped from India; and by adding one-sixth for the expense of the voyage homeward above that from Turkey, the goods cost only about half the price they did from Turkey. The statements made by Mr. Munn are supposed to apply to a period antecedent to the year 1621.

Mr. Munn estimated the annual importation of India goods, with the prices they cost on board the ships in India, and those they sold for in England, as follow :—

ANNUAL IMPORTATION.	COST ON BOARD IN INDIA.						SELLING PRICES IN ENGLAND.					
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
250,000 lbs. pepper.....per lb.	0	2½	26,041	13	4	1	8		208,333	6	8	
150,000 do cloves.....do.	0	9	5,020	0	0	6	0		45,000	0	0	
150,000 do nutmegs.....do.	0	4	2,500	0	0	2	6		18,750	0	0	
50,000 do mace.....do.	0	8	1,666	13	4	6	0		15,000	0	0	
200,000 do indigo.....do.	1	2	11,666	13	4	5	0		50,000	0	0	
107,140 do China raw silk.....do.	7	0	37,499	0	0	20	0		107,140	0	0	
50,000 pieces of calico.....each	7	0	17,500	0	0	20	0		50,004	0	0	
Total.	....		102,500	0	0	....			494,223	6	8

The difference, which consisting of freight, duties, charges, and profits, was, he considered, a gain to the nation.

He estimates the annual consumption of the following goods in England with a comparative view of the lowest prices, when imported from Turkey or Lisbon, before England imported any from India, and the common prices in his own time, viz.:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.		LOWEST ANCIENT PRICES.			COMMON MODERN PRICES.				
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
400,000 lbs. pepper.....	per lb.	3		70,000	0	0	33,333	6	8
40,000 do. cloves.....	do.	8		16,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
20,000 do. mace.....	do.	9		9,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
180,000 do. nutmegs.....	do.	4		36,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
150,000 do. indigo.....	do.	7		52,500	0	0	37,000	0	0
Total.....				183,500	0	0	108,333	6	8

The difference of these sums he also considered as a saving of expenditure, in consequence of the direct importation.

According to a report presented to Parliament by the Company, in 1621, on “The estate of their trade from the beginning thereof in 1600 to the 29th of November, 1621. There hath been sent forth in the said term of twenty-one years, eighty-six ships to the Indies, whereof thirty-six returned safely home, laden; nine were lost; five worn out by long service from port to port in India; eleven have been taken and surprised by the Dutch; and twenty-five do remain in India, or on their homeward passage. The East India Company, by licence from his Majesty, might have shipped out of these realms in the said term of twenty-one years, 910,000*l.* in foreign coin; but they have not sent out so much by near 300,000*l.*; for they have laden away in all the said time, upon all the said ships, as well out of these realms, as out of the Downs, Holland, and other places, but 613,681*l.* And, together with the said money, they also have shipped out of the realm, in woollens, lead, iron, tin, and other wares, to the value of 319,211*l.*, making together 932,892*l.*

“And of all the before-mentioned moneys and goods sent into the Indies, there hath been employed the value of 375,288*l.* for the lading of 36 ships, which are returned hence with sundry sorts of wares, all of which wares have produced here in England by the sales, 2,004,600*l.*

“Whereby it doth plainly appear, that if 557,604*l.* of our money and goods sent out, were returned with no more success than the 375,288*l.* which is already

received, it would produce in all 5,000,000*l.* sterling, which is a far greater proportion of the kingdom's stock than can be procured by any other foreign trade whatsoever known unto us. For, although it is very true that the said 5,000,000*l.* be procured by the money and goods afore-written alone, without a further great charge also disbursed for shipping, victuals, ammunition, wages for captains, officers, factors, and mariners, besides his Majesty's customs and imports, with many other charges, yet all these disbursements made within this realm from one to the other, do not diminish the kingdom's stock, although they directly abate the merchant's gain."

The ships equipped in 1621 consisted of four ships, the value of the cargoes of which were estimated at 12,900*l.* in bullion, and 6253*l.* in goods. Of these ships only one returned to England, and her cargo, which consisted of pepper, cloves, &c., produced at the sales 94,464*l.*

In 1622, the Portuguese, from the first appearance of the Dutch and the English in India, had determined to keep them out of the trade by force, under the pretence of exclusive right, as the original discoverers of the voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. The English and Dutch resisted, and a war was in India, though the English were at peace with Spain. The English commanders had acted only upon the defensive in the various engagements that had taken place with the Portuguese. The Portuguese possessed the island and castle of Ormus, which commanded the trade of the Persian Gulf, in which they committed various depredations upon the English and others trading there. The King of Persia was desirous of dispossessing them; and calling to his assistance the English, with whom he was then in alliance, it was proposed to make a joint attack upon the island; and the king agreed that, if it proved successful, he would place it in the Company's hands, and give them one-half of the customs. The attack was chiefly conducted by the English, and the city and castle were taken on the 22nd of April, 1622. The English received a proportion of the plunder, and a grant of half the customs of Gombroon, which was paid till about 1680, when the Company, not being able to clear the gulf of pirates, the King of Persia withheld their share of the duties.—*Milburn.*

The expedition to India in 1623 consisted of seven ships; the cargoes were estimated at 68,720*l.* in Spanish silver, and 17,345*l.* in goods. The homeward ships were five in number; their cargoes consisted of pepper, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, these produced at the sales 485,593*l.*, exclusive of Persian raw silk, which amounted to 97,000*l.*, making in the whole 582,593*l.* The outward ships were detained on a claim of the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord High Admiral, for a share of the Ormus prize-money; and the Company paid him 10,000*l.* and a like sum to the Secretary of State for the king's use, before they were allowed to sail.

In February 1622-3, the English at Amboyna were tortured and then murdered

by the Dutch. A similar atrocity was committed previously at Lantore, and the other islands; and the Dutch afterwards engrossed the whole spice trade, until the spice islands were captured by the English during the war of 1793.

In 1623, on the 8th of March, a debate took place in Parliament, in which the East India trade was denounced as injurious to the national interests, on the plea of its draining the nation of treasure, of which it was said they exported to the amount of 80,000*l.* per annum. Upon this occasion they were defended by two of the city members and many others.

In 1625, by an order of the House of Commons, the following "Abstract of the Trade to the East Indies, from the 25th of March, 1620, to the 25th of March, 1624," was laid before them :

	£		£		£
1620. There were laden on ten ships	62,490	in bullion, and	28,508	goods.—Total	90,998
1621. On four ships.....	12,900	"	6,523	"	19,423
1622. On five ships.....	61,600	"	6,430	"	68,030
1623. On seven ships.....	68,720	"	17,345	"	86,065
	Exported 205,710	"	58,806	Total	264,516

The imports were as follows :—

	£
" 1620. This year, by reason of our differences with the Dutch, our ships were kept in India for our defence, to our very great damage, and only one ship returned with indigo, calicoes, drugs, &c., value	108,887
" 1621. This year our differences with the Dutch being newly accommodated, and our stock of money by those broils much wasted, there was returned only one ship, laden with pepper, cloves, and China raw silk, value	94,464
" 1622. There returned this year five ships, laden with pepper, cloves, mace, nutmegs, gum-lac, indigo, and calicoes, value 296,500 <i>l.</i> , and Persian raw silk 93,000 <i>l.</i>	389,500
" 1623. Returned this year five ships, laden with pepper, cloves, mace, nutmegs, indigo, and calicoes, value 485,593, and Persian raw silk, 97,000 <i>l.</i>	582,593
" Recovered from the Dutch for the value they took from us in India	80,000
" Forming a total in four years of 1,255,444 <i>l.</i> or an average 313,861 <i>l.</i> per annum.	
" Moneys are of the same value when they arrive in India; but the wares make good profit, and are doubled at least, whereby our exportations in wares are more than half as much as we have sent out in money.	

"We are confident that in the said four years, we should have returned commodities into this kingdom for 600,000*l.* more at the least, if we had not been deprived of the employment from the Indies of the said 80,000*l.*, and also damaged by an excessive charge and waste of our stock of money, and ships kept there purposely for our defence, which otherwise would have returned richly laden.

"Concerning the part of the Indian wares which by trade have been exported again into foreign countries, we, by estimate, are of opinion, that one-half of the raw silk is used here, which, by the manufacture thereof, doth employ a great multitude of poor people; the other half we consider is carried beyond the seas, as also three-quarters of all the Indian wares which have been brought into this kingdom, to the great increase of trade, importation of treasure, and employment of shipping."

In 1631 King Charles I. issued a proclamation "for restraining the excess of the private, or clandestine trade, carried on to and from the East Indies by the officers and sailors in the company's own ships." This proclamation stated the

goods which the company were permitted to export to, and export from, India into England, which were as follow, viz.:—

“Exports.”—“Perpetuanoes and drapery, broad cloths, &c., pewter, saffron, woollen stockings, silk stockings and garters, ribbons, roses edged with gold lace, beaver hats with gold and silver bands, felt hats, strong waters, knives, Spanish leather shoes, iron, and looking-glasses.

“Imports.”—“Long pepper, white pepper, white powdered sugar, preserved nutmegs, and ginger, preserved myrabolans, bezoar stones, drugs of all sorts, agate heads, blood-stones, musk, aloes, ambergris, rich carpets of Persia and Cambay, quilts of satin taffaty, painted calicoes, Zanjamin, damasks, satins and taffaties of China, quilts of China embroidered with gold, quilts of Patany embroidered with silk, galls, worm-seeds, sugarcandy, China dishes, and porcelain of all sorts.”

The Parliament, in 1631, granted the East India Company a charter for five years, to trade along the coast and on the continent of Africa.

In 1634, a firman was granted by the Mogul on the 2nd of February, 1634, for liberty of trade in the province of Bengal, with the restriction, that the English ships were to resort only to the port of Pipley.

In 1635, King Charles granted a charter to Sir William Courteen and others, authorising them to send six ships, under the command of Captain Wedden, to India, to trade during five years, the preamble to which states, “that the East India Company had neglected to establish fortified factories, or seats of trade, to which the king’s subjects could resort with safety; that they had consulted their own interests only, without any regard to the king’s revenue; and, in general, that they had broken the conditions on which their charter and exclusive privileges had been granted them.” The company remonstrated against this infringement of their charter, and the hypocritical king replied, “That the ships were about to be employed upon a secret design, which, for the present, he did not think fit to reveal; but that the Company might rest under an assurance that nothing was intended to their disadvantage.” The facts that the ships were taking in goods adapted for the Indian market, and that many persons who had been formerly in the Company’s service, were engaged to sail in those ships, proved the insincerity of the king; and the Company stated in their second petition to him, “That they had then in India fourteen returnable ships (besides three then going out), many of which were forced to be rotting, by reason of the great scarcity of merchandise, which formerly the Indies did afford, occasioned by a amine and pestilence. Albeit the Company have at present a large stock in India and Persia to buy commodities. They also prayed, that if leave was given to Sir William Courteen’s ships to go to the Indies by way of trade, they might be debarred from bringing to Europe any spices, indigo, calicoes, silk or other commodities, in which the Company traded for relading their ships, for it was impossible they could subsist together; but if they should be suffered to buy the same commodities with the Company there, and vend them in Europe, the

one would undoubtedly undo the other, or both together; and whereas his majesty laid his express commands on the petitioners to use their best assistance for the continuance of the trade, which accordingly they had endeavoured, as well by their councils as labour, and advertising their estates, they also further prayed, that if the trade should happen to be deserted, his majesty would not impute the same to neglect on their part, and that, according to their charter, they might have three years to recall home their ships and effects."

Courteen's ships sailed for India in April, 1635. Two of them, the *Roebuck* and *Samaritan*, with stores and provisions on board, sailed under a royal commission to the Red Sea, and "committed," says Milburn, "several acts of piracy on the ships belonging to the Mogul merchants; in consequence of which, the Company's servants at Surat were seized and imprisoned, and their property confiscated, to make good the losses sustained by the owners of the Mogul vessels. On the receipt of this intelligence in England, the Company presented a memorial to the king, stating the sufferings of their servants, and their great losses, which would terminate in the ruin of the East India trade, unless his majesty should interfere in their behalf, and be pleased to take the illegality of the licences, and their consequences to the trade, into his consideration. The subject was referred to the Privy Council on the 6th of January, 1637. The company also gave directions that the parties concerned in this piratical act should be prosecuted. This was interrupted on the 22nd of February by a message from the king, desiring 'that Sir William Courteen might not be troubled on the subject of his ships.' The other ships belonging to this association proceeded to China, where their conduct was somewhat similar to that in the Red Sea."—*Milburn*.

On the 1st of June, 1637, the king by a new grant confirmed the privileges conferred on the new company, to trade for five years to all places in India, where the old company had not settled any factories or trade before the 12th of December, 1635; and "to export during the said term 40,000*l.* in gold and silver bullion to India, and to re-export India goods, free of customs."

On the 10th of December, 1634, the king declared that he would revoke all patents formerly granted for plantations beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and grant no more. Courteen's association to be allowed reasonable time to wind up its affairs and adventures. Further, that a new capital should be subscribed for an extensive joint-stock, and when the subscription should be completed, his majesty would renew the Company's charter, with additional privileges "for carrying on so great and important a trade."

In 1640 a court of the proprietors was summoned, when it was proposed to raise a new, or fourth joint-stock, on the following conditions:—

I. That the subscription should be paid in four years.

II. That the subscription should be open to all persons, foreigners as well as English, till the 1st of May, 1640, and the instalments paid quarterly.

III. That in case of default in payment of the instalments, 1 per cent per month should be levied as a fine, till such payment should be made.

IV. That no Englishman should subscribe less than 500*l.*, and no foreigner less than 1000*l.*

V. That if any Englishman should buy any share after the books were closed, he should pay 20*l.*, and a foreigner 40*l.*, as a fine for his freedom to the new company.

VI. That to prevent inconvenience and confusion, the old company, or adventurers in the third joint stock, should have sufficient time allowed for bringing home their property, and should send no more stock to India on that account after the month of May, 1640.

Charles I., in his necessity, compelled the East India Company to sell to the crown the whole of the pepper in their warehouses, amounting to 607,522*lbs.*, at 2*s.* 1*d.* per *lb.*, payable by instalments. This pepper was actually sold for ready money at 1*s.* 8*d.* per *lb.*, and it was many years before the Company could get the accounts settled.

On the 15th of November, 1640, the Company obtained a grant of the town and port of Madras-patnam, where they built Fort St. George. As an encouragement to the English to settle there, they were allowed to trade free of the customs' duty. Of the duty paid by other traders, one-half was to be allowed to the Company, and the other half to the Indian king. On obtaining this grant, the factory removed from Armagon to Fort St. George, which has continued since then to be the chief settlement on the sea-coast, and as Madras, the capital of the presidency of the same name.

The Company finding their ship-yard at Deptford too limited for their naval construction, a copyhold ground was purchased at Blackwall; which was at this time a marsh without a house. Here another and larger ship-yard was established, and here they built a ship of 1200 tons (the *Royal James*), and several others of the burden of 900, 800, and 700 tons each. In these two ship-yards were executed every division of work connected with the outfit of shipping. Here the Company built their own ships and boats, made their own masts, yards, sails, anchors, cables, and cordage, imported their own flour, baked their own bread, killed and salted their own provisions; imported staves from the Baltic, made their own casks, and imported from the continent saltpetre to make their own gunpowder. King Charles I. had taken the monopoly of saltpetre, but was unable to supply the Company with the quantity they required. At this period, and in the then state of England, it would have been impossible for the Company to procure sufficient ships, or fully to equip them by any other

means. But there was also competition : for in 1640 the Company were *first* offered a ship upon freight, at 25*l.* per ton ; and which as their own shipping cost them about 31*l.* per ton, was chartered, and performed a voyage to and from India in the space of eleven months, being the shortest that had previously been known. This voyage proving advantageous to the owners of the chartered ship, others followed their example, and the Company's trade for some time was carried on partly by their own and partly by chartered ships. The Company afterwards finding that ship-building had so rapidly increased in the Thames and other English sea-ports, sold their dockyards, and chartered ships.

The second joint-stock, originally established in 1617, having been from time to time protracted till 1631, before it reimbursed the original sum subscribed, it was transferred to the third joint-stock, at a valuation of 12½ per cent.

The third joint-stock amounted to 420,700*l.*, of which nearly one-half was to be paid to the former joint-stock, as the valuation of their remains in India and in England. The remaining sum was too limited for the undertaking. Public affairs were now disturbed. The Company, attacked by enemies abroad, and without protection at home, found their affairs nearly in a desperate condition until 1640, when they finally realised sufficient money to discharge their debts, and they divided their capital in the following year, with a profit, in eleven years, of only thirty-five per cent.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the third joint-stock, on the 6th of October, 1641, it was resolved, "that a necessity exists of something being done to support and uphold the East India trade, as; if this year is passed over, the trade may pass off so as never to be again revived." A subscription was then opened to undertake a *single voyage* and 67,500*l.* was subscribed. In this comparatively miserable state of the Company's affairs, it was agreed to pay the proprietors of the third joint-stock one per cent for management at home, and six per cent on the invoice cost of their goods, for service of factories, warehouses, and small shipping in India.

The adventurers in the *fourth joint-stock* consisted of such of the members of the former stock as chose to transfer their interests into the fourth stock, on a valuation of twenty-five per cent, and of a few new subscribers ; but the total amount of subscriptions, including an addition in 1643, was only about 105,000*l.* The nation being involved in a civil war, the affairs and stock of the Company were reduced nearly to ruin. Macknel, one of their commanders, carried his ship, the *John*, with a cargo valued at 20,000*l.*, into Bristol, and gave this ship up to the king's use. Another ship was wrecked valued at 35,000*l.* The Company was then compelled either to dissolve or borrow money upon their bonds, availing themselves of their credit abroad. They succeeded so far as merely

to hold together until 1646, when the debts owing by the company in England amounted to 122,000*l*. Their effects consisted of, quick stock at Surat, 83,600*l*.; quick stock at Bantam, 60,731*l*., in shipping and stores, 31,180*l*.; and customs at Gombroon, estimated at 5000*l*.: forming a total of 180,511*l*.

It was estimated that the profits of the quick stock would be sufficient to discharge the debt, and leave a clear capital of 180,000*l*. in money, merchandise, and outstanding debts in England and India.

In 1649, the Company presented a memorial to the Council of State, stating, "that under their charter they had carried on a trade to the East Indies, with great advantages to the public revenues, which, during the past twenty-five years, had received from it above 500,000*l*.;—that, in prosecuting this trade, they had experienced heavy losses from the Portuguese, though by a truce, within the last fourteen years, that nation had accommodated matters with them;—that licences had been granted in the late reign to Courteen's Association, to carry on trade, and establish factories in the countries within their limits, and that their depredations on the native traders had exposed the Company's servants to imprisonment, and their property to heavy losses;—that this same association was now applying for permission to form a settlement on the island of Assada, near Madagascar, and was preparing shipping, and engaging settlers for that purpose;—that the consequence of such an establishment would be, that their ships would renew their depredations on the shipping and trade of the native States in India, and again expose the Company's property and servants to seizure and imprisonment;—and that the ultimate effect must be, to exclude the English nation from trade in the East Indies:—they therefore prayed that the Council of State would pass an Act for the support and encouragement of the East India trade, as managed by the Company."

Courteen's Association took the name of Assada Merchants, and the Council of State recommended the parties to confer, and come to an agreement between themselves. After several meetings it was finally agreed, that the Assada Merchants should not trade from port to port in India, but might proceed direct from Assada to any ports on the coasts of Asia, Africa, or America, and return direct to Assada; that they should be allowed a free trade, without restriction, to the coast of Melinda, the river of Sofala, Mosambique, and parts adjacent; that the trade to Guinea, for gold and ivory, should in future be included with the East India trade.

On the 31st of January, 1649—1650, Parliament, on considering a petition from the Company, resolved, "that the trade to the East Indies should be carried on by one Company and with one joint-stock, and the management thereof to be under such regulations as the Parliament should think fit."

The *United Joint Stock* was, in consequence, formed, and towards which

157,000*l.* was subscribed ; the residue of the fourth joint-stock was purchased for 20,000*l.* It was also proposed that no vessel should be sent to India after the 1st of March, 1653. The injuries which the English had experienced from the Dutch in India for a series of years, were then enumerated in a petition, and presented by the Company on the 14th of November, 1650, to the High Court of Parliament, stating, "That in violation of the treaty of 1619, they had been expelled by them from the island of Pulo Roon, their ancient inheritance, and from the islands of Lantore, Molucca, Banda, and Amboyna, where their factors and servants had been barbarously murdered ; that the spice-trees in Pulo Roon had been cut down by the Dutch, and the Company's houses and stores at Jaccatra burnt, and their treasure taken away ; that Bantam had been blockaded by the Dutch for six years together, whereby the English were deprived of the benefit of that trade ; that the shipping and subjects of the Mogul had been protected by the Dutch against the English ; that the Dutch had committed piracies in the Red Sea under the English flag, for which the Company had to pay 103,000 rials of eight ; that a quantity of pepper had, in the year 1649, been taken by the Dutch out of one of the Company's ships at Indrapour ; and that, on the whole, they had, during the last twenty years, sustained losses from the Dutch to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling ; that they had repeatedly represented their grievances, but never could obtain any reparation ; and therefore prayed that their case might be taken into consideration, that satisfaction should be demanded from the States-General for the loss which they had sustained, and particularly that Pulo Roon should be restored to them."

This petition was referred by the Parliament to the Council of State. The war with Holland commenced soon after, and the Company remained without any redress until the treaty of Westminster, in 1654 ; by which it was stipulated "that the States-General shall take care that justice be done upon those who were partakers or accomplices in the *massacre of the English at Amboyna, as the Republic of England is pleased to term that fact*, provided any of them be living ; and that four commissioners shall be named on both sides, to examine and distinguish all the losses and injuries either party complains of having suffered from the other." Commissioners were named, and met in London on the 30th of August, 1654, to decide on the claims of the respective companies, for compensation. The English Company stated their damages, as established by regular accounts from 1611 to 1652, at 2,695,992*l.* 15*s.* To counterbalance this statement, the Dutch brought forward accounts, in which they estimated their damages at 2,919,861*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The commissioners appear to have overlooked these claims, and reported that there should be an oblivion by both parties of past injuries and losses ; that the island of Pulo Roon should be restored to the English ; that the Dutch Company should pay to the English Company 85,000*l.*

by two instalments ; and further, that the sum of 3615*l.* should be paid to the heirs or executors of the sufferers at Amboyna. These sums were paid by the Dutch Company.

From the commencement of the Company's establishment, complaints had often been made against their exclusive trade to India. Cromwell, by way of experiment, declared the navigation and commerce to India open and free to all for three years. Milburn remarks,—

“All ranks eagerly embarked in the trade. The consequence of this permission is thus truly stated by an intelligent author :—‘When the East India trade was laid open, they afforded India commodities so cheap, that they supplied more parts of Europe, and even Amsterdam itself therewith, than ever they did after, whereby they very much sunk the East India Company's *actions* ;’ and there was also a great lowering of English commodities in India.’ In this year the Company made up the actual state of their affairs, by which it appeared that their assets amounted to 185,589*l.* 7*s.*, and their debts to 29,271*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in their favour of 156,317*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

In 1656, the Company, in a petition to the government, stated, “that they had been at great expenses in purchasing privileges, and erecting factories in various parts of India ; that the time of the united stock being expired, and many ships having been sent by individuals under licences, the interference of which had the effect of raising the price of India produce from forty to fifty per cent, and to lower the price of English manufactures in an equal proportion, they prayed that the Protector would renew their charter, and that it might be confirmed by act of Parliament.”

This petition was submitted to the council of state, and on the 3rd of November, 1656, it was referred to a select committee.

The select committee reported, on the 18th of December, “that they had carefully considered the petition of the East India Company, and, that they might have the fullest information on this important subject, had directed notices to be fixed on the exchange, appointing a day for all persons concerned in the East India trade to attend them.” Several merchants attended, and a full hearing was given to both parties. The committee reported to the council of state, “that though it was their private opinion the trade ought to be conducted with an united joint stock, yet they considered the commerce to India of so much importance, that they referred the whole case to the Council of State for their decision.”

The Council of State appointed the 28th of January, 1657, for the governor and committee of the East India Company, and the principal merchant adventurers, to attend them ; when, after a full hearing of the claims of both parties, the council gave it as their advice to the Protector, “that the trade of East India be managed by a united joynt stock, exclusive of all others.” On the 10th of February the Protector approved of this advice, and a committee was appointed to consider of the charter to be granted to the East India Company.

A union was then effected between the Company and the merchant adventurers; and 786,000*l.* was subscribed, to form a new joint-stock, and the forts, privileges, and immunities in India and Persia were transferred to the new joint-stock on payment of 20,000*l.* Fort St. George, and the several factories on the Coromandel coast and in Bengal; the factories at Surat, and Gombroon in Persia, with their dependencies; and the factory at Bantam, with its dependencies of Jambee and Macassar, were then transferred by the old to the new company.

After the death of Cromwell, the energy of the government was relaxed; and in 1660, notwithstanding the Company's privileges, interlopers ventured to trade. A case at this time occurred which produced the most serious differences. A ship, fitted out by a person named Skinner, arrived in India in 1658. The Company, under their new charter, seized Skinner and his effects. Skinner complained to Charles II., who referred his case to the Privy Council, from whence it was carried to the House of Peers.

"The peers, on hearing the complaint directed the Company to put in their answer. The Company urged their exclusive privileges, and at the same time demurred against the jurisdiction of the lords, as the case had not come before them regularly by an appeal from an inferior court. The lords overruled the plea, and in 1666 appointed the case to be heard at their bar. The company obtained a postponement till 1667, when they again demurred, and complained to the commons of the illegality of the lords' proceedings. The lords on this were inflamed, and passed a decree in favour of Skinner, with 5000*l.* damages. This exasperated the commons, who passed some severe resolutions against the lords, and sent Skinner to the Tower. The lords upon this voted the Company's petition to be false and scandalous. The commons, in return, resolved that whoever should execute the sentence of the lords, in favour of Skinner, should be deemed a betrayer of the rights and liberties of the commons of England, and an infringer of the privileges of their house. These violent contentions obliged the king to prorogue the Parliament seven times. In 1670 the quarrel was again revived, when the king called both houses to Whitehall, and prevailed upon them to erase all the offensive votes from their journals."—*Milburn*.

This ended a case which occasioned many discussions in respect to the jurisdictions of the houses of Parliament.

In the early period of the Company's trade, the ships visited the northern parts of India, where they disposed of part of their cargoes, and with the proceeds purchased piece goods for the supply of the ports to the southward: here they disposed of the remainder of their British goods, and such of the piece goods as were suitable for those markets, and invested the produce in pepper, spices, and other articles for their return cargoes. The state of Asiatic politics, from the Indian princes being mostly engaged in warfare, and the opposition which the Company experienced from their inveterate enemies, the Portuguese and Dutch, obliged them to be continually shifting their factories. The Company therefore resolved to confine themselves to the direct trade out and home. The trade from port to port in India, termed the country trade, was left to the Company's servants in India, and to persons licensed to reside there as free merchants.

The national ships at this period, were generally of small dimensions, and few

were able to fight off the pirates of Algiers, called "Turkish rovers." To encourage the building of ships of above 550 tons, and *with three decks*, the Company offered to give them employment in their service in preference to all others, at 20s. per ton more than the ordinary rates of freight. The first ship of this description tendered to the company, was the *Loyal Merchant*, built by Captain Millett in 1660.*

In the years 1658, 1659, and 1660, the total value of the Company's exports was 251,583*l.*, and consisted of bullion, 227,820*l.*, and goods, 23,763*l.*

In 1661, the Company obtained from Charles II. a new charter, dated the 3rd of April, 1661; the preamble of which states, that divers disorders and inconveniences had been committed by the king's subjects and by foreigners, to the great prejudice of the Company, and interruption of their trade; whereupon the Company had besought the king to confirm their charters, granted them by Queen Elizabeth and King James. The king accordingly grants, ratifies, and confirms unto the governor and Company, that they shall be a body corporate and politic by their former name, with perpetual succession for ever. And the charter then proceeds, like that from King James, to the nomination of the first governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four committee-men, with instructions for their annual election; and grants to the Company the following powers in addition to those given them by their last charter, viz.:—

That the commissioners of customs shall permit no entry of India goods, but such as shall be allowed by the governor and Company, under their seal, or under the hand of the Company's officers, to be by them appointed to sit at the custom-house for that purpose.

That every member shall have a vote in the general court, at all elections and bye-laws, for each 500*l.* stock which he shall possess; and that persons may unite smaller sums to make up that amount, and vote jointly for the same.

That all plantations, forts, &c., where the Company's factories are, or shall be established, shall be under their own command and control, with the appointment of governors and officers to govern the same; and that *such governor and his council may exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the said factories, &c., according to the laws of England; and if the offence shall be committed in a place where it cannot be tried, the offender may be sent to such other plantation or fort where there is a governor in council to try him, that justice may be done.*

That the company may export warlike stores, make peace and war with princes

* This ship underwent a royal inspection, and Charles II. was so pleased with her construction that, as an encouragement for building ships of a similar description, he caused an act to be passed (14 Charles II., chap. 2.), by which it was conditioned, that for seven years to come, whoever should build ships with three decks, or with two decks and a half, and a fore-castle, with a space of five feet between each deck, and mounted at least with thirty cannon, should for the first two voyages receive one-tenth part of all the customs that were payable on their export and import lading.

and people in the limits of their trade (not being Christians), and recompense themselves for wrongs and damages sustained at their settlements.

That they may fortify St. Helena and any other places within the limits of their trade, and supply their forts and settlements with clothing, victuals, ammunition, and implements, free from custom or duty, and transport thither such men as shall be willing to go; may govern them in a legal and reasonable manner, and inflict punishments for misdemeanours, or impose fines for breach of orders.

That they may seize all Englishmen and other persons in the East Indies sailing in any Indian or English vessel, or inhabiting those parts without the Company's licence, or that shall disobey their orders, and send them home to England.

That the king's subjects, employed by the Company in the limits aforesaid, shall suffer such punishment for offences there committed as the Company's President and Council shall think fit, and the quality of the offences requires; and in case of appeal, the offender shall be sent home for punishment. And for the better discovery of offenders, all persons may be examined upon oath before the Company's President and Council, touching the same.

The Company are restricted from trading in the dominions of any Christian prince or state, in amity with the crown of England, who shall overtly declare it to be against his will or good liking.

With proviso, that if the continuance of this charter shall not be profitable to the crown and the realm, the king may resume it on three years' notice.

By the 11th article of the treaty of marriage of King Charles II. with the Infanta of Portugal, the crown of Portugal ceded and granted to the crown of England the island and harbour of Bombay, in full sovereignty, which was taken possession of and retained by the crown till 1668, when, in consequence of the expenses of maintaining greatly exceeding its revenues, Charles granted it to the Company in perpetuity.

The island of Roon, otherwise Pulo Roon, was, by the arbitrators in 1654, decreed to be restored to the English; but the Dutch not fulfilling the obligation, this island was forcibly taken by the East India Company, who held it only a short time before the Dutch, in 1664, again seized it; by the treaty of Breda in 1667, it was ceded to the Dutch.

In 1664, as the seven years for which the Company were associated expired, public notice was given that such of the subscribers as were inclined might withdraw their shares. No one considered it profitable or necessary to do so, although the price of India stock had been reduced so low as seventy per cent. A statement was in consequence made of the Company's affairs, by which it appears that they owned in India, quick and dead stock, 435,713*l.*; in England, cash and bullion in their treasury, 37,663*l.*; saltpetre and piece-goods, 23,768*l.*;

cash advanced on account of exports, 9227*l.*; drugs of various kinds, and pepper, 4707*l.*; lease of house in Leadenhall-street and furniture, 1112*l.*; debts owing them for goods sold, 127,935*l.*; sundry other debts owing to them, 21,316*l.*; being a total of 660,841*l.*; from which the deducting sundry debts which the Company owed, 165,807*l.*, left a balance of 495,734*l.* in their favour, by which it appeared that the stock was worth 130 per cent, and it was agreed to open books for a new subscription at that rate.

In 1666, the great fire in London destroyed the East India Company's saltpetre warehouses, and their pepper in the vaults under the Royal Exchange; their other warehouses escaped the conflagration.

In the year 1670, Sir Josiah Child, who was an East Indian director, published his "Discourses on Trade." In that work he maintains with respect to the Indian trade, that,

I. It employs from twenty-five to thirty of the most warlike merchant ships of the kingdom, with sixty to 100 mariners in each.

II. It supplies the kingdom constantly and fully with that necessary article, saltpetre.

III. It supplies the kingdom for its consumption, with pepper, indigo, calicoes, and several useful drugs, to the value of from 150,000*l.* to 180,000*l.* per annum.

IV. It also supplies materials for carrying on our trade to Turkey, viz., pepper, cowries, calicoes, and painted stuffs; as also for our trades to France, Spain, Italy, and Guinea, to the amount of near 300,000*l.* per annum, most of which trades we could not carry on with any considerable advantage but for those supplies. And those goods exported do produce in foreign parts, to be returned to England, six times the treasure in specie which the Company export to India. He therefore concludes—

"That although the East India Company's imports greatly exceed its exports of our manufactures, yet for the above reasons it is clearly a gainful trade to the nation." He subjoins also,

"1st. That if we had not this trade ourselves, the single article of saltpetre, so absolutely necessary for making gunpowder, would cost a vast annual sum to purchase it from the Dutch.

"2nd. The loss of so many stout ships and mariners would be a great detriment to the nation.

"3rd. Were we forced to buy all our pepper, calicoes, &c., from the Dutch, they would make us pay as dear for them as we do for their nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon; and if we did not use calicoes, we should fall into the use of foreign linens."

About this period muslins were first introduced into England, instead of cambrics, lawns, and other linens from Flanders and Germany, for which im-

mense sums were annually paid, and we find the Levant Company complaining against the East India Company, "for the great quantities of raw silk which they imported, and which had formerly been brought solely from Turkey."

In 1672, the English East India Company obtained a grant of the remaining moiety of the customs at Madras, on paying the Nabob the annual sum of 1200 pagodas.

In 1674 the East India Company having erected fortifications and plantations at St. Helena, previous to its capture by the Dutch, and it being retaken by the king's ships and forces, the king, by grant dated December 16, 1674, "re-granted and confirmed the same to the said Governor and Company in perpetuity, to be held in socage tenure, as of the manor of East Greenwich, with the same powers and privileges for the safety and protection thereof, and for the government of the inhabitants, and with the like declarations in favour of the Company and the inhabitants, as were contained in the grant of Bombay; and, with this further privilege, that the Company were permitted to export to the said island all kinds of clothing, provisions, or victuals, ammunition, ordnance, and implements, without payment of custom, subsidy, or other duty, and also to transport thither such numbers of men, willing to go, as the Company should think fit.

Complaints were about this time very general against the East India Company as lesseners of the consumption of English manufactures; whereby it was observed that the annual exportation of bullion to India, which formerly did not often exceed 40,000*l.*, was greatly increased. These complaints continued to increase until Parliament enacted a *total and absolute prohibition of the wear of all Indian cotton fabrics in England, muslins only excepted.*

An unsuccessful attempt was made to open a trade at this time with Formosa, a vessel was also sent to Japan, but it is asserted that from the King of England having married a princess of Portugal, permission was refused to trade; the ship then proceeded to Macao, but from the opposition of the Portuguese the cargo was with difficulty sold.

The Company presented to Parliament the following account of all bullion, gold, and silver, shipped to India from the years 1667—8 to 1674, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In 1667—8 . . .	128,605	17	5	In 1671—2 . . .	186,420	8	3
1668—9 . . .	162,394	9	10	1672—3 . . .	131,300	5	11
1669—70 . . .	187,458	3	8	1673—4 . . .	182,983	0	6
1670—1 . . .	186,149	10	11	Total . . .	1,165,311	16	6

"In lieu whereof, and of several sorts of manufactures sent out by the Company, it was stated there had been paid unto his majesty for customs the sum of about 35,000*l.* per annum.

"And for increasing the navigation and strength of this kingdom, there hath been built within that time, and are now in building, twenty-four sail of

ships, from 350 to 600 tons' burden ; and they have paid for freight and wages yearly to the amount of 100,000*l.* per annum.

"And have furnished his majesty's kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland with all sorts of East India commodities (excepting cinnamon, cloves, nuts, and mace), which, had they not done, would have cost the kingdom far greater rates to have been supplied from other nations.

"And besides which, there are exported East India goods to other countries, by moderate estimate, double the value of what they have exported in bullion, which is a very great increase to the stock of this kingdom, and the proceed of a greater part thereof is from time to time returned in gold and silver.

"And as for the permissions granted to others to send on their ships, the Company not finding it convenient for themselves to trade in diamonds, bezoar stones, ambergris, musk, pearls, and other fine goods, they have given leave to others to trade therein, paying only a small acknowledgment to the Company for freight, to the end that trade might not only be preserved, but increased, to the kingdom's advantage ; by which also this kingdom is not only furnished with those commodities, but there is also sent out from hence of those fine goods to a very great value unto other countries, for increasing the stock of this kingdom."

In 1676, from the prosperous state of the Company's affairs, it was agreed instead of making a dividend, to add the profit to their capital, and every share of 50*l.* was doubled, or made 100*l.* Their capital was estimated at 739,782*l.* 10*s.*

Sir Josiah Child, in reply to a work written against the Company, states, "That the Company now employed to and from India thirty to thirty-five ships, from 300 to 600 tons' burden, twenty-eight of which had been built within the last seven years ; that their exports in 1674--5 consisted of bullion 320,000*l.*, and in woollens and other goods about 100,000*l.* The returns from that adventure were calicoes, pepper, saltpetre, indigo, raw and wrought silks, drugs, &c., which, on sale in England, produced 860,000*l.*, from which deducting 60,000*l.* for the maintenance of factories, forts, garrisons, &c., they added annually to the stock of the kingdom 370,000*l.* There were also exported in the private trade of their officers and servants,

	£	·	£
British manufactures and other goods, from . . .	40,000	to	50,000
Bullion	80,000	to	100,000

the returns for which were made in diamonds, pearls, musk, ambergris, &c., to the amount of from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* The amount of India commodities consumed in England was estimated at, raw and wrought silks, 30,000*l.* ; pepper, 180,000 lbs. at 8*d.* 6000*l.* ; indigo and drugs, 15,000*l.* ; saltpetre, 30,000*l.* ; and calicoes, 160,000*l.* Their stock, which, in 1665, was at 70 per cent, was now at 245.

The ships sent to India in 1676 were thirteen, seven of which to

Bantam, three to Surat, and three to the coast and bay, their chartered tonnage amounted to 6015 tons.

The king granted a new charter (being the fourth), dated October 5, 1677, by which he confirmed for ever all rights, liberties, and franchises granted by their former charters, notwithstanding any misuser, nonuser, or abuser, and gave them the benefit of all damages they should recover from their servants or ship-owners, for breach of covenant, and a general pardon to the Company and their servants of all debts and demands (except customs and subsidies which accrued since September, 1676), directing that all prosecutions depending in respect thereof should be surceased and withdrawn. The governor and Company were also authorised to coin money at Bombay, and in all other places mentioned in any of the king's charters, so that any of such coins were not called by the name of any coin current in the king's dominions, except in the East Indies.

Permission was obtained in 1678 to establish a factory at Tonquin; but from the exactions of the mandarins it was abandoned. Of the nine ships that were sent to India this year, three were to Bantam, three to the coast and bay, and three to Surat; tonnage of all, 4835 tons.

In 1679, ten ships were sent to India, three were to Bantam, four to the coast and bay, and three to Surat; tonnage 5400 tons. A British factory was established at Amoy, in China, about this time.

In 1680, of the ten ships sent to India this year, five were destined to Madras, three to Surat, and two to Bantam; their chartered tonnage was 4975 tons, and the bullion and merchandise exported on them were 346,213*l*. From this period the exports by the East India Company will be found regularly stated in the tables of trade and navigation hereafter.

In 1681, the silk-weavers of London petitioned unsuccessfully the House of Commons against the wear of East India silks, Bengal, &c. It was stated by one of the members of the House, "That we consumed 300,000*l*. yearly in those East India manufactured goods, including printed and painted calicoes for cloths, bed-hangings, &c." The Turkey Company complained also to the council, of the Company's interference in the article of raw silk, and thereby lessening the demand for woollens in the several trades. The Turkey Company were heard in support of their complaint before the Lords of the Privy Council, to which the East India Company made what was considered a satisfactory defence.

A private ship, commanded by Sands, being now about to proceed to sea with a cargo valued at 50,000*l*., the king, at the request of the Company, laid an embargo upon her; and after a long trial a decision was made in favour of the Company, and the ship and cargo sold off, to the great loss of the proprietors. Interlopers, however, continued to trade to India, *several eminent lawyers freely declared that the king could not legally obstruct them by any charter whatever*

granted to the Company, unless their exclusive powers had the sanction of an Act of Parliament.

In August, 1682, the English were expelled from Bantam; in consequence of a dispute between the old king and his son. The English took part with the father, and the Dutch with the son, and sent their forces to his assistance from Batavia, whereby the old king was vanquished and shut up in prison. The young king gave the Dutch possession of a castle which commanded the town and fort; the English Company's factors were then driven out, and this was the origin of the Dutch tenure to Bantam.

The king granted the East India Company their fifth charter, dated August 9, 1683, and empowered the Company, their factors, &c., to seize all ships and goods brought from, or carried to, any place within the limits of the Company's exclusive trade, granting to the Company one-half of the forfeiture, and reserving the other to the crown. The charter also provided that the governor and Company should have the government of all forts, factories, and plantations, already or thereafter to be settled by the Company within the limits aforesaid, with the power of making and declaring peace and war with the *heathen nations*, and the appointment of governors, &c., which governors, &c., might muster forces and execute martial law in India, the king, nevertheless, reserving the sovereign right over the said forts, &c., and power of making peace and war, when he should think fit to interpose his royal authority. Also,

The power to erect courts of judicature in any of their settlements, and to appoint judges thereof, who should determine according to equity and good conscience, and the laws and customs of merchants.

And, lastly, that the Company should enjoy all privileges in the city of London, in as large a manner as could be enjoyed by any company of merchants erected by charter.

A mutiny broke out this time among the military at Bombay. Captain Keigwin, who commanded the garrison, seized the members of government on the 27th of December, 1683, annulled the Company's authority by proclamation, and declared the island under the king's protection; and it was not till November, 1684, that the island of Bombay was brought again under the Company's authority.

The inhabitants of St. Helena having refused to pay taxes, or acknowledge the Company's authority, the powers were put in execution by which they were invested by the new charter. Some prisoners were tried and executed, and the relatives of the parties appealing to Parliament, the latter voted the Company's proceedings arbitrary and illegal: in other respects the affairs of the Company were in a flourishing state, and their stock increased in value from 340 to 500 per cent. The profits in the nine years, from 1676 to 1685, are stated as amounting to 963,639*l*.

In 1686, the interlopers in India declared themselves the "true East India Company," and incited the Mogul's people to make war on the Company in Bengal ; a ship of war was, in consequence, despatched to India, with the king's proclamation, "enjoining all his subjects in India to repair to the Company's forts and factories; and to submit to their jurisdiction, with orders to seize all interlopers;" and for enlarging and corroborating the Company's authorities, the king granted them a new charter, being the sixth, dated April 12, 1686, whereby he ratified all the preceding charters for ever in their fullest extent, notwithstanding any nonuser, misuser, or abuser. And, further, granted to the Company, and their respective presidents, agents, chiefs, and councils in India, or to any three of them (whereof such president, agent, or chief, to be one), power to administer to all persons employed by the Company, the oath taken by the freemen of the Company, and such other lawful oaths as the Court of Directors should prescribe. And also a power to exercise martial law at St. Helena, and the Company's fort at Priaman on the west coast of Sumatra, as well as in all their other limits. And the king having been given to understand, that many of the native princes and governors of India, &c., taking advantage of the divisions, distractions, or rebellions amongst the English, occasioned by the late licentious trading of interlopers, had violated many of the Company's privileges, surprised their servants, ships and goods, besieged their factories, invaded their liberties, and by many other ways, without just cause, abused their chiefs and factors, to the dishonour of the English nation, for all which the Company intended to demand satisfaction in a peaceable way ; and if not obtained that way, to use force of arms, wherein they would have occasion to use their ships in a warlike manner: wherefore the king granted full powers to the Company to appoint admirals, captains, &c., from time to time, who might raise and muster seamen and soldiers on board their ships, as should be directed by the Company, or by their captain-general in India, to whom authority was granted for seizing all English interlopers, and compelling them to submit, and for taking their ships and goods. Also to make war on such Indian princes as might hurt the Company ; with power, in time of open hostility with any Indian nation, to exercise on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope, martial law, as well on board their ships as on land ; reserving, however, liberty to the king at pleasure to revoke this grant of martial law in their ships.

"The Company might also coin in their forts any species of money usually coined by the princes of those countries, so that it should be agreeable to the standards of those princes in weight and fineness, and so that they did not coin any European money ; and it was declared that all such money so to be coined, should be current in any city, town, port, or place within the limits of the Company's charter, but not elsewhere."

This was the last East Indian measure of the Stuart dynasty.

In the year 1690, a report of the Company's affairs was published, from which it appears that during the previous seven years they had built sixteen large ships, from 900 to 1300 tons' burden; that in lieu of *Bantam*, of which they had been unjustly deprived by the Dutch, they had erected and garrisoned three forts for the protection of the pepper trade; that they had at sea, in India, and on the voyage home, eleven ships and four "*permission ships*," whose cargoes amounted in value to 360,000*l.*; that they had then outward-bound, for coast and bay, thirteen ships, valued at 570,000*l.*; seven for China and the South Seas, 100,000*l.*; and that they possessed goods *unsold* to the value of 700,000*l.*; that they had also restored to order the revolted settlements of Bombay and St. Helena, had brought the war with the Mogul to a successful termination, and obtained a confirmation of their former privileges. The interlopers, and the friends of those put to death at St. Helena, joined at this time, and managed by their representations to bring the Company into great discredit; printed papers were distributed, exposing their crimes and miscarriages, and proposing the dissolving of the existing, and erecting a new, Company. The House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into all matters connected with the East India trade, before which the evidence of the different parties was heard. The committee resolved, on the 16th of January, 1690, "that it is the opinion of this committee, that the best way to manage the East India trade is to have it in a new Company, and a new joint-stock, and this to be established by Act of Parliament; but the present Company to continue the trade, exclusive of all others, either interlopers, or permission ships, till it be established." King William replied, "that it being a matter of very great importance, it required some time to consider their address;" and he referred it to a Committee of the Privy Council, which decided that the capital stock of a new Company should be made up 1,500,000*l.* at least, and not to exceed 2,000,000*l.*, of which the then Company's stock of 740,000*l.* was to constitute a part, and that they and the new subscribers should be incorporated for twenty-one years. The existing Company objected, on the ground, that their quick stock and revenue were really worth more than 1,500,000*l.*, and that the current price of their stock at market was 150 per cent; that all their forts, towns, and territories were their own for ever by their charters, and had cost them, first and last, upwards of 1,000,000*l.* The king then informed the Commons that, upon consultation, he found he could not dissolve the Company without giving them three years' notice, during which time they could not be hindered from trading, nor could a new Company trade till the three years were expired: he therefore recommended to them to prepare a bill for settling the business. From the diversities of opinion in the House, nothing was determined upon, except an address to the king, to dissolve the Company at the end of three years.

The Company, in 1694, not having paid a duty of five per cent imposed on their capital stock, by an Act of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, chap. 15, a doubt arose, whether their charter had not become void, in law, under a proviso contained in the Act. To prevent disorders and inconveniences, the king granted to the Company a new charter, restoring their former privileges; subject to a proviso, "that if they should not accept of, and in all things conform to, such orders and constitutions as the king, with the advice of his Privy Council, should express and direct by any instrument under the great seal, the king should be at liberty to resume the charter." By separate patents under the great seal, dated November 11, 1693, and 28th of September, 1694, the king prescribed rules and orders for the Company's observance, by which it was provided that,—

All subscribers were to be members of the Company.

That 744,000*l.* shall be added to the present capital stock of the Company by a fresh subscription. That none shall subscribe above 10,000*l.* That, in general courts, 1000*l.* stock to give one vote, and none to have above ten votes.

"That, such as shall become proprietors by purchase, shall pay 5*l.* for their freedom; who (as also the new subscribers) shall take the oaths appointed by law, and also the freeman's oath.

"The governor, or in his absence, the deputy-governor, to have a casting vote in all courts; each of them to have 4000*l.* stock in their own right; and each director and committee-man to have 1000*l.*

"No permission shall be granted for ships to India on a private account, under the penalty of forfeiting the charters.

"No private contract shall be made for the sale of goods, saltpetre for the king's use only excepted; but all to be openly and publicly sold; and no one lot (jewels excepted) to exceed 500*l.* value.

"The Company shall annually export goods to India, of the growth and product of England, to the value of at least 100,000*l.*

"The Company shall annually supply the crown with 500 tons of saltpetre, at 38*l.* 10*s.* per ton in time of peace, and 45*l.* in time of war.

"All dividends of the Company's profits shall for the future be made in money only.

"A book shall be kept by the Company, wherein the value of their stock shall be entered, and attested upon oath, and lay open to the view of all persons concerned; and the like as to mortgages, alienations, transfers, and assignments.

"The joint stock of the Company shall continue for a term of twenty-one years; and for the space of one year before its expiration, books shall be open for new subscriptions to a new joint stock.

"The Company may license their own commanders and mariners (but none

other) to trade on their own private account, in such commodities and to such value as a general court shall direct.

"To the intent that the Company's annual exports of English goods to India, to the value of 100,000*l.* may be proved, a true account thereof in writing, signed by the governor or deputy, shall be annually laid before the king and council, attested on the oaths of the proper officers; and no part of such goods shall be relanded, or carried anywhere out of the Company's limits.

"Neither the governor, deputy, nor committee, shall lend out the Company's money without the authority of a general court.

"If this and the two last charters shall not appear to be profitable to the crown and realm, then, after three years' warning, all the said three charters shall be determined and void, and the said governors and Company shall no longer continue a corporation. And that the Company shall, by a writing under their common seal, declare their acceptance of, and submission to, the said two charters; or, in their default, no longer act as a corporation."

In 1695, the parliament of Scotland passed an act, on the 26th of June, empowering the king (as King of Scotland) to constitute a Scottish Company, "with powers to trade to Africa and the East Indies, and not only to trade to the countries within the East India Company's limits, but to America and the West Indies." This act was repealed, in consequence of representations from the East India Company and others.

In 1697, the silk-weavers of London became outrageous, on the ground that silks, calicoes, and other Indian manufactures, imported by the East India Company, were worn by all sorts of persons. They even attempted to seize the treasure at the East India House.

Several valuable ships belonging to the Company were taken by the French privateers during the war which was terminated by the treaty of Ryswick.

In 1698, the private merchants applied to parliament for an act to create another and new company, and the court of directors offered to advance 700,000*l.* at 4 per cent interest, for the public service, provided their charter should be confirmed by act of parliament. The private merchants then offered to raise 2,000,000*l.* at eight per cent interest, provided they might have the exclusive trade to India vested in them. This last offer was considered the most advantageous to the public, and a bill was consequently prepared and introduced into the Commons, by which they were incorporated by the name of the English Company to the East Indies, the old, or London Company, to be permitted to trade till the 29th of September, 1701.

Two East India Companies were now constituted under parliamentary authority. But, as might have been foreseen, numerous difficulties arose, as the old Company were in possession of the forts, and of the privileges granted in India

by the moguls, &c. The English Company soon made offers to the London Company to unite their stock and trade: the offers were rejected. On the 19th of January, 1699-1700, the old, or London Company, obtained an act of Parliament, continuing them a corporation; and on the 8th of March, the king recommended an union of the two companies, as it was his opinion "that it would be most for the interest of the Indian trade."

The Company's stock fluctuated during this period from 300 to 37 per cent.

From the extensive wear in England of India wrought silks, stuffs and calicoes at this time, it was thought proper, in consequence of the complaints, to remedy what was termed so "great an evil." A parliamentary fallacy was in consequence committed under a statute, enacting "that from Michaelmas, 1701, all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies; and also all calicoes, printed, painted, dyed, or stained there, should be locked up in warehouses appointed by the commissioners of the customs, till re-exported; so as none of the said goods should be worn or used, in either apparel or furniture in England, on forfeiture thereof, and also of 200*l.* penalty on the person having, or selling any of them."

During the same year, the new, or English Company, established a factory at Borneo, and a ship was also despatched by the Company to China.

In consequence of King William's recommendation a court of proprietors of the London Company was called on the 23rd of December, 1700, at which it was resolved, "that this Company, as they have always been, so are they still, ready to embrace every opportunity by which they may manifest their duty to his majesty, and zeal for the public good, and that they are desirous to contribute their utmost endeavours for the preservation of the East India trade to this kingdom, and are willing to agree with the new Company upon reasonable terms."

The court were informed that, "His majesty was glad to find that the London Company were disposed to unite with the English Company on reasonable terms, and that he would willingly know from themselves what those terms were." A general court resolved, "That what terms may be judged reasonable, they do humbly conceive must arise from a treaty, and that they have appointed seven persons of this Company to treat with the like number of the English Company, in order to an union." In January, 1702, the general terms of union were agreed on by both companies, and approved by their respective general courts on the 27th of April, 1702. A tripartite indenture between the queen and the two East India Companies, dated the 22nd of July, 1702, was passed under the great seal. This indenture was called the "Charter of Union." Under it the London Company was to purchase as much of the stock of the English Company, at par, as would vest in each an equal proportion of the 2,000,000*l.*, for the advance of which to government the charter had been originally granted to

the English Company. The interests of the London and English Companies and private traders were then stated as follow :

	£
The London Company's subscription	315,000
The English " "	1,662,000
Separate traders' " "	23,000
	<hr/> 2,000,000

By this agreement the interests of the two Companies were fixed as follow :

	£	£
Purchase of stock by the London Company, 673,000, in addition to their former stock, making their share together	988,500	
English Company's proportion	988,500	
Separate traders' proportion	23,000	
Total	<hr/>	2,000,000

The Company's stock acquired two designations before this period ; that is to say, the fixed capital in forts, factories, buildings, &c., which was termed *Dead Stock*, and money, ships, and merchandise, which was called *Quick Stock*. The dead stock of the London Company was now valued at 330,000*l.*, that of the English Company at 70,000*l.*; the latter were bound to pay 130,000*l.* to the former, in order to make up the half of the whole dead stock, valued at 400,000*l.*, as total dead stock on joint account.

It was agreed that the London Company should retain their dead stock in England ; that is to say, their offices, warehouses, &c., for seven years : after which they were to belong to the United Company. Each Company for these seven years to hold distinct Courts, to raise money, either for their respective shares of the United trade, or for separate transactions. All debts contracted for the joint trade were to be paid out of the United Company's stock. Each Company were required to bring to England their separate properties, and to realise and make dividends to their respective stock-holders : after which, ships, bullion, or goods could only be sent to India on joint account.

Twenty-four managers, twelve by each Company, were to form a council, to carry on the trade according to such rules as might be agreed upon by general courts of both Companies, authorised to make bye-laws for the joint trade. " Each Company were to furnish an equal part of the stock of the united trade, and to export one-tenth of their cargoes in goods of the growth or manufacture of England, an account of which was to be annually delivered to the Privy Council ; hereby releasing both Companies from all former covenants, saltpetre excepted, of which merchandise they were obliged to deliver to the office of ordnance 494½ tons, at 45*l.* per ton in time of peace, and at 53*l.* in time of war the refraction thereof settled at 15 per cent ; but no transaction on the joint trade was to be adopted without the concurrence of both companies, the general courts of which, and the Court of Managers were to have the sole government of all their forts, factories, &c., in India, and to appoint governors and officers, with

powers to build forts, &c., and to raise, train, and muster a military force for the defence of the same. and with authority to coin foreign money in India.—*Milburn.*

The London Company agreed to convey, in virtue of the Queen's licence, the islands of Bombay and St. Helena to the English Company, and resign their charters to the queen in two months after the expiration of the said seven years ; after which the charter of the English Company (granted in 1698) was to constitute the charter of the joint East India Companies, under the name of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," to be conducted by directors, according to the 10th of William III.

The next Act was the *Quinque-Partite Indenture of conveyance of the dead stock of the two companies.* This was an indenture of conveyance made between the London Company on the one part ; the English Company on the second part ; Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, trustee of the London Company's freehold warehouses in Great St. Helen's, London, on the third part ; Sir Thomas Davall, and others, trustees of the London Company's leasehold warehouses in Great St. Helen's, on the fourth part ; and Sir James Bateman and others, trustees for the English Company, on the fifth part. By this deed the London Company agreed to transfer the charters by which they held the islands of Bombay and St. Helena, to the English Company, in consideration of 200,000*l.* credit in the united trade, and the sum of 130,000*l.* paid to them in money, and also their rights to all their several forts and factories, within the limits of their charter, in the East Indies, of which the following was the statement made :

1. The factories depending on the Presidency of Bombay, Surat, Baroach, Amedabad, and Agra.

2. On the Malabar coast, the forts and factories of Carwar, Tellicherry, Anjenjo, and Calicut.

3. In Persia, the factories of Gombroon, Schiraz, and Ispahan, including the annual sum of 1000 *tomands*, 3333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the *Sophi* of Persia at Gombroon.

4. On the coast of Coromandel, Gingee and Orixá, the factories depending on the Presidency of Fort St. George, viz., St. George, and the city of Madras, Fort St. David, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Pettipole, Mausulipatam, Madapollam, and Vizagapatam, and connected with them, the settlements on the island of Sumatra ; or York Fort, Bencoolen, Indrapore, Priaman, Sillebar, and the stations dependent on Bencoolen ; and also the factory of Tonquin.

5. The factories dependent on the Presidency of Fort William ; or Fort William, Chutanuttee, Balasore, Cossimbuzar, Dacca, Hughley, Malda, Rajmahal, and Patna, with all their claims or title to Bantam, or any other settlement they might have had in the Southern Seas ; and all the stores and ammunition belonging to the said forts and factories respectively, and comprehending all the rents

and customs arising from those settlements, and all the grants or firmans by which the same were sold to them. This transfer also included their warehouses in London, and their house in Leadenhall-street.

The English Company declared the following settlements constituted their dead stock, which were valued at 70,000*l.* in the united stock; viz., the factories at Surat, in the Bay of Bengal, at Mausulipatam, Madapollam on the island of Borneo, and on the island of Pulo Condore, with the stores and ammunition belonging to each of them; and it was mutually covenanted that both Companies should enjoy the respective profits, and pay the respective charges of all their settlements, up to the date of the deed, July 22, 1702.

In 1703 the bullion exported from England to the East Indies in six years from 1698 to 1703, inclusive, was, in silver, 3,171,405*l.*, gold 128,229*l.*, total 3,299,634*l.*; or, on an average, 549,939*l.* per annum. By an account made up by the Inspector General of the Customs, the East India goods re-exported from England in the four years, 1698 to 1702, amounted in value to 2,538,934*l.*, being on an average 507,787*l.* per annum.

The first public sale by auction in England is said to have been effected by Governor Yale, of Madras, of the goods he brought home.

In 1704 the Council of Pulo Condore obtained a grant of the island from the King of Cochin-China, and on the 2nd of March, 1705, an insurrection took place among the Malay soldiers, who set fire to the Company's warehouses, and massacred the chief and most of the English on the island. The Malays were suspected to have been instigated by the Cochin-Chinese, in order to get possession of the Company's treasure, estimated at 22,000 tales.

In 1707, by the Act, 6th Anne, chap. 2, for better securing the duty on East India goods, security was to be given, pursuant to the Act of the 9th of King William, that the East India Company *should cause all the merchandise in any ship from India to be brought to some port in England, without previously breaking bulk*, at the rate of 2500*l.* security for every 100 tons of each ship sent to the Indies (necessary provisions, stores, and merchandise for the people and garrison of St. Helena, for their own proper consumption, only excepted); and except also where the breaking of bulk, or landing of goods should happen by the danger of the seas, enemies, restraint of princes, &c., under penalty of forfeiting such goods or their value, &c.

On the 27th of June, 1707, the English settlement at Banjar Massin was suddenly attacked by the natives; most of the English were killed, and the survivors escaped to the ships. Treasure belonging to the Company lost at this place, was estimated at 50,000 dollars.

In 1709, the Earl of Godolphin having been constituted arbiter of the rights and privileges of the two companies, and empowered to examine and ascertain the reciprocal credits and debts of each, awarded, that all debts or money due to

the old or London Company in India, China, Persia, St. Helena, &c.; and also all debts due to the English Company in India, China, &c., and the separate merchandise of both Companies laden in ships at India, and which might not arrive in the river Thames before the 1st of September, 1708, should become the stock or property of the United Company.

That the London Company should transfer to the queen all their foreign debts, or debts due to them in India before the 31st of October, 1708, that the queen might re-grant the same, within ten days after that date, to the United Company. That after such re-grant by the queen, the United Company should be liable for the separate debts both of the London and English Companies in India. That as the estate and effects of the London Company would not be sufficient to pay their foreign debts, or debts in India, to which debts the United Company would become liable; it was, therefore, decreed that the London Company should pay to the United Company the sum of 96,615*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

That the estate and effects of the English Company in India would exceed their separate debts, and it was, therefore, decreed that the United Company pay 66,005*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* to the directors of the English Company.

That the London Company were indebted to a large amount in England, and were to be empowered to call on their proprietors to raise 200,000*l.*, in two instalments before the 1st of February, 1709, and such further sum before the 1st of March, 1709, as would be sufficient to pay off all their home debts; and then, that when the London Company should have raised the first 100,000*l.*, the United Company should repay to them one-third of the said money, or additional stock, advanced by them at the union, for carrying on the united trade; and when they should have raised the second 100,000*l.*, another third part of the said additional stock should in like manner be repaid; and when they should have raised a sum sufficient to defray all their debts in Great Britain, the remainder of the said additional stock should be repaid, with the exception of 70,000*l.*, which was to be reserved as a security that the London Company should surrender all their charters to the queen, on or before the 25th of March, 1709, which sum, on their failing to make such surrender, was to be forfeited to the United Company; but in the event of such surrender being made, the said sum of 70,000*l.* was to be vested in trustees, to pay any remaining debts of the London Company; and should any surplus remain, to be distributed among the members of the London Company.

And, lastly, that the London Company should transfer, before the 19th of March, 1709, to their respective members all such stock, in the proportion of their respective shares, as the said London Company might have in the stock of the United Company; and that the members having right to it, should be admitted to all the privileges of members of the United Company.

This award, on the authority of the Act of Parliament, was to be confirmed in all its parts by a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

By the account appended to this award, it appears that the debts of the London Company amounted to 1,249,807*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and their assets to only 850,011*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* being a deficiency of 399,795*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* . . .

By the Act, 6th Anne, chap. 17, the Company advanced a further sum of 1,200,000*l.* to the government, without additional interest : 'that is to say, on consenting to receive five per cent interest for the former and present loan, making together 3,200,000*l.* On these conditions, the term of their exclusive trade was prolonged for fourteen years and a half; or, to three years' notice after Lady day, 1726. The Company, to make good this loan to the public, were by the same act empowered to borrow 1,500,000*l.* on bonds, over and above what they were legally authorised to borrow before, and also to make calls for money from their proprietors. The proprietors of the 7200*l.* in the separate trade, were allowed to continue so to trade till Michaelmas 1711, when the United Company might, on three years' notice, pay the same off, and their privileges would then be solely vested in the Company. By this act it was also declared that part of the act of the 12th of King William, which laid a duty of five per cent on goods exported to India, was to cease from Michaelmas, 1714.

1710. The following is a list of the various places in which English factories were established at different periods, from the commencement of the trade to the East Indies, till the union of the two Companies in 1708.'

In the RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, the factories of *Aden* and *Mocha*.

In the PERSIAN GULF, the factories of *Bussorah*, *Bushire*, *Gombroon*, *Ispahan*, and *Schiraz*.

On the western coast of INDIA, the factories of *Cutch*, *Cambay*, *Amedabad*, *Brodera*, *Baroach*, *Surat*, *Bombay*, *Raybag*, *Rajahpore*, *Carwar*, *Baticaloe*, *Onore*, *Barcelore*, *Mangalore*, *Durmapatam*, *Cananore*, *Tellicherry*, *Calicut*, *Cranganore*, *Cochin*, *Porca*, *Carnoply*, *Quilon*, and *Anjengo*.

On the eastern side of INDIA, that is to say, COAST OF COROMANDEL, the factories of *Tuticorin*, *Porto Novo*, *Cuddalore*, *Fort St. George*, *Pulicat*, *Pettipole*, *Mausulipatam*, *Verasheroon*, *Ingeram*, *Vigazapatam*, *Bimlipatam*, and *Ganjam*.

In BENGAL, the factories of *Balasore*, *Calcutta*, *Hughley*, *Cossimbuzar*, *Rajahmal*, *Patna*, *Lucknow*, *Brampore*, *Agra*, *Lahore*, *Malda*, and *Dacca*.

On the MALAY PENINSULA to the southward, the factories of *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Quedah*, *Cambodia*, *Cochin-China*, *Patany*, *Johore*, and *Ligore*.

On the Island of SUMATRA and JAVA, the factories of *Acheen*, *Passaman*, *Sillebar*, *Ticoo*, *Jumbee*, *Bantam*, *Japara*, and *Jacatra*.

On the Island of BORNEO, at *Banjar Massin* and *Succadana*; and on CELEBES, *Macassar*.

In the MOLUCCAS, on *Banda*, *Amboyna*, and *Pulo Roon*.

In the CHINA SEAS; *Pulo Condore*, *Tywan*, *Chusan*, *Amoy*, and *Macao*; *Magindanao* on the island of the same name, and *Firando*, in JAPAN.

A factory was then simply a house of agency for the sale and purchase of goods on commission. Factories of this description were frequently established in different places, with a view of ascertaining the markets, and the situations best adapted for trade. The minor factories were subject to the authority and control of the superior factory, consisting of a chief and council, in whom all instructions originated, and to whom the factors were accountable. A subordinate factory seldom consisted of more than a factor, and a writer or assistant, with a few natives to perform manual labour.

Of those factories thirty-two were at different periods established for procuring articles of piece-goods only, viz., ten on the north and western side of India, eleven on the coast of Coromandel, and eleven in Bengal. And in procuring pepper, twenty-nine factories were settled at various times in different places, viz., sixteen on the coast of Malabar, six in Sumatra, three in Java, and four in the Eastern Islands, most of which, not paying the expense of maintenance, were abandoned.

1711. By the Act, 9th of Anne, chap. 7, it was declared that no person should serve as a director of the East India Company and the Bank of England at one and the same time. The same regulation was enforced with regard to the South Sea Company, established this year.

East India stock in the month of November, this year, was sold at 124½.

1712. By the Act, 10th of Anne, chap. 28, the exclusive privileges of the Company were further prolonged until three years after Lady Day in 1733; and they were allowed to "continue trading in their corporate capacity, although their funds should be redeemed."

The Company presented this year a petition to Parliament against a bill for laying additional duties on calicoes, tea, coffee, drugs, &c., in which it was stated that the Company exported woollens and other British products to the extent of 150,000*l.* per annum.

In 1714 the Emperor Charles VI. granted commissions to ships fitted out at Ostend, for trading to the East Indies, and it was soon discovered that these ships were chiefly English or Dutch property, under the emperor's flag, and both the English and Dutch governments complained, without effect, of this interference to the court of Vienna, as a breach of the treaty of Munster.

In 1715 the English Company sent a deputation to Delhi, to solicit redress for past losses, and security against future oppressions on the part of the Mogul authorities. A firman was granted January 6, 1716, exempting the Company's trade from duties, on the payment of a *peshcush* of 10,000 rupees per annum.

This firman recited, "That customs on English goods are only payable at Surat; that in Shah Jehan's time these were only two per cent; in the time of

Aurangzebe $3\frac{1}{2}$ at Surat, and none at other places ; in Bahauder Shah's time they were $2\frac{1}{2}$; that by reason of the government officers' oppressions, it is three years since they have withdrawn their factory. In Bahar and Orixá they have no customs. In Hughley they give 3000 rupees a year in lieu. By this firman they are allowed to possess forty biggaahs of land (about fifteen acres) wherever they established a factory."

In 1716, a proclamation was issued by the king, strictly prohibiting his majesty's subjects from trading to the East Indies under foreign commissions, contrary to the privileges of the English East India Company, and also from serving on board foreign ships.

By the 5th Geo. I., chap. 11, goods from the East Indies were prohibited to be landed in Ireland, on penalty of forfeiture of goods and vessel.

About this time a scarcity of silver coin in England was attributed to the exportation of silver bullion to the East Indies, "whereby silver had become scarcer, and gold more plentiful, by the profit of bringing gold from India and China. It was asserted that the East India Company had exported in one year near 3,000,000 ounces of silver to India, which was more than was imported from all parts.

In 1718, the trade from Ostend to India, under the emperor's flag, being still carried on, an act was passed, whereby it was enacted, that, "whereas it is of great importance to the welfare of the kingdom, that the trade to and from the East Indies be regulated according to acts of Parliament and the royal charters ; and that, particularly by an Act of the 9th of King William III., the East Indies should not be visited nor frequented by any British subjects, other than such as might lawfully trade thither, under the penalties therein set forth ; and that the goods laden from India should, without breaking bulk, be brought to some port in Great Britain to be laden. Notwithstanding which restrictions, and the proclamation of the year 1716, several British subjects, not entitled under the said laws, have presumed to trade to India, in foreign and other ships, to the diminution of his majesty's customs, and the trade of this kingdom ; wherefore the contraveners are hereby declared liable to all the penalties of the laws in being. And, moreover, the East India Company are hereby authorised to seize on the persons of all such British subjects as shall be found within their limits, and to send them prisoners to England ; and that all or any British subjects, acting under a commission from any foreign potentate, shall forfeit 500*l.* for every such offence." This Act was further continued, by the 5th of George II., chap. 29, for seven years, from the 1st of May, 1732.*

* **OSTEND COMPANY.**—When the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands became a free State, in 1598, the inhabitants of the remaining provinces were excluded by the King of Spain from carrying on any trade with either the East or West Indies ; until 1638, when the King of Spain granted them the liberty of trading to those parts of India which were possessed by the Portuguese, then his subjects ; but before any benefit could be derived from this grant, Portugal

In 1719, the Company having abandoned York Fort, on the west coast of Sumatra, commenced erecting Fort Marlborough, two or three miles distant; but were hindered by the natives. In the following year they, without opposition, completed the fort.

revolted, and again became independent. From this period, for near sixty years, during which time these provinces remained subject to Spain, they carried on no trade with India.

In 1698, Charles II., the last of the Austrian Kings of Spain, granted a charter for erecting a Company to trade in such parts of the East Indies as were not in the possession of other nations. The capital was to consist of 2,000,000 florins, one-fourth to be raised in October, 1698, the rest in 1700 and 1701; but they were prevented from taking any advantage of their charter, in consequence of the death of the king, in 1700, and the long war for the succession to the crown of Spain. When the Netherlands fell under the dominion of Austria, the merchants were debarred from trading to India in any other manner than that which had been allowed to the subjects of Spain, which was by the way of Cape Horn, and no further west in the Indian Seas than the Philippine Islands.

In 1717, some private merchants obtained permission from the government to send a ship or two to India; they returned with valuable cargoes, and their success encouraged others to fit out others. Foreign merchants then made proposals to the court of Vienna for the establishment of a regular Company, with the emperor's charter for a term of years, which were favourably received.

The Dutch soon after captured one of the licensed ships, under the plea that she was engaged in an illicit trade. The emperor made a demand for satisfaction, which not being attended to, he issued a commission of reprisal, and the ship was retaken and brought into Ostend.

In 1720, the merchants, encouraged by the patronage and support of the emperor, despatched five ships to India, and in the year following, six more; three for China, one for Mocha, one for the coast of Malabar, and the last for Bengal. The Dutch seized one of the ships, and ordered her cargo to be sold, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the imperial minister at the Hague. An English privateer captured one of the homeward-bound ships, very richly laden. In May and June, 1721, two ships arrived safe at Ostend from India, and in September two more, the cargoes of which sold so well, as to indemnify the merchants for former losses.

In August, 1723, the emperor published the letters-patent to the Ostend Company, in which the emperor, in addition to the titles of the House of Austria, styled himself King of the East and West Indies, the Canary Islands, &c. This grant was for thirty years; with licence to trade to the East and West Indies, and on all the coasts of Africa, on both sides of the Cape of Good Hope, their ships observing the usual customs.

The capital was fixed at 6,000,000 florins, in 6000 actions or shares.—Twelve of these shares were to entitle the proprietor to a vote, but foreign proprietors were entirely excluded from voting.—The Company were authorised to ship military stores, and all kinds of merchandise, without any exception whatever.—They were permitted to build forts in whatever parts of the Indies they should think fit, and also to furnish them with all kinds of arms, artillery, and ammunition that they thought convenient.—They were likewise allowed to build and equip ships, of whatever size they thought proper, in any of the ports of his imperial majesty's dominions.—They were authorised to make leagues, treaties, and alliances with the princes and states in India, in the name of his imperial majesty, with this restriction, that they should not make war, without the leave of his imperial majesty, and his successors first had and obtained. In consideration of all of which grants and privileges, the company bound themselves to offer, as a homage to the emperor and his heirs, on every succession, a golden lion crowned, of the weight of twenty marks, holding under his two fore-paws the arms of the Company, which were a spread eagle displayed, with the terrestrial globe between his two heads, surmounted by an imperial crown. Lastly, his imperial majesty undertook to protect and defend the said new Company against all who should unjustly attack them, and would even, in case of necessity, employ the whole force of his dominions to support and maintain them in the full and free possession and entire enjoyments of the commerce and navigation granted them by these letters-patent, and obtain for them full damage and satisfaction from any nation, state, or potentate that should presume to trouble or disturb them; and would likewise, for the future, provide in every respect for their safety and welfare, by any treaties, alliances, or leagues into which his imperial majesty, or his successors, should hereafter enter into with any power whatever.

As soon as these letters-patent were published and registered, the directors took possession of their offices, and held their first general court; in which it was resolved that the books of the Company should be opened at Antwerp on the 11th of August, which was accordingly done, and with such success as surprised all Europe; for the next day by noon the capital was entirely subscribed, and by the 1st of September the Company's stock was fifteen per cent above par.

In 1721, the general use of printed Indian calicoes, as wearing apparel and drapery, was considered "a great detriment and obstruction to the woollen and silk manufactures of the kingdom," and occasioned several riots and tumults of the weavers in London, &c. An Act of Parliament was in consequence passed,

The Company, in full confidence of obtaining this charter, had despatched a ship to India in January, 1723, to take possession of a piece of ground which they had obtained from the great mogul on the banks of the Hughley, where they built a small fort; and to form an establishment on the coast of Coromandel, which they did at Covelong as their principal settlement. Their factors, being chiefly persons who had before served either the English or Dutch East India Companies, managed their affairs with considerable success, and obtained permission to establish a factory at China.

In 1726, notwithstanding the opposition of all the European nations engaged in the East India trade, the affairs of the Ostend Company appeared to be in a prosperous state. Several ships arrived from India and China with valuable cargoes, the sale value of which was about 5,000,000 florins. In the month of September, a meeting of the proprietors was called, when the directors stated to them that their trade had been so successful that they were enabled to carry 250 florins to the account of every share in the capital, of which 750 had already been paid in, which completed the original amount of the share, 1000 florins.

In 1727 the court of Vienna, dreading war by persevering in supporting the Ostend East India Company, concluded a treaty with the maritime powers, which was signed at Paris on the 26th of May, 1727, the first article of which stipulated, "His Imperial and Catholic Majesty, having no other view than to contribute to the public tranquillity of Europe, and observing that the commerce of Ostend has given birth to jealousy and uneasiness, consents that there shall be a suspension of the charter of the Ostend Company, and of all the traffic between the Austrian Netherlands and the Indies during the term of seven years. By the fifth article it was agreed, "That the ships which sailed from Ostend before this convention, the names whereof were to be given in a list on the part of his imperial majesty, were to be permitted safely to return home; and in case any of them should be taken, it was agreed that they should be *bonâ fide* restored with their cargoes."

The proprietors of the Ostend Company, aware that their patent would be withdrawn, proposed to establish themselves in some other part of his imperial majesty's dominions, where it might not be liable to those objections raised against them in the Austrian Netherlands. Trieste and Fiume, both in the Gulf of Venice, were the chief seaports in the Austrian dominions. The Emperor, desirous of participating in the East India Trade, did his utmost to render these ports commodious; but natural obstacles, and especially geographical position, interposed, and the project was given up.

In 1730, the directors of the Ostend Company attempted to carry on a trade under the passports of the Kings of Prussia and Poland. One ship, the *St. Theresa*, under Polish colours, proceeded to Bengal for a cargo, where she was taken by the English; another, the *Anolla*, from China, under Prussian colours, arrived safe at Hamburg in September, 1731. The ministers of the maritime powers resident in that city, presented a strong memorial to the Senate, insisting that the vessel should be sequestered; the Senate prohibited the citizens from having any concern with the vessel or cargo, but the proprietors were allowed to remove their goods away clandestinely.

In 1732, the emperor, in a rescript to his minister at Hamburg, dated October 1, 1732, states, "that being informed that the late Company of Ostend, notwithstanding the signification of his pleasure, had caused a ship, freighted with commodities from the Indies, to be sent thither in order to be exposed to sale in that city, his Imperial Majesty being resolved not to permit either the late Company, or any of the subjects of his hereditary countries, to carry on a trade contrary to treaties, desired that they would sequester any goods which might be brought thither." This put an end to all the attempts of the Ostend Company to carry on a commerce with the East Indies.

In 1775, Mr. William Bolts, who had formerly been in the service of the English East India Company, presented a proposal to the Empress of Germany for establishing a trade with Africa and the East Indies from her ports in the Adriatic. "The Empress approved of his proposal, and on the 5th of June, 1775, signed a charter, whereby she authorised him, during the space of ten years, to carry on a trade with vessels under the imperial flag, from her ports in the Adriatic, to Persia, India, China, and Africa; to carry negro slaves from Africa and Madagascar to America; to take goods on freight, either for the Imperial ports or any others, for account of foreigners, whose property should not be liable to confiscation, even if they should belong to nations at war with her; to take possession, in her name, of any territories which he might obtain from the Princes of India; and she declared that the vessels belonging to him, or freighted by him, and the people belonging to them, should be exempted from arrest or detention at all times, whether of

“to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures, &c., which prohibited the wear of Indian printed calicoes, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence on the wearer, and of 20*l.* on the seller.”

Parliament passed also an Act for further preventing his Majesty's subjects

peace or war; that she would provide him with all the necessary passports, and would take care to obtain redress for him, if attacked or molested.”

Mr. Bolts formed a connexion with a mercantile house at Antwerp, which agreed to fit out and load two ships at Leghorn and Trieste, and that Mr. Bolts should proceed to India, in order to establish factories, and conduct the business, leaving the charter in the hands of his partners, with authority to form an Indian house of trade at Trieste. He then proceeded to London, where he purchased a ship and sailed for Leghorn in March, 1776, from whence he departed for India. Having settled factories at Delagoa Bay, the Nicobar Islands, and on the Malabar coast, he returned with three ships to Leghorn, where he arrived in May, 1781.

The arrival of these ships laden with East India goods, induced the Grand Duke of Tuscany to encourage Mr. Bolts, and gave him a charter, dated May 29, 1781, for an exclusive trade between Tuscany and all the countries beyond the Cape de Verd Islands, to be conducted in two ships under imperial or Tuscan colours, and to continue till the expiration of the imperial charter.

When Mr. Bolts's arrival at Leghorn became known to his creditors in various parts of Europe, they managed to get the ships and their cargoes seized. This was done in consequence of the treachery of his partners, who had refused to honour the bills he had drawn on them from India, and left him liable for all the charges he had incurred, and he was compelled to transfer the Imperial and Tuscan charters to his partners, in order to raise a joint-stock of 2,000,000 florins. He renounced any right he might have in any ships they had sent to China during his absence, except a commission of two per cent on the gross sales of the cargoes; and he took upon himself the property of a ship called the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, with her cargo, which had been seized at the Cape of Good Hope in 1781. In return, they advanced him a sum of money to liquidate some of the most pressing demands upon him, for which they took security upon his property in the trade; it was also stipulated that he might for once send two ships to India or China on his own sole account, only paying to them six per cent on the gross amount of the sales of their cargoes in Europe.

This agreement was confirmed by the Emperor Joseph II., who authorised them to raise the sum of two millions of florins, the proposed capital of the new “Imperial Company of Trieste for the Commerce of Asia.” Proliand & Co. immediately opened subscriptions to complete their capital, valuing the present stock of the Company at 1,000,000 florins, whereof 800,000 were their own, and 200,000 the property of Mr. Bolts; and for the remaining 1,000,000 they invited subscribers to take shares of 1000 florins each. They appointed themselves directors at Antwerp, and Mr. Bolts, with another, directors at Trieste; and they reserved, as a compensation to themselves, a commission of two per cent on the gross sales in Europe.

At a meeting of proprietors, held at Antwerp in September, 1781, it was recommended, in consequence of the maritime powers being engaged in war, to send out as soon as possible six ships to China and India, two for the east coast of Africa, and three for the southern whale fishery. The directors immediately began to equip the ships they already had at Trieste and Leghorn, and contracted for the purchase of others in England. In April, 1782, they reported that they had 6,000,000 florins and six ships under the imperial flag all in active service. In the meantime their factory at Delagoa Bay was destroyed by the Portuguese, who claimed the sovereignty and exclusive commerce of the east coast of Africa.

In 1784 five ships arrived at Ostend, which had been declared a free port in 1781, from China, having on board 3,428,400*lbs.* of tea, exclusive of China-ware and other commodities. This profitable importation was counterbalanced by the Company's ship, the *Imperial Eagle*, having on board a very valuable cargo, being seized by their creditors in the harbour of Cadiz. Many of the proprietors were so disheartened by this disaster, that they sold out their stock at near forty per cent below par, and the purchasers on those terms were greater sufferers than the sellers, and in the same year the Company were declared bankrupts to the amount of 10,000,000 florins.

In 1787 several ships were sent to India from Hamburg, Ostend, Trieste, Leghorn, and several other ports, laden with large quantities of British manufactures, and in which merchants resident in London were interested, by which the markets were so overstocked, that most of those concerned in these adventures were ruined; and the commanders and officers of the English East Indiamen were great sufferers by this unexpected interference. Ships have occasionally visited India under some of the above-enumerated flags, but the regulations which took place on the renewal of the English East India Company's charter in 1793, put a stop entirely to the foreign trade carried on to India with British capital.

from trading under foreign commissions, and prohibiting the importation of tea from any part of Europe, over and above all former restraints laid on British subjects from resorting or trading to the East Indies under foreign commissions; with sundry other additional restraints and penalties. (7 Geo. I. chap. 20.) The Dutch government punished with death their subjects if concerned therein.

In 1722, the competition of the Ostend Company, and other difficulties, obliged the Company to reduce their half-yearly dividend from five to four per cent.

In 1726, George I. granted the Company a new charter, with full powers to erect corporations at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and to establish courts of judicature there. This year the East India house in Leadenhall Street was built.

In 1727, by the 13th of George I., chap. 8, the South Sea Company, with the licence and consent of the East India Company, were allowed to buy negroes at Madagascar, giving security not to break bulk, or to proceed to any other place within the Company's limits, under forfeiture of ships and cargoes, and of double the value. This act was to continue for six years only, and the South Sea Company were thereby limited to four ships annually, and to carry to Madagascar nothing but what was solely necessary for the purchase of negroes.

The English and Dutch at length succeeded in obtaining from the emperor the withdrawal of the charter to the Ostend East India traders.

The Company's term for the redemption of their capital, and of their exclusive trade, being near its expiration, that is, on three years' notice from Lady Day, 1733, a powerful opposition to its renewal was raised in 1730 by certain merchants and gentlemen, who, in February, presented to the House of Commons their petition and proposals, wherein they offered to advance 3,200,000*l.*, to redeem the fund of the Company, by five several payments, the last to be at Lady Day, 1733, to be allowed an interest of four per cent till that term, and only two per cent after it; provided,

I. That they might be incorporated, and in all respects vested with all the exclusive privileges and trade of that Company; yet so as not to trade in one joint-stock, or in their corporate capacity, but that the trade should be free and open to all his majesty's subjects, who should pay one per cent of the value of their exports to India, in consideration of their taking out a licence from the proposed corporation.

II. That this trade be solely carried on from the port of London.

III. That the proposed Company's term be thirty-one years, and be redeemed on three years' notice.

IV. That, moreover, for enabling the proposed corporation to defray the expenses of forts and settlements in India, as well as the preservation and enlargement of the trade, they were to be empowered to levy a duty of five per

cent on the gross value of all the merchandise which should be imported from India.

The House of Commons rejected the petition, and passed a bill, entitled "An Act for reducing the annuity or fund of the United East India Company, and for ascertaining their right of trade to the East Indies, and the continuance of their corporation for that purpose," upon the terms therein mentioned; whereby, after a full recital of former statutes and charters, the Company agreed, and it was enacted, that their yearly fund should be reduced from five to four per cent from Michaelmas, 1730; in consideration whereof, and of 200,000*l.* to be paid by them for the public service of the year 1730, all their exclusive privileges of trade to the East Indies were continued and prolonged from Lady Day, 1736, to Lady Day, 1766, and three years' notice then to be given, being in all 33 years, including the said three years' notice to Lady Day, 1769; when, on payment of their entire capital of 3,200,000*l.*, their exclusive privileges of trade were to cease and determine. Yet the Company were to continue as a corporation for ever, to enjoy the East India trade in common with all other subjects. The Company, moreover, at any time, on one year's notice after Lady Day, 1736, might be paid off their whole capital by any payments, not less than 500,000*l.* at a time, and so on from time to time, on such yearly notices by Parliament. The Company were likewise hereby debarred from possessing in Great Britain lands, tenements, &c., exceeding 10,000*l.* yearly rent.

The rate of interest on the debt due to the Company from government was this year reduced, and 200,000*l.* having been paid for the renewal of the charter, the court of directors recommended to the general court that the half-yearly dividend due at Christmas, 1734, should be reduced from eight to six per cent. The court of proprietors resisted, and by ballot resolved to reduce it to seven per cent.

About the year 1736, Kouli Khan, the Persian usurper, who had assumed the title of Nadir Shah, ravaged the empire of Hindostan. Mahomed Shah, the mogul, ceded to him all the provinces to the westward of the Indus. On his return to Persia in 1739, Kouli Khan is said to have carried off treasure and effects to the value of 125,000,000*l.* sterling. During these troubles, the Nizam ul Mulck established himself in the Soubahship of the Deccan. Bengal also became independent under Anaverdy Cawn in 1738, and about the same time the Rohillas formed themselves into a distinct government on the east of the Ganges. The Mogul empire, thus divided, became almost powerless.

In 1740, or at this period, an attempt was made to renew the trade formerly carried on with Persia through Russia. The importation of silk from Persia through Russia being considered an infraction of the Navigation Act, a new act was passed to carry on this trade as had been done before the act of navigation was passed. Considerable quantities of woollen manufactures were

in consequence exported to Persia, by the way of Russia, in return for Persian raw silk. This trade continued until 1747, when the transit of goods through Russia to Persia was prohibited by a Russian ukase. The navigation of the Caspian Sea was also prohibited to the British, and several vessels, which had been built by the Russian Company in the ports of that sea, were sold at a great loss. By these losses and others resulting from the civil wars in Persia, the British merchants lost about 100,000*l*.

In 1744 the East India Company, in consideration of the prolongation for fourteen years of their exclusive privileges, advanced 1,000,000*l*. to the crown at three per cent interest; the Company borrowed this money by creating a million of new bonds at three per cent interest. The debt due by the public to the Company was then as follows, viz. :—

Loan to government in 1698, in consideration of the charter of incorporation	£2,000,000
in 1707, advanced on an interest of five per cent . . .	1,200,000
in 1744, in consideration of the extension of their exclusive privileges	1,000,000

In 1746 the French besieged Madras, which surrendered to them on the 10th of September; from which period the British East Indian government was transferred to Fort St. David, until Madras was restored.*

In 1748 the English unsuccessfully attacked the French settlement of Pondicherry, and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle on the 7th of October, this year, all places that had been taken by France since the commencement of the war in the East Indies, should be restored. Madras became again in consequence the seat of the British Indian government.

In 1750 the interest on the debt of 4,200,000*l*. due to the Company was reduced to three per cent, and the Company were empowered to grant annuities towards the discharge of their bond debt.

On the death of Nizam ul Mulck, Soubah of the Deccan, which took place in 1748, the succession was contested between Nazir-jing, the son, and Muzaphejing, the grandson of Ul Mulek. The nabobship of Arcot was also contested for by Chunda-saib against Anaverdy Khan, who had been appointed nabob by the late Nizam. Nazir-jing and Anaverdy Khan united their forces against Muzaphejing, who had been joined by Chunda-saib. M. Dupleix, on the part of the French, engaged to aid the latter, on a promise, in case of success, of being granted the town of Vilanour with its dependencies, consisting of forty-five villages. Hostilities

* In 1746, an action was fought on the 25th of June on the Coromandel coast, between eight French ships of war, mounting 398 guns, under M. de la Bourdonnais and an English squadron of six ships, mounting 270 guns under Commodore Peyton. Neither gained a victory, and the French sailed to Pondicherry and the English to Bengal.

On the 3rd of September the French fleet anchored about four leagues to the southward of Madras, where the troops, artillery, and stores were landed; the first soldiers consisted of 1100 Europeans, 400 Caffres, and 400 native troops, and there remained on board the fleet 1800 European seamen. On the 7th of September they bombarded the town, and on the 10th it surrendered, giving themselves up as prisoners of war. Madras was delivered up on condition that it should be afterwards ransomed. The Company's ships in the roads were also taken possession of.

followed, during which Anaverdy Khan was killed in battle; Nazir-jing was assassinated, and Muzapher-jing appointed Soubahdar of the Deccan. The French East India Company required, in consequence, a territory near Pondicherry, producing annually 96,000 rupees; that of Karical, valued at 106,000 rupees; the city of Maussulipatam with its dependencies, yielding a revenue of 144,000 rupees; in all a revenue of 43,250*l.* sterling. Chunda-saib was declared nabob of Arcot. The treasures of Nazir-jing were computed at 2,000,000*l.*, and the jewels at 500,000*l.* The new viceroy gave 50,000*l.* to the French troops, and as much to the French East India Company for the expenses they had incurred in the war. M. Dupleix then assumed the power and title of an eastern prince, held his court as such, and was publicly proclaimed nabob. Muzapher-jing, who was soon after killed, was succeeded by Salabat-jing, who confirmed the grants and benefices to the French. Chunda-saib lost his life, and the French continued to support Salabat-jing as Prince of the Deccan, the provinces of Mustaphanagur, Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Chicacole were given up to the French East India Company in full sovereignty. These acquisitions, added to Maussulipatam, rendered the French masters of the sea-coast of Coromandel and Orixá, for 600 miles from Mootapillo to Jaggernatt. The revenues of these territories were computed at 42,87,000 rupees; and the French now ruled over a greater dominion in extent and value than had, up to this period, ever been possessed by Europeans in India.

In 1754 the directors of the English East India Company represented to the British government the state of hostilities in which they were involved on the coast of Coromandel, and solicited aid either to terminate or carry on a war against the French company, which was supported by their government. The British ministry opened a negotiation with the government of France on the subject, and at the same time ordered a squadron of men-of-war to be equipped, and with one of his

The French made two unsuccessful attempts to capture Cuddalore. The nabob of Arcot made an attack upon the French at Madras; but his army was repulsed, and a peace was concluded between the two in February, 1747.

In 1748, an English fleet, under Admiral Boscawen was sent to India. He attacked the Mauritius in his way to the coast of Coromandel, but did not succeed. He determined to lay siege to Pondicherry, the garrison of which consisted of 2000 Europeans and 3000 native troops, under M. Dupleix. The English army being sickly, it was decided, on the 30th of September, to raise a siege, during which the English lost 1065 Europeans in action and by sickness. M. Dupleix ordered Te Denms to be sung as soon as the siege was raised, and wrote to all the native princes on the coast, and the great Mogul, informing them that he had repulsed the most formidable European armament which had ever appeared in India. Those princes replied, extolling his prowess and the military bravery of his nation.

A general peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 7th of October, whereby it was agreed "that there should be a christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as land; that there should be a general oblivion of whatever had passed during the war; that each party should be put into the possession of all his effects, honours, and revenues, which they either actually enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed, at the commencement of the war, notwithstanding all disposals, seizures, or confiscations occasioned by the war; that all prisoners and hostages should be returned without ransom; and that all the conquests that had been made since the commencement of the war in the East Indies, or any other part of the world, should be restored without exception." Madras was accordingly restored to the English; but the French had demolished the greater part of what was termed the Black Town,

majesty's regiments to proceed to the East Indies. The government of France then agreed that the disputes between the two companies should be adjusted by commissaries in India. The French Company appointed M. Godeheu, one of their directors, their commissary, and at the same time commander-general, with authority over all their settlements in the East Indies.⁶ The English Company appointed Mr. Saunders, governor of Madras, to treat with M. Godeheu, who arrived at Pondicherry, August 2, 1754. The arrival of an English fleet under Admiral Watson, induced M. Godeheu to be moderate in his proposals, and a suspension of arms was agreed upon. This suspension, including the allies of both companies, was proclaimed at Madras, Pondicherry, and all other places on the coast of Coromandel where the English and French had troops.

A treaty was afterwards signed, which was published on the 11th of January, 1755, the day on which the suspension of arms ended, consisting of eleven articles, by which it was agreed—

First, that the two Companies should renounce for ever all Moorish government and dignity, and should never interfere in any difference that might arise between the princes of the country.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles relate to the settlements of both nations and their districts, whereby it was agreed that all places, excepting those which should be stipulated in the definitive treaty, to remain in the possession of the two nations, should be delivered up to the government of Hindostan. The governors then proceeded to give their opinion what places each might retain without a risk of engaging them in future wars, either with one another, or with the princes of the country. In the Tanjore country the English were to possess Devicottah, and the French Karical, with their districts; on the coast of Coromandel the English were to enjoy Fort St. David and Madras, and the French to keep Pondicherry, with districts of equal value; and if it should appear that the English possessions in the kingdom of Tanjore and in the Carnatic together, were of more value than the French possessions in those countries, then the French were to be allowed an equivalent for this difference in a settlement to be chosen between the River of Gondecama and Nizamipatam. Mausulipatam and Divi were to be ceded; or if the French held one, the English were to retain the other. The rivers of Narsipore and Ingeram were to be free; and as the English had Vizagapatam, in the Chicacole country, the French were to settle a factory there on an equality with it.

By the eighth article it was agreed that these conditions, accepted on both sides, although they were not to be law for a definitive treaty in Europe, should nevertheless produce a truce between the two nations and their allies, until news was received in India of the answers made in Europe concerning this agreement.

By the ninth article, neither nation was allowed to procure, during the truce,

any new grant or cession, or to build forts for the defence of new establishments, but only to rebuild and repair the fortifications then subsisting in the establishments they possessed at that time, in order to prevent their entire ruin.

By the tenth article it was agreed, that until the arrival of answers from Europe to these articles, which were to be despatched by the first ships, to be submitted to the decision of the two Companies, under the pleasure and approbation of the two crowns, the two nations should not proceed to any cession, retrocession, or evacuation of what they then possessed ; and,

Lastly, that, in regard to any indemnification the two nations might expect for the expenses of the war, this article should be amicably adjusted in the definitive treaty.

This convention was little more than a cessation of hostilities for eighteen months. The French were to enjoy the revenues of all those territories which they had acquired during the war. These were as follow:—from Karical 96,000 rupees ; from Pondicherry, and the villages in its district, 105,000 ; from Mausulipatam and its dependencies, and from the contiguous territories of Divi, Nizampatam, Devicottah, and Condavir, 14,41,000 ; from the four provinces of Ellore, Mustaphanaghur, Rajahmundry, and Chicacole, 31,00,000 ; from lands in the Carnatic, 17,00,000 ; and from the Island of Seringham and its dependencies, 4,00,000 ; in all 68,42,000 rupees, or 855,250*l.* sterling.

The accessions acquired by the English during the war produced only a revenue of 8,00,000 rupees, or 100,000*l.*, drawn from lands mortgaged by the Nabob, to refund outlays of the Company in aiding him.

The two Companies being now at peace with each other, gave their whole attention to the management of their respective territories, revenues, and alliances to the best advantage, without infringing the truce. M. Godeheu, having fulfilled his commission, quitted Pondicherry, and returned to France, leaving the power of the governor much more limited than it had been under M. Dupleix.

The war in India between the English and French was the cause of assembling a great European force in that country, which, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, led to their joining in the quarrels between the native princes. The English and French were from 1749 to 1754 opposed to each other as auxiliaries of those princes.

In 1755, the Company, in consequence of the expenses incurred in India on account of the war, were under the necessity of reducing their dividends from eight to six per cent. The *Doddington*, outward-bound East Indiaman, was lost on the 17th of July, this year, off the east coast of Africa, and the greater part of her crew and passengers were drowned.

In 1756, an expedition, which was fitted out from Bombay, under Commodore

James, against the pirate Angria's possessions on the Malabar coast, sailed from Bombay on the 22nd of March, capturing Severndroog on the 2nd of April, Bancoote on the 8th, and after reconnoitring Gheriah, the pirate's capital, returned to Bombay the 31st of December.

During this year Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, attacked and took Calcutta, but on the arrival of reinforcements from Madras, the English regained possession of it; and large districts were granted them, by Jaffier Ally Cawn, whom they had enabled to become Nabob of Bengal.

James sailed again on the 27th of January, 1757, and on the 13th of February, Gheriah surrendered to the English and Mahratta forces, and was delivered up to the latter. Angria's fleet was destroyed, and his tower or fort was plundered.

In 1757, the French captured the British factories at Ingeram and Bander-manlanka, and besieging Vizagapatam with a large army, the place surrendered by capitulation, by which the French became possessed of the whole coast from Ganjam to Mausulipatam.

Three homeward-bound East Indiamen were attacked by two French ships, one of sixty-four guns, the other a frigate of thirty-six guns, off the Cape of Good Hope: the Indiamen formed into a line: and fought for above three hours: the French made repeated attempts to board, but at last sailed off with the loss of 146 men killed and wounded. The East India Company, on the 27th of September, ordered a gratuity of 2000*l.* to each ship's company, as a reward for their courage.

The Parliament, in the supplies for the service of the year, granted the Company 20,000*l.* towards enabling them to defray the expense of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of his Majesty's troops.

In 1757, the English East India Company having received intelligence, by way of Aleppo, that war had been declared between France and Great Britain in the preceding month of May, prepared. On the 24th of March, the English attacked the Fort of Chandernagore, which surrendered by capitulation "on condition that the officers of the garrison were to be prisoners on their parole of honour, with liberty to carry their effects where they pleased, on promising not to serve against the English during the war; that the soldiers of the garrison should be prisoners of war so long as the war continued; that the Sepoys were not to be prisoners; that no European should reside at Chandernagore, but the French Jesuits might travel at pleasure, with all the ornaments of their church; and that the French Directors and Counsellors should go where they pleased." The French had in this fort 183 pieces of artillery, with great quantities of ammunition. Besides the ships and vessels sunk below, to obstruct the channel, they sunk and ran ashore five large ships above the Fort,

and the English captured four sloops and a brig: the plunder amounted to upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling.

A fleet of twelve ships arrived at Pondicherry from France, September 8th, following, and, after landing upwards of 1000 Europeans, and large quantities of cannon, mortars, and ammunition, sailed to the Mauritius. M. Bussy, who commanded the French forces at Mausulipatam, attacked and captured the English fort of Vizagapatam.

In 1758, a fleet of nine ships of the line and two frigates, under M. de Achée, having a large body of troops on board under M. Lally, arrived at Pondicherry on the 22nd of April, in order to drive the English squadron off the coasts. The troops brought by this fleet from France, with those at Pondicherry, were to attack and destroy the English settlements. M. Lally marched from Pondicherry with an army of 3500 Europeans and a large body of Sepoys, to the district of Fort St. David on the 29th of April, and invested Cuddalore, which surrendered on the 3rd of May. The French then besieged Fort St. David, which surrendered upon capitulation on the 2nd of June. The garrison, which consisted of 200 Europeans, 117 invalids and artillery, and 200 seamen, together with their officers, the Deputy-Governor, and Council, were carried prisoners to Pondicherry. The French demolished the fortifications of Fort St. David and the villas and buildings in the neighbouring country. On the 4th of June, Devicottah was abandoned by the English on the approach of a detachment of the French army. The French then besieged Madras with an army of 3500 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 2000 cavalry; the siege commenced on the 12th of December, 1758, and continued till the 17th of February, 1759, when it was abandoned, after sustaining great loss in men, ammunition, and stores, by which retreat on the part of the French, the English acquired much reputation in the opinion of the natives. They soon after took Mausulipatam by storm, which was furnished with 120 pieces of cannon and abundance of military stores. This success induced Salabat-jing to desert his allies, the French, and enter into a treaty with the English, by which he agreed "to oblige the French troops, then in the Decan, to evacuate that country; never to permit them to settle there; to keep none of them in his service; and neither to protect them, nor to call them to his assistance."

All the revenues collected by the French, when their possessions were most extended, had never sufficed for the expenses of their forces. No money remained in the treasury at Pondicherry, and the discontent of the French army had convinced the government they could not be trusted any longer than they were regularly paid.

A small squadron, under Count d'Estaing, captured the English factory at Gombroon, on the 14th of October, 1759. From thence D'Estaing proceeded to

the west coast of Sumatra, to attack the English settlements there. Natal surrendered at discretion on the 7th of February following; Tappanooly shared the same fate; and Bencoolen was attacked, but defended till the inhabitants had secured their most valuable articles. It then surrendered to the French, who carried off all the effects they could obtain to Batavia and the Isle of France.

In 1760, the English, under Colonel Coote, defeated the whole of the French force under M. Lally, at Vandewash, in January, with great loss; their cannon, tents, stores, and baggage were taken, and the remainder of the army retreated to Pondicherry. The English afterwards took Alemparvah, Arcot, and Karical, in which last were 155 pieces of cannon, with a large store of ammunition, &c. This loss deprived the French of their route into the territories of Tanjore; and by various purchases and cessions from the government, they had acquired districts round the fort of Karical, containing 113 villages, of which the farms, with the customs of the town and port, yielded 30,000 pagodas per annum. Cuddalore, and most of the other places in possession of the French, were all taken by the English.

In 1761, Pondicherry had been blockaded by land and by sea for many months, and surrendered on the 16th of January, 1761, to the British forces under Colonel Coote. The number of European troops taken, were 2072; the civil inhabitants, 381; the artillery taken consisted chiefly of 500 pieces of cannon, and 100 mortars and howitzers; besides great quantities of ammunition and military stores. Mahé, on the Malabar coast, surrendered on the 13th of February, 1761; and on the 5th of April, Gingee was surrendered to the English. This terminated the long-contested hostilities between the two great European powers in Coromandel, which commenced in 1746, and continued from that time, with scarcely the intermission of one year.*

* In 1763, a definitive treaty of peace between France and Great Britain was concluded at Paris, on the 10th of February.

“Article 11.—In the East Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France, in the condition they now are, the different factories which that crown possessed, as well on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. His most Christian Majesty shall restore, on his side, all that he may have conquered from Great Britain in the East Indies during the present war, and shall expressly cause Natal and Tappanooly, on the Island of Sumatra, to be restored; and shall further engage not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Soubah of Bengal. And, in order to preserve future peace on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa, the English and French shall acknowledge Mahomet Ally Khan for lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, and Salabat-juing for lawful Soubah of the Deccan; and both parties shall renounce all demands and pretensions of satisfaction with which they might charge each other, or their Indian allies, for the depredations or pillage committed on the one side or the other during the war.”†

† In 1764, the disasters of the French East India Company abroad were aggravated by their distressed situation at home. Among the causes which had occasioned their distress, the principal was the dependence in which they had been kept by the government. Ever since 1723, the directors had been chosen by the court. In 1790, a commissary, appointed by the king, was introduced into the administration of the Company; and from this period there was an end to all freedom of debate; all was directed by the influence, and according to the views, of the court. In 1764, the proprietors represented to the government that their misfortunes might, in a great measure, be attributed to the undue interference of the government, and to the management of

The English factory at Surat, having been oppressed by the native governors, a force was detached to take possession of the fort, which was accomplished on the 4th of March, by which the English were re-established in the trade of that place. During the same year, and when hostilities had been in full vigour between England and France, the Dutch embarked upwards of 1500 men on board seven vessels, viz., the *Vlessingen*, *Bleiswyk*, *Welgeleegen*, and *Princess of Orange*, of thirty-six guns each; *Elizabeth Dorothea*, and *Waereld*, of twenty-six guns each; and *Moscell* of sixteen guns, to invade the British settlements in Bengal. The English had only three East Indiamen to oppose this formidable force: the *Calcutta*, Captain Wilson; the *Duke of Dorset*, Captain Forrester; and the *Hardwicke*, Captain Sampson. On their approaching each other in the river, the Dutch drew up in line of battle to receive the English, who followed their example; and after a severe action of two hours, the Dutch commodore struck, and the others followed his example, except his second, who got off by fighting his way, and fell down the river to Culpee, where he was intercepted by the *Oxford* and *Royal George*, who had arrived two days before. The Dutch commodore had thirty men killed, and many wounded: the ship *Duke of Dorset*, on the English side, which was more immediately engaged, was almost shattered to pieces, and yet had not a man killed: nor did the other ships suffer any loss of life. The Dutch, it is asserted, had above a hundred killed and wounded. The rest were made prisoners, and carried to Calcutta. This gallant action, which saved the

their affairs having been taken out of their own hands, and that they would be ruined, unless the Company were brought back to its original form, by restoring its freedom. In consequence of this representation, the freedom of the Company was secured by an edict, dated in August, 1764, and some regulations were made, to put the direction of it under a new form.

Before this period, the number of shares amounted to 50,268. The government, to indemnify the Company for the expenses they had incurred during the war, gave up 11,835 shares, their property, which were cancelled, there then remained only 38,433. The Company made a call of 400 livres per share. Upwards of 34,000 shares answered the call; and the remainder were reduced by the terms of the edict, which empowered the Company to make the call to five-eighths of the value of those which had been paid, so that by this operation the number was reduced to 36,920 $\frac{6}{8}$ shares. The dividends, paid on the shares of the Company, varied according to circumstances. In 1722, it was 100 livres; from 1723 to 1745, it was 150 livres; from 1746 to 1749, it was 70 livres; from 1750 to 1758, it was 80 livres; from 1759 to 1763, it was 40 livres; and in 1764, it was but 20 livres: from the fluctuation in dividends, the value of the stock varied from near 4000 livres to 700 livres. The proprietors were desirous to secure the fortunes embarked in the trade, in such a manner that the shares should at all times bear a settled price, and an interest that could be depended upon. The government settled this matter by the edict, which expressly says that, to secure to the proprietors a settled income, independent of all future events of trade, a sufficient fund should be detached from that portion of the contract which was then free, to secure to each share a capital of 1600 livres, and an interest of 80 livres; and that neither that interest nor that capital should, in any case, or for any cause whatsoever, be answerable for such engagements as the Company might enter into after the date of this edict. The Company, therefore, owed for 36,920 $\frac{6}{8}$ shares, at the fixed rate of 80 livres each, an interest amounting to 2,953,660 livres. They paid for their several contracts 2,727,506 livres; making in all 5,681,166 livres of perpetual annuities. The life annuities amounted to 3,074,899 livres, forming in the whole a total of annual payments of 8,756,065 livres.

By the edict of 1764, the Isles of France and Bourbon became the property of the government, whereby the Company saved 2,000,000 livres per annum. They were likewise relieved from the expenses of Port l'Orion.

province of Bengal, received the warmest thanks from the Court of Directors on the return of the ships to England.

A fleet of seventeen East Indiamen arrived also safely before the peace, under the protection of Admiral Pococke, on the 20th of September, 1760. This was the richest convoy that had ever arrived together from India.

Jaffier Ally Cawn, who had been placed on the throne of Bengal in 1757, was deposed, and his son-in-law, Cossim Ally Cawn, promoted to that dignity, who granted the English a considerable extent of country, and confirmed all the privileges given by his predecessors.

In 1762, government granted the East India Company 20,000*l.*, in lieu of affording them a regiment for the protection of their settlements in India.

War having been declared against Spain, an expedition was fitted out from India against Manilla, the principal settlement belonging to the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands. The fleet sailed from Madras on the 1st of August, and arrived in Manilla Bay on the 23rd of September. The place was taken by storm on the 6th of October, and a capitulation agreed upon, by which the town and port of Cavite, with the islands and forts dependent on Manilla, were to be given up to his Britannic Majesty, and they were to pay 4,000,000 dollars for the preservation of the town and their effects, for which bills were afterwards given. The Spaniards, however, never paid the ransom.

In 1763, the conduct of Cossim Ally Cawn, the new Soubah, being considered ungrateful to the English, a war took place, which was carried on with uninterrupted success on the part of the latter, who defeated the Nabob in several actions, and became entirely masters of the province of Bengal.

The Company, by treaty concluded with Mahomed Ally Cawn, Nabob of the Carnatic, dated the 29th of October, 1763, obtained possession of certain districts, called the *Jaghire Lands*, which were confirmed to the Company by the Mogul's firman, dated the 12th of August, 1765. The revenues of these lands were entered in the Mogul's books at 4,00,494 pagodas.

The Company made a demand upon government for the following sums advanced, viz. :—

	£
Subsistence of French prisoners in India	260,687
Expenses incurred on the expedition to Manilla	139,877
Hospital expenses, on account of His Majesty's forces	21,447

making a total of 422,011*l.* of which sum they afterwards received from the lords of the treasury only 28,366*l.*

In 1765, Lord Clive, who was appointed Governor-General of India, obtained from the Great Mogul a formal grant to the Company of the administration of the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of 26,00,000 rupees, for the expenses of the civil government, and the sup-

port of his dignity, 53,00,000 rupees yearly. The remainder of the revenues were allotted to the Company for supporting their armies and other charges. Thus territory, much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, produced a revenue estimated at 1,700,000*l.* per annum, and contained upwards of 10,000,000 of inhabitants. The Mogul also confirmed to the Company the provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong.

The Company obtained a grant from the Mogul of the five Northern Circars, on the 12th of August, 1765. This grant was afterwards confirmed by treaty with the Nizam, or Soubah of the Deccan. By this treaty, dated the 12th of November, 1766, the Company engaged to pay the Nizam for the three Circars of Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Mustaphanaghur, 5,00,000 rupees yearly, and 2,00,000 rupees for each of the Guntoor and Chicacole Circars, the latter of which was not then reduced to obedience, as soon as the Company should be put in possession of them. Their possession was so far adjusted by May, 1766, as to yield the nett revenue of 140,000*l.*, and in 1769 the annual nett receipt was 290,000*l.*

From the accounts laid before Parliament, it appears that the first cessions of territory were very inadequate to the support of the Company's establishment, the revenues and charges being as follow:—

	£
The Bengal revenues of all descriptions, both old and new, brought into the treasury, from 1761 to 1766	3,240,000
Besides the revenues from the ceded lands, a further sum was realised for the Dewannee, in the five years	1,080,000
The revenues of Bombay brought clear into the treasury in the five years	349,000
The revenues of Bencoolen, and other gains, were	75,000
Forming a total of revenue in five years of	5,760,000

The disbursements were as follow:—

Bengal, civil and military, fortifications, and other expenses	£4,108,000	•
Fort St. George . . . ditto	1,884,000	
Bombay ditto	1,124,000	
Bencoolen ditto	172,000	
	<hr/>	7,388,000

The expenses during the five years, therefore, exceeded
the revenues £1,628,000

In 1767, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the Company's concerns. During the inquiry, the Company were about to declare a dividend of 12½ per cent. Government were desirous they should forego making this dividend, until their affairs had undergone a further investigation; but the Company persevering in their intentions, two bills were passed, the one, 7 George III., chap. 48, for preventing proprietors in all trading joint stock companies from voting in general courts, unless they had been in possession of their

stock six months; and, to prevent the dangerous consequence of sudden and unwarrantable alterations in the rates of the dividends, it was enacted that dividends should only be declared at a half-yearly or quarterly general court, at least five months after the declaration of the preceding dividend; that the declaration should be only for one dividend; and that every proposition for increasing the rate of a dividend should be decided by ballot three entire days, at the least, after the breaking up of the general court wherein the proposal was made.

By the other Act, 7 Geo. III., chap. 49, it was enacted that after the 24th of June, 1767, no dividend should be made but by ballot in a general meeting of the Company, summoned expressly for that purpose by at least seven days' previous notice fixed on the Exchange of London, and that no dividend above ten per cent per annum should be made before the next session of Parliament.

By another Act, 7 Geo. III., chap. 57, the Company, in consideration of their territorial acquisitions, became bound to pay to the public 400,000*l.* per annum for two years, commencing from the 1st of February, 1767. It was, however, provided, that if they should be deprived of their territories, or any part of them, during that period, a proportional abatement should take place.

The war with Hyder Ally, who usurped the government of the kingdom of Mysore in 1763, continued with various success during the years 1767, 1768, and part of 1769, when Hyder, with a strong detachment, having advanced within a few miles of Madras, the Presidency made overtures of peace, which were acceded to. Negotiations were opened, and a treaty concluded, by which each party agreed to cede the conquests made during the war. The prisoners on both sides were to be released, a league offensive and defensive to take place between the contracting parties, and a free trade to be carried on between their subjects.

In 1768, by a treaty, dated the 23rd of February, 1768, between the Company, the Nizam, and the Nabob of the Carnatic, in which the Northern Circars were confirmed to the Company, the annual payment to the Nizam for the four Circars, of which the Company were then in possession, was reduced to 2,00,000 rupees for six years, and 1,00,000 more, if, during that period, they should obtain possession of the Guntoor Circar; and after six years, 5,00,000 rupees for the four Circars, with two more when Guntoor should come into their possession.

In 1769, the time being near at hand when the annual payment of 400,000*l.* to the government by the Company, and when the parliamentary restriction of the dividends would expire, the Company conceiving that the large sum thus exacted from them, would thenceforth be considered by the administration as part of the regular revenue, therefore requested a prolongation of their charter for five years, which was refused. After holding several general courts, and much correspondence between the council and the Company, the following arrangement was confirmed by Parliament.

The East India Company became bound to pay to the public treasury 400,000*l.* annually, for five years. They were permitted to increase their dividends at a rate not exceeding one per cent each year, till they should reach $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which they were never to exceed. Should the Company, instead of increasing, be obliged to reduce their dividends, a proportional deduction was to be made from the sum payable to government, which was to be entirely given up, should the Company be obliged to reduce their dividends to six per cent. During the five years the Company were obliged to export British goods equal in value to the average amount of those they exported in the last five years ; and if any cash should remain in their treasury, after the payment of certain specified debts, they were bound to lend it to the public at an interest of two per cent (9 Geo. III., chap. 24).

The Company sent out commissioners this year to superintend their governments in India, and to rectify the abuses which had arisen from mismanagement. They sailed in the *Aurora* frigate, and were never heard of. Faulkner, the naval poet, sailed in this frigate.

In 1770, the penalty of thirty per cent, payable to the Company on goods imported from the East Indies, under foreign commissions, not being found sufficient to check illicit trade, it was now raised to 100 per cent on the value of all goods so imported. By the same Act the civil and military servants of the Company were made amenable to the Court of King's Bench in England, for acts of oppression committed in India (10 Geo. III., chap. 47). A dividend was declared at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

In 1772, in order to prevent the great consumption of timber, fit for the construction of large ships of war, the Company were prohibited from building, or allowing to be built for their service, any new ships, till the shipping in their employ should be reduced under 45,000 tons, or employing any ships built after the 18th of May, 1772 ; but they were at liberty to build vessels in India or the colonies, or to charter any vessel built in India or the colonies.

The Court of Directors appointed five gentlemen as commissioners to proceed to superintend their affairs in India ; but before they could proceed on their mission, they were prohibited by an Act of Parliament of 13 Geo. III., chap. 9, which restrained the Company, for a limited time, from appointing commissioners for superintending and regulating their affairs at their presidencies in India. Warren Hastings, of the Madras Civil Service, was this year appointed Governor-General of India. The confused and embarrassed state of the Company's affairs, in the midst of the most flattering external appearance of prosperity, notwithstanding the great accession of territory, was thus stated by Hastings :—" The treasury was empty ; the Company was involved in debt ; its revenue was de-

clining ; every region of Hindostan groaned under different degrees of oppression, desolation, and insecurity."—The plans devised by him were, unfortunately, not allowed to be executed. "Had I," he said, "been allowed the means which I required, I should have sought no accession of territory ; I should have rejected the offer of any which would have enlarged our line of defence, without a more than appropriate augmentation of defensive strength and revenue ; I should have encouraged, but not solicited, new alliances, and should have rendered that of our government an object of solicitation, by the example of those which already existed. Towards these I should have observed, as my religion, every principle of good faith." Numerous obstacles, however, were interposed to the execution of this scheme.

The Company found it necessary, in consequence of the embarrassed state of their affairs, to reduce their dividend from $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, at which rate it had been paid from Midsummer, 1771, to Midsummer, 1772, inclusive, to six per cent per annum.

The Mahrattas attempted to get possession of the provinces of Corah and Allahabad, bordering on the territories of the Nabob of Oude, but were defeated by the English and drove across the Ganges. The English acted as allies of the Nabob of Oude, to whom the Rohilla chiefs had promised to pay forty lacs of rupees for the protection afforded them ; but payment was afterwards refused ; the consequence of which was, that the Rohilla country was invaded in 1774, and conquered, as well as several other large tracts of territory, by which the boundaries of Oude were extended in all directions.

In 1773, a great alteration was made in the mode in which the Company's shipping concerns were managed. By long established practice, the ships were chartered at 499 tons, with a complement of ninety-nine men and a boy ; as by the charter of 1698, the Company were required to employ a chaplain on board every ship of 500 tons' burden. This occasioned them to charter the ships at 499 tons. Different rates of freight were allowed to the various parts of India and China, and also distinct freights for fine and coarse goods, in proportion as the commodities were more or less favourable for stowage. Of these 499 tons, a deduction was made, in the first instance, of three per cent, or fifteen tons, for which no freight was paid, it being an allowance to the commanders and officers, for private trade. A further sixteen per cent, or eighty tons, was also stipulated to be carried in iron kintledge or ballast, for which the Company agreed to pay the owners at the rate of one-third of the freight payable on gruff goods ; so that, in fact, the chartered tonnage of a ship was actually completed with 404 tons of goods, nor were the Company obliged to lade any greater quantity, unless it suited their convenience ; if any further quantity was laden under eighty tons, freight was reckoned at two-thirds of the rate payable on gruff goods (one-third having

been previously allowed the owners for the kintledge), and on all exceeding beyond eighty tons, they paid only half freight.*

	£	s.	d.
In general the tonnage of a cargo from Bengal or the coast, under the old system, consisted of eighty tons of iron kintledge, at one-third of the freight payable on gruff goods (say 34 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per ton), or 11 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per ton	913	6	8
<i>Fine Goods</i> .—300 tons of piece-goods, raw silk, &c., at 37 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per ton	11,175	0	0
<i>Gruff Goods</i> .—30 tons of redwood, which, being considered a sort of dunnage, paid only the half gruff freight, or 17 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ton	513	15	0
11 tons of various other articles, as sticklac, shellac, &c., at 34 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per ton	376	15	0
10 tons of cowries, which, being shot loose in the hold, pay only half freight	171	5	0
<i>Saltpetre</i> .—2000 bags, or 133 tons, as follows :			
53 tons to make up the chartered tonnage, at 34 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	1,815	5	0
80 tons, the remainder, being the kintledge proportion, at two-thirds freight, or 22 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	1,826	13	4
Total	£16,792	0	0

If, as it frequently happened, an additional 1000 bags of saltpetre were laden, they were brought at half freight, which operated as a reduction of freight upon the whole of the cargo.

The ships chartered in this mode seldom exceeded, in builders' measurement, from 600 tons to 650 tons ; but it being found that some few which had been built upon a larger construction, were more advantageous both to the Company and the owners, by bringing home greater quantities of surplus tonnage, particularly from China, at half freight, the old ships, as they completed their four voyages, were replaced by others, of from 700 tons to 800 tons' burden, and they were afterwards increased to about 1200 tons for the China trade.—*Milburn*.

* According to the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, the rates of freight and demurrage at which the Ships in the Company's Service were taken up, from the Year 1753 to the Year 1772 inclusive, were as under:—

Y E A R S.	C H I N A.		COAST AND BAY.		B O M B A Y.		Mo- dem.	Ben- coolen.	Rate of De- murrage per Day to Ship of 400 Tons	
	Gruff Goods.	Fine Goods.	Gruff Goods.	Fine Goods.	Gruff Goods.	Fine Goods.			Per Ton.	Per Ton.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
1753.....	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1754.....	21 0	27 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 10	12 2 0	12 2 0
1755.....	21 0	27 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 10	12 2 0	12 2 0
1756.....	25 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	25 0	25 10	12 2 0	12 2 0
1757.....	31 0	34 10	31 10	34 10	34 10	37 10	31 10	32 0	18 3	18 3
1758.....	33 0		33 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	33 0	33 10	18 3	18 3
1759.....	34 0		34 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	34 0	34 10	18 3	18 3
1760.....	35 0		35 0	38 0	38 0	41 0	35 0	35 10	18 3	18 3
1761.....	37 0	40 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	37 0	37 0	20 3 4	20 3 4
1762.....	37 0	40 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	37 0	37 0	20 3 4	20 3 4
1763.....	31 0	1 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 0	16 2 8	16 2 8
1764.....	31 0	1 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 0	16 2 8	16 2 8
1765.....	30 0		30 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	15 12 7	15 12 7
1766.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7	15 12 7
1767.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7	15 12 7
1768.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7	15 12 7
1769.....	29 0		31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7	15 12 7
1770.....	29 0		31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7	15 12 7
1771.....	30 0		32 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	32 10	18 3 0	18 3 0
1772.....	29 0		31 5	37 5	37 7	40 7	33 0	33 10	18 3 0	18 3 0

This change led to a different mode of freighting, and, in 1773, it was agreed, that in future the ships should be freighted for China on builders' measurement, and to India at seven-eighths of such tonnage, at a specific rate of freight for the whole of the cargo, whether fine goods or rough, including the kindledge.

The freighting of ships for India, at seven-eighths of the builders' tonnage, was grounded on the supposition, that a ship could not bring her full tonnage from India; but the experience of one or two voyages proved this to be erroneous, and the ships were afterwards uniformly chartered at builders' measurement.

The Company's affairs being in a very perplexed state, Parliament was petitioned for aid, and advanced them a loan of 1,400,000*l.*, on condition that the surplus revenue of India, after payment of a dividend of six per cent, should be set apart to discharge the said loan; and that until the same were discharged, the public should forego any claim to a participation of the said revenues. When the whole of the said loan should be discharged, they were allowed to divide seven per cent, until the bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, after which the whole of the surplus was to be applied in redeeming the bond debt. The Company were obliged to submit a statement of their profit and loss every half-year to the lords of the treasury. They were restricted from accepting bills drawn by their servants in India, for above 300,000*l.* in one year, exclusive of certificates to the amount of 5000*l.* to the commander and officers of each of their ships; and they were bound to export goods of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Great Britain, to the amount of 761,674*l.* between the 29th of September, 1773, and the 29th of September, 1775, exclusive of military and naval stores, and of all exportation by the Company's servants, or by private traders licensed by the Company. (13 Geo. III., chap. 64.)

By this Act there were 1246 proprietors of India stock disfranchised, and the whole of the Company's affairs thrown into the hands of 487 proprietors.

The civil and military government in India, and the management of the territories in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, were vested in a governor-general and four councillors, to reside at Fort William in Bengal, to whom the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen were made subordinate. A supreme court of judicature was established at Fort William, consisting of a chief justice and three other judges, all appointed by the crown. The mayor's court at Calcutta was suppressed.

The salaries of the governor-general, councillors, and judges were directed to be paid out of the territorial revenues; and neither they nor any other civil or military servant of the crown, or of the Company in India, were allowed upon any account to accept presents, or to engage in trade; but counsellors at law, physicians, surgeons, and chaplains, were allowed to receive professional fees. (13 Geo. III., chap. 63.)

The annual election of twenty-four new Directors having rendered the ad-

ministration of the Company's affairs too changeable, it was enacted that they should in future remain four years in office, and six of them go out every year. The election to be by proprietors of not less than 1000*l.* stock, who only were to have the privilege of voting in future, which they must have held, without collusion or fraud, twelve months, or acquired by succession, the custom of London, or settlement. No person who should have been employed in any civil or military capacity in India, could be elected a Director till he had resided two years in England.

The number of proprietors of East India stock, holding 500*l.* or more, appears by the Company's books to have been as follows in 1773.

Proprietors of 1000 <i>l.</i> stock or more,		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
English	. . . . . 487, holding	1,018,398	19	11			
Foreigners	. . . . . 325, „	890,946	17	0			
		<hr/>			1,909,339	16	11
Proprietors of 500 <i>l.</i> stock, and more, not exceeding 1000 <i>l.</i> ,							
English	. . . . . 1246, holding	634,464	1	8			
Foreigners	. . . . . 95, „	50,226	0	0			
		<hr/>			684,690	1	8

In 1774, the auditors' accounts, which were made up at the East India House, state that from May, 1766, to April, 1774, the revenues and disbursements were as follow:

The revenues of Bengal under every denomination, after deducting the charges of collection, the tribute of stipends, &c., brought into the treasury	£ 19,790,000
The revenues of Madras during the same period	3,950,000
„ Bombay	670,000
„ Bencoolen	90,000
Received from the Nabob of Arcot for his share of the army expenses, &c.	1,900,000
Forming a total of	26,400,000
The disbursements at Bengal for fortifications, and the civil, military, and marine departments, amounted to	13,166,000
Commission drawn on the revenues of Bengal	424,000
Madras disbursements under the above heads	5,530,000
Commission drawn on the revenues of Madras	168,000
Bombay disbursements under the above heads	2,850,000
Bencoolen disbursements under the above heads	385,000
	22,523,000

Leaving a net surplus in eight years of £3,877,000

In 1775, by the 15th of Geo. III., chap. 44, the obligation imposed on the Company to export the annual quantity of British goods, appointed by a former Act, to their settlements in India, was extended to the 29th of September, 1778.

On the death of the Nabob of Oude, the Company acquired by treaty with his successor, the province of Benares, with a clear revenue of 240,000*l.* per annum.

In 1776, the Mahratta empire was in complete anarchy. Ragonaut Row usurped the government, but was compelled to fly to Bombay. The Company's

servants at Bombay made war against his enemies, and conquered the island of Salsette and the city of Baroach. The government of Bengal disapproved of that of Bombay, disavowed the treaty with Ragonaut, and despatched Colonel Upton to Poonah, to negotiate a reconciliation with the Mahratta State. By a treaty concluded on the 1st of March, 1776, called the "Poorunder Treaty," the Island of Salsette, with the territory of Baroach, and some other districts in the Guzerat province were ceded to the Company. The Mahrattas agreed to indemnify the war expenses, by the payment of about 150,000*l.* by instalments. They agreed, also, to pay a liberal allowance to Ragonaut, on his residing in a part of the Mahratta country, distinct from the seat of government.

The loan of 1,400,000*l.* advanced by government to the Company, was reduced to 420,000*l.*; and the affairs of the Company were this year deemed prosperous.

The majority of the council of Madras decided on removing Lord Pigot from the government. They imprisoned him at St. Thomé, where, after a confinement of some months, he died.

In 1777, the Company paid up the whole of the money advanced to them by government together with the interest on it, by which they were enabled to raise their dividends from six to seven per cent.

It appears by the East India House accounts, that from 1768 to 1777 inclusive, the Company's losses by captures, &c., amounted to 574,725*l.*, or 2*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* per cent on their imports and exports.

In 1778 war broke out with the Mahrattas, and the court of Poonah refusing to observe the stipulations of the Poorunder treaty, the Bombay army marched towards Poonah, but were surrounded by the Mahrattas, and a capitulation took place; the English agreed to cede the Island of Salsette, and the other countries conquered by them.

War being this year declared between England and France. On the receipt of this intelligence in India, although no instructions had been received from England, an expedition was fitted out against Pondicherry, which, after an heroic defence, surrendered to the British forces on the 16th of October, 1778. The British forces amounted to 10,500 men; the French to 3000. The English lost in killed 224, and 693 wounded; the garrison lost about 200 killed, and had about 480 wounded; 300 pieces of artillery were taken; Chandernagore, Yanam, Kaniac, Zincomalu, Mausulipatam, with several French ships in the Hooghly were soon after captured, and the French power in India was for the time destroyed, except at Cudalore, which they retained. Several desperate naval engagements were fought in the Indian seas before the general peace of 1783.

The Company obtained from the Rajah of Tanjore the territory of Nagore, yielding a revenue of 2,50,000 rupees yearly, in lieu of a grant of land round Devicotta, which the Rajah voluntarily offered to the Company, on being restored to his dominions by the Madras government.

1779. The Company having now discharged their debt of 1,400,000*l.* due to the public, and reduced their bond debt under 1,500,000*l.*, the public became entitled to a participation of the territorial acquisitions and revenues obtained in India. They were, however, continued entire to the Company by Parliament till the 5th of April, 1780. The dividends were however restricted to eight per cent during that time. The Company were also required to present a state of their affairs every half year to the Lords of the Treasury; and they were still prohibited from accepting bills from India for above 300,000*l.*, exclusive of certificates to the commanders and officers of their ships, without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Company gave a large bounty for raising 6000 seamen for the public service, and made an addition to the navy of three ships of seventy-four guns, called the *Bombay Castle*, *Carnatic*, and *Ganges*.

The House of Commons petitioned his majesty to direct the attorney-general to prosecute George Stratton, Henry Brooke, Charles Floyer, and George Mackay, Esquires, for confining Lord Pigot, the governor of Madras. They were tried, found guilty, and fined 1000*l.* each.

A confederacy was formed against the English in India. The principal confederates were the Nizam, the Mahrattas, Hyder Ally, the Rajah of Berar, and several chiefs on the western side of India.

1780. Lord North proposed in the House of Commons, that notice should be given to the East India Company of the intention of Parliament to pay off the debt of 4,200,000*l.*, together with the interest upon it, due by the government to the Company on the 5th of April, 1783, agreeably to the power of redemption in the act of Parliament, and the stipulation of three years' notice, after which the Company's exclusive privileges would expire.

The final settlement of the business of the charter was postponed under the 20th Geo. III., chap. 56, by which the Company were to retain the entire revenue of India, though their debt to the public of 1,400,000*l.* was paid off, and their bond debt reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, till the 8th of April, 1781, and till then their dividends were not to exceed eight per cent per annum.

The Company's ships, the *Royal George*, *Mount Sturt*, *Godfrey*, *Hillsborough*, and *Gatton* were taken on the 9th of August, 1780, by the combined fleets of France and Spain. In November, war was declared against the Dutch. On the receipt of the intelligence in India, Negapatam, their principal settlement on the coast of Coromandel, with all places subordinate to it, were taken possession of by the British forces.

Hyder Ally invaded the Carnatic, and Tippoo, his son, laid waste the northern Circars, Hyder also besieged and captured Arcot, after defeating the

English army under Colonel Baillie. Sir Eyre Coote acted, however, with such effect, that in 1782, Hyder Ally desired peace, but died before it could be concluded; Sir Eyre Coote survived him only five months.

In 1781, the Company made up their accounts of trade and territorial revenues to the 1st of March, and there appeared a balance, after paying 400,000*l.* to the public, according to agreement, of 288,025*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* This sum they were authorised to pay in dividends to the proprietors of their stock, but they preferred employing it in trade; and they kept a distinct account of it, under the title of the Separate Fund.

During this year the affairs of the Company at home and abroad were further arranged by two acts of Parliament. It was provided by these acts,—

That the Company should pay the sum of 400,000*l.*, by four equal instalments, as a full compensation for all claims the public might have upon them, from the time that their bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, to the 1st of March, 1781. The Company's exclusive trade, and the possession of their territorial acquisitions, were thereupon continued till the 1st of March, 1791, and thereafter till Parliament should give three years' notice of an intention to discontinue those privileges, and pay off the capital or debt of 4,200,000*l.* due to the Company, with all arrears of interest, &c.; and after a termination of their exclusive privileges, they were to have a right to remain a corporation, and to trade with their joint-stock in common with other British subjects.

The public were to receive three-fourths of the annual surplus of the nett profits and revenues of the Company, above eight per cent, computed upon their capital stock of 3,200,000*l.*; the remaining fourth, together with money to be allowed them in consideration of victualling his majesty's ships in the East Indies, they were to apply to increasing their dividends, at a rate not exceeding one per cent in a year, but never to rise above 12½ per cent; the bond debt being also limited to 1,500,000*l.*

The Company were to present annually to the Lords of the Treasury a statement of their accounts, with an inventory of their stock, debts, &c., distinguishing the stock at each of their settlements in India, up to the 4th of March in each year, and signed by two of the directors; and also to submit to the Secretaries of State all letters and orders to be sent out to India.

It was also settled by this act, that the Company should pay in India two lacs of rupees annually to the king for every regiment of 1000 men employed in India at their request, over and above the extraordinaries by them, reckoning from the day of the embarkation of the regiments to their return to England; and that they should supply all the victualling for his majesty's ships employed in India at their request, from the 5th of July, 1782, to the termination of the war, one-fourth

of which expense should be repaid by the government, but after the peace the whole expense to fall on the Company.

The Company were also to provide and carry out all such naval and military stores as should be required by the commissioners of the navy, for which they were to be repaid by the treasury the principal part of the cost in forty days after delivering the account, and the remainder after certificates should be obtained of the stores being furnished to the king's ships in India. The Company were also to supply all necessary stores for the repair of the king's ships in India, for which they were to be paid during the war, but after the peace such stores were to be supplied at the Company's expense.

Doubts having arisen, in consequence of great numbers of foreigners who were proprietors of India stock, whether the Company's ships should be considered as British vessels, it was declared by this act, "that all their ships were to be considered as British ships, within the true intent and meaning of the Act."

British subjects were prohibited from being in any way whatever concerned with foreigners in India, even lending money, directly or indirectly to foreigners in the trade, was declared unlawful.

During the year 1782 seven of the Company's ships were lost or captured, viz.:—*Fortitude*, Captain Gregorie, taken by the French; *Earl of Dartmouth*, Captain Thompson, lost off Car Nicobar; *Major*, Captain Arthur, burnt at Culpee, in Bengal River; *Grosvenor*, Captain Coxon, lost off the east coast of Africa; *Brilliant*, Captain Mears, lost at Johanna; *Earl of Hertford*, Captain Clarke, lost in Madras Roads. The Company were in arrears to government for customs, an Act was passed, 22nd Geo. III., chap. 51, postponing the period of their payment, and allowing the Company in the interim to divide eight per cent.

By an account made up at the India House, it appears that the damage sustained by the Company, and chargeable to the owners of their ships, amounted, in the years 1771 to 1782 inclusive, to 31,591*l.*, being on an average 133*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* on each ship.

A treaty of peace was concluded with the Mahrattas, dated May 17, 1782, which stipulated that the Company should restore the countries, forts, &c., lately taken from the Mahrattas, with the exception of the islands of Salsette, Elephanta, Caranjâh, and Hog Island.

The possession of Baroach, with a territory of 3,00,000 rupees, had been ceded to the Company by a former treaty; but by this treaty they relinquished all the territory except the city, which they retained; and the Peshwa engaged to suffer no other European nation to be established in his territories, or those depending upon him, except the settlements of the Portuguese, which were to remain on their former footing.

In 1783, the Act of the previous year was repealed, and an Act was passed, the

23rd Geo. III., chap. 36, allowing the Company to borrow 500,000*l.* upon bonds; and in the Act chap. 78, the payment of duties was further postponed, and government advanced the Company 300,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills.

The high duties upon the importation of muslins, calicoes, and nankeens, being found to operate as a premium for extensive smuggling, instead of these high rates, a duty of eighteen per cent was imposed on the sales by the Company, of which ten per cent was allowed as a drawback upon re-exportation. (23rd Geo. III., chap. 74.)

By the 13th article of the treaty of peace concluded this year between Great Britain and France, it was agreed that the settlements which had been taken from the French during the war should be restored, with some privileges of trade, and liberty to dig a ditch round Chandernagore. They were also to be allowed some districts round Pondicherry and Karical.

During this year the Company lost five ships, viz. :—

Blandford, Captain Pigou, taken off Ganjam; *Hinchinbrooke*, Captain Maxwell, lost in Bengal River; *Duke of Athol*, Captain Rattray, burnt in Madras Roads; *Fairford*, Captain Haldane, burnt at Bombay; *Duke of Kingston*, Captain Nutt, burnt off Ceylon.

It appeared also, by accounts drawn up at the India House, that in the six years, 1778 to 1783 (a period of war), the Company's losses, by capture or otherwise, amounted to 631,370*l.*, or 4*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* per cent on their imports and exports.

By a treaty of peace, concluded in 1781, with the Dutch, the States-General ceded Negapatam with its dependencies to Great Britain.

Great Britain restored to the Dutch Trincomalee, and all other towns, forts, &c., taken from them during the war, either by the king's forces or the East India Company's; the Dutch promised not to obstruct the navigation of British subjects in the Eastern Seas. A treaty of perpetual peace was signed at Mangalore, on the 11th of March, between the Company and Tippoo Sultan, the principal stipulations of which were:—Tippoo engaged to evacuate the Carnatic, and to liberate all prisoners. The Company restored Onore, Carwar, Sudashaghur, &c., and some other forts and districts.

Tippoo renewed and confirmed all the commercial privileges granted by his father to the Company, and agreed to restore to them the factory and privileges they formerly possessed at Calicut, and also Mount Dilly, with its district, which formerly belonged to the settlement of Tellicherry.

Mr. Pitt brought in a bill for the better regulation of the Company's affairs, which was rejected on the second reading; upon which Parliament was dissolved. On the new Parliament meeting, the 24th Geo. III., chap. 25, was passed, by which the superintendence and control over all the territorial possessions in India were vested in a Board of Commissioners, with powers nearly similar to those pro-

vided by the 33rd Geo. III., chap. 52. This Act also provided a special tribunal, consisting of a number of members of both Houses of Parliament. Persons returning from the East Indies were required to give an inventory of their property; but this proviso was repealed by the 26th Geo. III., chap. 57.

A bill was brought into Parliament by Mr. Fox, for the better regulating the affairs of the East India Company, which, after much opposition, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, and followed by a change in the administration.

From the accounts laid before Parliament, the losses sustained by the Company, during the war, were estimated at 3,858,666*l.*; viz.—

Amount of payments in England, and losses by sea, occasioned by the war	£ 2,290,666
Extraordinary charges in freight, demurrage, and bills of exchange from the 1st of March, 1783, to the 1st of March, 1784, computed at	828,000
Extraordinary charge to be incurred for freight and demurrage after the 1st of March, 1784, estimated at	740,000

The Act commonly called the Commutation Act was passed this year, *by which the heavy duties on teas* were commuted by imposing (in order to make up the apprehended loss of revenue by reducing the tea duties) the most obnoxious tax upon windows. The extent of the contraband tea trade was used, as a very sound argument, by Sir Matthew Decker, for reducing the duty, but formed no good justification on transferring the difference of duty; besides which, the East India Company were required to make good the deficiency of revenue, if any, between that then yielded by tea, and the aggregate of revenue from reduced duties and the window taxes together. No deficiency was ever experienced.

In 1786, the Act, 26th Geo. III., chap. 57, provided new rules for conducting trials for offences committed in India; and the governors were empowered to seize the persons and property of interlopers.

By the Act, 26th Geo. III., chap. 62, the Company were empowered to borrow money at an interest of three per cent, the whole annual interest not exceeding 36,266*l.* 16*s.*, which, together with the interest payable on the 2,992,440*l.* 5*s.* borrowed by them, under the Act, 23rd Geo. II., chap. 22, made the annual sum of 126,000*l.*, payable by the public to the Company, as interest at three per cent on the 4,200,000*l.* advanced by the Company at various times to the public. The Company were also empowered to add to their capital stock 800,000*l.*, at the rate of 160*l.* to be paid for every 100*l.* of stock subscribed for. This addition increased the whole capital stock of the Company to 4,000,000*l.* The Company were by this arrangement enabled to pay off a part of their debts, and to reduce the interest on the bonds held by such as declined receiving payment, from five to four per cent.

The *Halsewell*, Indiaman, Captain Pierce, outward-bound, was lost in the Channel, in January, 1786; and Warren Hastings, late governor-general, was

charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Burke, on the 4th of April.

In 1787, as difficulties had arisen respecting the meaning of the 13th article of the treaty of peace with France, an explanatory convention was signed the 31st of August, 1787. By the 1st article, "a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French Company," was secured to the subjects of France, "whether they should exercise it individually, or, as a Company." A treaty was also concluded with the Nabob of Oude, by which the British subsidiary force was increased, for which the nabob was to pay annually 50,00,000 sicca rupees.

In 1788, doubts arose as to whether the Company were liable for the expense of troops sent unrequested by the Company to India, and the Board of Control were by the Act, 28th Geo. III., chap. 8, to be fully empowered to order the expense, raising, transporting, and maintaining any number of his majesty's forces, not exceeding 8045 men, including officers; or of the European forces of the East India Company, not exceeding 12,000 men, including officers, to be defrayed out of the territorial revenues of India. The commissioners were prohibited from augmenting the salary of any person in India, or giving any gratuity, unless such augmentation or gratuity were proposed by the directors, and also submitted, together with the reasons for it, to both Houses of Parliament. The directors were required to lay before Parliament an annual account of the revenues and disbursements at each of their Presidencies in India, together with a statement of the debts due by them at each of them.

The Company petitioned Parliament, setting forth that, in consequence of the arrears of the war, of the claim of government on them for 500,000*l.*, of the debt incurred in China, and of the advances necessary for the China trade, they stood in need of a large sum of money, which they prayed that they might be authorised to borrow. They were, in consequence, by the Act, 28th Geo. III., chap. 29, empowered to borrow 1,200,000*l.* upon their bonds.

It appears that this year the Company *purchased on the continent of Europe, and imported into Great Britain*, since the passing of the Commutation Act, 17,009,877 lbs. of tea, which cost them 2,048,797*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

In 1789, the Company contracted with the Spanish Philippine Company to supply manufactures and produce of India to a considerable amount, to be delivered at Manilla, and to be paid for in dollars.

Lord Cornwallis proclaimed the abolition of the slave-trade in the Company's dominions. The directors gave public notice that, in order to give every encouragement to British manufactures, they had resolved to increase by 2500 tons the quantity of their exports to India. They also permitted the commanders and officers of the ships to fill all *unoccupied tonnage*, freight free; and they allowed

their servants, and merchants residing in India, to fill up such tonnage homeward-bound, as might not be used by the Company, at a reasonable freight.

Tippoo Sultan invaded the territory of the Rajah of Travancore; and the Company being at peace with all the other powers in India, by treaties of alliance, especially with the two most powerful states, the Nizam and the Mah-rattas, both joined the English in order to subdue the power of Mysore.

In 1791, Parliament gave the Company notice that on the 31st of March, 1794, the capital or debt of 4,200,000*l.* owing to them by the public, together with all interest due upon it, should be paid off, in order that Parliament might be at liberty, agreeably to the terms of the charter, which require three years' notice, to lay the trade to India open.

By the 31st of Geo. III., chap. 42, "the Company were required to put up at their sales, every half year, 5000 bags of saltpetre more than the quantity of that article sold by them on the average of their four last sales, at the price of 3*l.*s. per cwt. in time of peace, and 40*s.* in time of war, and also to deliver annually 500 tons of saltpetre into the king's stores, at the average of their upset price for the year; and on failure of either of these requisitions, the king in council might authorise the importation of the necessary quantity from any country."

In 1792, the British and their allies in India, in their war against Tippoo Sultan, captured his principal forts, and his fortified camp at Seringapatam was stormed by the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, on the 6th of February, and on the 8th of March a treaty was concluded, whereby Tippoo confirmed to the Company all the privileges and immunities of trade granted to them by Hyder in 1770; he also ceded to the Company and their allies a great portion of his dominions, and agreed to pay a large sum in money, giving his two sons as hostages for the due performance of this treaty. By this treaty the Company received an increase of territory, yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,765 pagodas.

Among the losses of the Company, were the India ship *Princess Royal*, Captain Horncastle, taken in the Straits of Sunda by the French, and the *Winterton*, Captain Dundas, lost off Madagascar, homeward bound, with a cargo, the prime cost of which amounted to 96,506*l.*

Lord Macartney sailed from England on the 26th of September, 1792, as ambassador to China, and arrived in the River of Pekin on the 5th of August, 1793. He was received with every mark of attention, but did not succeed in the purposes of his mission, which was to obtain a removal of the restrictions on British trade in China.

The Nabob of Arcot entered into a treaty with the Company: the latter agreed to maintain a military force in his dominions, upon his paying them 9,00,000 star pagodas annually towards the expense. The Nabob further agreed

to pay 6,21,105 star pagodas, towards liquidating sundry debts due by him. This agreement was afterwards guaranteed by Parliament.

In 1793, France having declared war against Great Britain, expeditions were fitted out to India, against the French settlements in Bengal and in the Peninsula, which were all taken possession of by the English.

Under the 23rd of Geo. III., chap. 22, and upon the security of the debt due to them by the public, the Company sold annuities at three per cent, to the amount of 2,992,440*l.* 5*s.* of capital, which were styled afterwards the India Annuities. With the consent of the Company and of the holders, these annuities, and also the annuities on the capital sum of 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.*, retained by the Company in their own hands, amounting in all to 126,000*l.* a year, were transferred from the Company's management to that of the Bank of England, and ingrafted upon the fund called the three per cent Annuities. By this arrangement, the debt of 4,200,000*l.* due by the public to the Company, was considered as paid off, excepting that the part of it remaining in the Company's hands, was to be repaid to them at par, before Parliament could divest them of their exclusive trade.

The Company were also authorised to increase their then stock of five millions, by opening a subscription for another million, the proprietors having a preference of subscription to the extent of fifty per cent on their present stock, unless the capital so subscribed should have exceeded the proposed million, in which case there was to be a proportional reduction on every subscription. And they were to employ the money so received, in reducing their bond debts in Great Britain, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.*, which they were not afterwards to exceed, excepting with the consent of the Board of Control.

An Act was then passed by Parliament, extending for twenty years to the Company their power in their territorial possessions in India, and for prolonging their exclusive privileges, under certain limitations in favour of individuals during the same. This Act included nearly all the provisions of former Acts, under the respective heads of—1. Board of Commissioners—2. Governments in India—3. Revenues—4. Exclusive Trade—5. Individuals allowed to participate in the trade—6. Application of the Company's profits in Europe.

In the preamble the Company's privileges were extended for twenty years from the 1st of March, 1794, and might be then discontinued, on giving three years' notice. The principal details were as follow; viz.—

1. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
2. His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the affairs of India.
3. Three Commissioners may form a Board for executing the powers vested in them.
4. In case of an equality, President to have the casting vote.
5. Board may appoint officers. Commissioners and officers to have such salaries as his Majesty shall direct. Salaries and contingent expenses to be paid by the Company, not exceeding 16,000*l.* per annum.
6. and 7. Commissioners and officers to take an oath for the due execution of their trust.
8. Commissioners and Chief Secretary not thereby disqualified to sit in Parliament.

9. Board to superintend all concerns relative to the civil or military government, or revenues of India.

10. Commissioners and their officers to have access to the Company's books, and to be furnished with copies or extracts of such as may be required.

11. Copies of all minutes and proceedings of the General Courts of Proprietors or Directors, and of all despatches received from India, relating to the civil, military, or revenue concerns of the Company, to be sent to the Board.

12. No order relating to the civil or military government, or revenues of the Company, shall be sent to India, till first approved by the Board. The Board may disapprove, alter, or vary the substance of the Court's instructions, giving their reasons for the same, which amended instructions the Directors shall transmit to India without delay.

13. Directors may remonstrate upon the Board's varying the substance of their orders, which the Board shall consider, and give such further orders thereon as they think fit.

14. Board not to nominate any of the Company's servants.

15. If the Court of Directors neglect to frame orders on any subject relating to the civil or military government, or the revenues of the Company, within fourteen days after they are required, Commissioners may frame such instructions as they think fit, which the Court of Directors are required to transmit to India.

16. If the Directors think the Board interfere with points not connected with the civil or military government, or revenues of India, they may petition his Majesty, who shall decide between them.

17. Board may not direct the increase of salaries, allowances, or emoluments to any of the Company's servants in India, unless such increase be proposed by the Court of Directors in a despatch, and notice of such intention, with their reasons for the same, shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament, thirty days before such despatch shall be sent.

18. Nor grant any gratuity for services performed, unless proposed, in like manner, by the Court of Directors. Such gratuities, when made, to be added to the next lists of establishments to be laid before Parliament.

19. Board may transmit secret orders to the Secret Committee of the Directors, who shall transmit the same to India, where they shall be obeyed, in like manner as if they had been sent by the Court.

20. Court of Directors to appoint three of their members a Secret Committee, who shall take an oath of secrecy.

21. Secret Committee despatches to be prepared by the secretary, the examiner of Indian correspondence, and none else, without the approbation and consent of the Commissioners. Such persons must be sworn to secrecy.

22. Presidencies in India may address their despatches to the Secret Committee or the Directors, who shall deliver the same, or copies, to the Board.

23. Resolutions of the Court of Directors, touching the civil or military governments, or the revenues, after being approved by the Commissioners, shall not be revokable by the Proprietors.

GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA.—24. The civil and military government of Fort William, and the ordering, management, and government of the territorial acquisitions and revenues of the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orix, vested in a Governor-General and three Counsellors.

The civil and military government of Fort St. George, and the acquisitions on the Coast of Coromandel, in a Governor and three Counsellors.

The civil and military government of Bombay, and the acquisitions on the Coast of Malabar, in a Governor and three Counsellors. The governments of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be subject to the superintendence and control of the Governor-General in council.

25. Vacancies of Governor, Counsellors, or Commanders-in-Chief of all the forces in India, or of any provincial Commander-in-Chief, to be filled by the Directors. The members of council to be taken from the senior merchants, who have resided twelve years in India,

26. If the Directors neglect for two months to fill up such vacancies, his Majesty may supply them.

27. Directors may appoint persons provisionally to supply vacancies, when they shall happen, and may revoke the same ; but no person so appointed shall receive the salary or emolument of the office until in actual possession.

28. This Act not to vacate any appointments already made.

29. Vacancies in the government, when no provisional successor is on the spot, shall be filled by the senior member of Council, until some other person is appointed thereto. If the Council become reduced to one member, beside such acting Governor, he may call to the Council such one of the senior merchants as he shall think fit. Acting Governor to receive the emoluments of Governor, on foregoing his allowance as Counsellor for the period he so acts.

30. No Commander-in-Chief to succeed to the temporary government, unless provisionally appointed to supply the same ; but the vacancy must be filled by the member of Council next in rank to the Commander-in-Chief.

31. Vacancies in Council, when no provisional successor is on the spot, shall be filled from among the senior merchants.

32. When the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in India is not held by the Governor-General, such Commander-in-Chief, if specially authorised by the Court of Directors, may be a member of the Council of Fort William. And when the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, are vested in different persons, such Commander-in-Chief may be a member of Council at such Presidencies, if authorised by the Court, and shall rank as second in Council, but shall not be entitled to any emolument as a member of Council, unless the same be specially granted by the Court of Directors.

33. Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, if not in the person of the Governor-General, when resident at Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be a member of Council at such Presidency, during which time the provisional Commander-in-Chief, if a member of the Council, may continue to sit and deliberate, but shall have no voice at the Council Board.

34. If any member of Council, by infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting, or be absent from the presidency, the Governor-General, or Governor, may call to Council any provisional successor, or if there be none such, a senior merchant ; but he shall be entitled to no salary or emolument, nor shall it occasion him to be deprived of any office or employment he before enjoyed.

35. His Majesty, by his sign manual, countersigned by the President of the Board, may remove any officer or servant of the Company in India.

36. This Act shall not preclude the Directors from recalling their officers or servants ; any Governor-General, Governor, or Commander-in-chief appointed by his Majesty, in default of an appointment by the Court of Directors, excepted.

37. Departure from India of any Governor-General, Governor, member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, with an intent of returning to Europe, shall be deemed a resignation of his office. A resignation while at the presidency not to be valid except made in writing for the purpose of being recorded. Salaries to cease from the day of their departure. Any person quitting the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known service of the Company, salary to cease from the time of leaving the settlement.

38. Council to consider business proposed by Governor. On a proposition from a Counsellor the Governor may adjourn to a future time, not exceeding forty-eight hours ; but it shall not be twice adjourned, without the consent of the Counsellor who proposed it.

39. All resolutions shall be recorded and issued by the Secretaries, as the act of the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be.

40. Governor-General in Council at Fort William to superintend, control, and direct all the Company's governments in India.

41. Governments must obey all orders from Governor-General in Council, except when they may have received positive orders from the Court of Directors, or the Secret

Committee, by the authority of the Commissioners, repugnant to the orders of his Governor-General, and not known to the Governor-General at the time of issuing the instructions: in such case, copies of such orders must be transmitted by them to the Governor-General in Council, who shall thereupon give such further instructions as he shall see necessary.

42. Governor-General of Fort William, without orders from the Court of Directors or Secret Committee, except when hostilities have been commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities, against the British nation, or any of their allies, may not declare war against any of the native powers; and in all cases where hostilities are resolved upon, communication must be made with all expedition to the Secret Committee.

43. Governor of Fort St. George or Bombay may not declare war, or conclude peace, except in very extraordinary cases, without orders from the Governor-General in Council, the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, on penalty of dismissal.

44. Fort St. George and Bombay, and all other settlements in India, to send copies of their proceedings in Council to Governor-General in Council at Fort William.

45. Governor-General in Council may issue his warrant to apprehend any person suspected of carrying on any correspondence dangerous to the peace and safety of the British possessions in India, with any of the native or European powers, and commit him or them to safe custody. A copy of the charge to be delivered the party within five days, who shall be allowed to make a defence in writing. If, after the hearing of witnesses on both sides, there shall appear reasonable grounds for the charge, such person may be kept in safe custody, and brought to trial in India, or else be sent for trial to England by the first convenient opportunity.

46. The like powers given to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

47. Governor-General in Council at Bengal, and Governor of Fort St. George and Bombay, in case of a difference of opinion between themselves and their Council, may act independent of the Council. All acts so done by him must be recorded, signed by the Council, and be obeyed, in like manner as if concurred in by the Council.

48. In such cases the Governor-General or Governor shall be alone held responsible for the same.

49. This not to empower the Governor to perform any act which could not have been made and executed with the concurrence of the Councils.

50. This power not to be exercised by any Governor who shall succeed to the government by death or resignation, unless such person shall have been provisionally appointed to succeed, or unless and until such person shall have been confirmed by the Court in such office.

51. This power not to be exerted in cases which come under the consideration of the Governor-General or Governor in Council, in their judicial capacity.

52. The powers of the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and all other settlements, vested in the Governor-General, during his stay at such presidency.

53. When Governor-General shall see it necessary to be absent from his government at Bengal, he may nominate a member of the Council to act as Vice-President, or Deputy Governor, in his absence.

54. Governor-General, while absent, may issue orders to the respective governments, or to any of the officers and servants of these governments, without communicating such orders to such government, which they are bound to obey, as if coming from the Governor in Council at Fort William.

55. The Court of Directors may, with the approbation of Board of Commissioners, suspend the powers of the Governor-General to act of his own authority, for so long as they shall see fit, and to revive them when they see fit.

56. Civil servants under Council to be promoted according to their rank.

57. Vacancies in the civil service to be filled up from the servants of the presidency where the vacancy happens. No person shall be appointed to any situation, the salary and emoluments of which exceed 500*l.* per annum, unless such person shall have been a resident in India for three years, as a covenanted servant, prior to the vacancy. To the like of 1500*l.*, six years; 3000*l.*, nine years; 4000*l.*, twelve years.

58. No person may hold two offices, the salaries of which shall exceed the prescribed sums above named.

59. Directors may not send out a larger number of writers or cadets than are competent to supply the vacancies in their establishments.

60. No person shall be appointed a writer or cadet, whose age shall be under fifteen, or more than twenty-two years. A certificate must be produced of the age, under the hands of the parish registrar. Where such cannot be obtained, the affidavit of the party may be received as a substitute. An exception as to cadets, in favour of persons who have borne a commission in the king's service, the Militia, or Fencibles, or from the Company of Cadets at Woolwich.

Revenues.—61. Officers employed in collecting revenues, to be sworn not to receive any money, gift, or present.

62. Receiving presents declared to be a misdemeanour, and the party to forfeit the value.

63. Court may restore present to the party from whom it was obtained, and order the whole or any part of the fines to be paid to the prosecutor.

64. Counsellors, physicians, surgeons, and chaplains, may take fees, but in the way of their profession only.

65. Governor-general, governors, commanders-in-chief, or servants of the Company, disobeying or neglecting to execute the orders of the court of directors, or wilfully breaking their trust, are guilty of a misdemeanour.

66. The like as to any corrupt bargain for giving up or obtaining any office or employment in the king's or Company's service.

67. His majesty's subjects amenable to courts of justice in India and in Great Britain, for offences in the territories of native princes, or against any of their people.

68. No action or suit at law may be stayed by the court of directors, or any of their servants, without the approbation of the board of commissioners.

69. Sentences of courts in India or in England may not be remitted, or officers dismissed by such sentences restored.

70. Persons in civil or military service, under the rank of council, or commander-in-chief, who shall be absent from their station five years, are not capable of serving again in India; unless, in case of a civil servant, it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court of directors, their absence has arisen from sickness or infirmity, or unless such person shall have the sanction of the court of proprietors for such purpose, for returning with his rank, taken by a ballot, in which three parts in four shall concur; or in the case of a military officer, it be proved, to the satisfaction of the court of directors and the board of commissioners, that the absence has been occasioned by sickness, infirmity, or some inevitable accident.

Exclusive Trade.—71. Exclusive trade to the Company continued, subject to limitations, conditions, and regulations; as also,

72. All profits, &c., granted by former acts or charters, and not by this act repealed, ratified, and confirmed in as full and ample a manner as if re-enacted in this act, subject to all such restrictions and regulations contained in such acts or charters.

73. At any time after the 1st of March, 1811, upon three years' notice, and payment of what may be due from the public to the Company, at the expiration of such three years, the exclusive trade shall cease.

74. But the Company may afterwards carry on a free trade to India, in their corporate capacity, in common with others his majesty's subjects.

75. Notice from the speaker of the House of Commons to be deemed a due notice.

76. In case of any cession of territory from the Chinese government, and the establishment of a new settlement thereon, his majesty's subjects may, under certain restrictions, export British or Irish manufactures in the Company's ships, at a moderate rate of freight.

77. Salvo in favour of the ships employed in the southern whale fishery, subject to the restrictions and regulations contained in the 26th Geo. III., chap. 50, and the 28th Geo. III., chap. 20.

78 to 80. And for ships trading from the north-west coast of America, on what conditions licences may be given them.

Individuals allowed to Participate in the Trade to and from the East Indies.—81.

Any of his majesty's subjects resident in Great Britain, or any part of his majesty's European dominions, may export to India; and any of the Company's civil servants, or persons resident in India, under their licence and protection, may import from India, goods upon the Company's ships, subject to the following restrictions and regulations.

82. None but the Company, or such as shall obtain their special licence, may ship any military or naval stores, nor import any India calicoes, or other description of piece-goods.

83. The court of directors shall annually, in the month of February, lay before the commissioners for India an account of the naval stores exported by them in the preceding year; and the like, as far as can be done, of what is intended to be exported in the ensuing season. If any representations are made by the manufacturers that such exports are insufficient for the Indian demand, the board may examine such representations, and at their discretion allow individuals to export the same on the Company's ships, at the rate of freight payable for other private goods, and direct tonnage to be provided for the same.

84. If the Company do not, by the 31st of August in each year, purchase 1500 tons of copper for exportation, the proprietors or holders of British copper may export to that extent, or so much as the Company's exports may fall short thereof (freight to be paid the same as on other private goods), and may make their returns in the commodities of India, in like manner as is allowed to other exporters of British produce. Notice of such intention to export, must be given by the 20th of October in each year. The tonnage for such copper not to be deemed any part of the allowance made for private trade.

85. If the Company do not import a sufficient quantity of piece-goods, the Board of Commissioners may admit individuals to import them in the Company's ships.

86. Not to vary any of the legal provisions as to prohibited goods.

87. Company required to provide 3000 tons, at least, of shipping, in their export and import trade. This to be regulated, more or less, as the board of commissioners may direct.

88. Directors may petition his Majesty if they think the quantity of tonnage directed to be provided for individuals is too large, who shall finally determine thereon.

89. Rates of freight, in time of peace, to be 5*l.* per ton outward, and 15*l.* per ton homeward. In war, or preparation for war, additional rates to be paid in proportion to the additional rates of freight paid by the Company.

90. Intention of raising the rates of freight to be first communicated to the board of commissioners for their approbation.

91. Every three years the directors to determine whether any abatement can be made in the rates of freight of private trade, and to communicate the result to the commissioners.

92. Persons intending to ship goods, must give notice to the secretary before the 31st of August in each year, of the nature and quantity of the goods, and when they will be ready; and before the 15th of September deposit the freight. In case of failure in shipping the goods, the freight to be forfeited.

93. The like notice and conditions to be observed in India, in regard to goods intended to be shipped for this country.

94. Vacant tonnage, not engaged by individuals, may be occupied by the Company. If the goods to be shipped exceed the quantity of tonnage provided, a distribution must be made to each in proportion.

95. Civil servants, and free merchants in India, may act as consignees, in the disposal of exports from this country, and providing articles in return.

96. If there are not a sufficient number of persons in India to act as above, the court may, with the approbation of the commissioners, license an additional number of free merchants to reside in India.

97. Agents for private traders to be amenable to the Company's authority.

98. No person shall reside more than ten miles from one of the principal settlements, without leave of the governor.

99. The duty of seven per cent payable on goods, of individuals repealed, and three per cent laid in lieu thereof, as an equivalent for all charges of management.

100. This not to extend to goods from China, or to the private trade of the commanders and officers. By a resolution of the court of directors, this has been since extended to the goods of the commanders and officers in private trade.

101. Arrangements to be made for speedy sale of the goods of individuals.

102. Such goods to be warehoused, and sold at the Company's sales, on account of the proprietors. Goods bought in, to be speedily delivered, on payment of the charges only.

103. Goods to be registered previous to shipping, both here and in India, on penalty of forfeiture.

104. Goods of individuals, in all respects, to be on the same footing as Company's goods, as to payment of duties.

105. Company exonerated from embezzlement of goods of individuals while in their warehouses in India or England.

106. The security given by Company's servants against embezzlements, to be extended to the goods of individuals. Persons through whose negligence any loss arises, shall be answerable for the same at law.

Application of the Surplus Revenues.—107. The revenues of India, after defraying the charges of collection, shall be disposed of in the following order. First, in defraying the charges of the military and marine establishments, maintenance of forts and garrisons, and provision of naval and warlike stores. Secondly, in paying the interest of the Indian debts. Thirdly, in defraying the expenses of the civil and commercial establishments. Fourthly, a sum of not less than a crore of rupees, to be devoted to the provision of investments and remittances to China. Fifthly, as often as any part of the debts in India shall be redeemed or transferred to Great Britain, the advances to the commercial boards to be increased in the extent to which the interest is reduced. And, lastly, the surplus shall be applied to the liquidation of the debts in India, or to such other uses as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners, shall direct.

108. The governments in India may grant bills upon the directors, for transferring the debts in India to England, till they are reduced to 2,000,000*l*.

109. If the Indian creditors shall decline to receive bills of exchange to the amount of 5,000,000*l*., the deficiency may be made up by loans, which shall be applied to the liquidation and discharge of the Indian debts, and to no other purpose.

110. Bills not to be granted for a larger sum than 500,000*l*., unless by the authority of the court of directors.

Application of the Profits of the Company in Europe.—111. After payment of the bills of exchange, current debts, interest, and other outgoings and charges (the bond debt excepted), the remainder to be disposed of: first, in payment of a dividend of ten per cent per annum; the first half-year's payment to be made at Midsummer, 1793. Secondly, 500,000*l*. per annum to be set apart for payment of bills drawn in liquidation of the Indian debts, until the same shall be reduced to 2,000,000*l*. Thirdly, in payment of 500,000*l*. annually into his majesty's Exchequer, the deficiency of one year to be made good in the next. The first half-year's payment to be due the first of July, 1783.

Until the debts are reduced to 2,000,000*l*., the ultimate surplus may be appropriated for the further reduction of debts in India, or in payment of debts in England (bond debt of 1,500,000*l*. excepted), or to the purchase of exports, the produce of which to be appropriated to the discharge of Indian debts.

When debts in India are reduced to 2,000,000*l*., and bond debts to 1,500,000*l*., the surplus, after payment of outgoings, a dividend of ten per cent and 500,000*l*. a year to the Exchequer, to be applied as follows: one-sixth to be retained by the Company for their own use, to augment dividends, and the residue to be vested in the Bank, in the names of the commissioners appointed to apply sums towards the discharge of the national debt, until the sums so paid, with the growing interest, shall amount to

12,000,000*l.*, after which, such supply shall, from time to time, be paid into the Exchequer for his majesty's use.

112. If the debts are again increased beyond two millions in India, and 1,500,000*l.* bond debt in England, the like appropriations, as mentioned before, shall again take place, until the debts are reduced to those sums.

113. Bank to keep an account with the commissioners, under the head of Guarantee Fund.

114. When the stock in the name of the commissioners shall amount to twelve millions, the dividends shall be liable to make good what the Company's dividends may fall short of ten per cent, while they continue to trade under a joint stock.

115. This stock to be a guarantee fund, for securing to the Company their capital, at the value of 200 per cent, in case their own funds shall prove insufficient, at the expiration of the term for determining of their exclusive trade, after payment of their debts, and as a guarantee for the like, while they trade on a joint stock. After making good such deficiency, the surplus, if any, shall belong to the public.

116. Bank to lay before Parliament annually an account of the money so paid in by the Company.

117. The securities given by cashiers of the Bank to be extended to this Act.

118. Bank to be allowed, out of the dividends, such sums for their services as the lords of the treasury shall think fit.

119. If the Company fail of making such payments to the Bank, it may be sued for in the courts, and recovered with damages.

120. Bank to give the Company a certificate of the moneys so paid in.

121. If it is inconvenient to the Company to make the payments at the time required, the lords of the treasury are allowed to postpone the periods of such payments.

122. If, by extraordinary expenses for war, or preparations for war, the Company's funds shall fall short of allowing the payment of 500,000*l.* annually into the Exchequer, the deficiency shall not be made good, so as to impede the accumulation of the Guarantee Fund.

123. This Act not to affect the rights of the public or the Company in the territorial acquisitions and revenues, beyond the further term granted.

124. Company's separate fund, amounting to 467,896*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* over and above 9750*l.* capital stock; also part of the said fund, may be appropriated in an increased dividend of 10*s.* per cent.

125. No grant of new salaries, increase of salaries, or pensions above 200*l.* per annum, to be made but with the approbation of the board of commissioners.

126. Annual produce of the revenues, amount sales of goods and stores, annual disbursements, amount of debts, amount of interest, state of their effects, and a list of their establishments in India; as also an annual account of their commercial receipts and charges at home, a statement of the bond and other debts, with the amount of interest, with an account of new or increased salaries and pensions, to be annually laid before Parliament.

127. Debt of the Company to his majesty for the hire of troops, and of the public to the Company for the maintenance of prisoners at the taking of Manila in 1762, and for customs on tea returned by the buyers in 1784, mutually agreed to be discharged and done away until the 24th of December, 1792.

128. After this period, all charges respecting the king's troops serving in India to be paid by the Company.

129. The several Acts passed for securing to the Company the exclusive trade to India, reduced to one Act. Ships, &c., of unlicensed persons trading to the East Indies, to be forfeited, and double the value; one-fourth to the person who shall seize or inform, the other to the Company, who shall bear the charges of the prosecution.

130. Persons found within the Company's limits, to be deemed unlawful traders.

131. Such persons shall be subject also to fine and imprisonment.

132. May be arrested and sent to England for trial.

133. Company's governors and agents empowered to arrest offenders, and seize their vessels

134. Persons resigning, or dismissed the service, remaining in India after the time allowed them to depart, shall be deemed unlawful traders.

135. All goods shipped for the East Indies, except licensed by the Company, or under the provisions of this Act: and all goods taken out of any ship on her voyage home, to be forfeited with double value. The master to forfeit 1000*l.* and all his wages, and be rendered incapable of serving the Company again.

136. No British subject shall trade to India, under a commission from any foreign state, on penalty of 500*l.*; one half to the informer, who shall sue for the same, the other to the Company.

137. No governor, member of council, judge of the supreme court, or person employed in collecting the revenues, or in the administration of justice, shall be allowed to trade, on penalty of treble the value; half to the Company, and half to the informer suing for the same.

138. No British subject to be concerned in sending goods to Europe by way of Suez, or in any other channel than allowed by this Act. Penalty double the value.

139. The above not to be considered as extending to selling goods to the subjects of foreign states, or acting as agents for foreigners.

140. Directions how officers are to be prosecuted.

141. Directions how actions are to be laid. Limitation of actions, process.

142. Attorney-general may exhibit complaints against illicit traders. Clandestine traders to pay the king's duties, and a reparation to the Company of 30*l.* per cent of the value. If bill dismissed in favour of defendant, the Company to pay costs. If a decree is obtained, defendant must pay costs.

143. Upon information of illicit trading, if the Company shall elect to prefer the complaint, there shall be paid to the informer one-third of the single value of the concern, if it is agreed to prosecute for the penalties, informer may sue; nor shall the action be discontinued without Company's consent.

144. If the Company are the informers, the penalties to accrue on them, though not sued for within the limited time.

145. If suit is brought against the Company for unlawful arresting, &c., they may plead the general issue. On failure, plaintiff shall pay treble costs.

146. All penalties and provisions regarding illicit trading, recited in former Acts, repealed. So much of the Acts of 9 and 10 William III., chap. 44. 5 Geo. I., chap. 21. 5 Geo. I., chap. 44. 7 Geo. I., chap. 21. 9 Geo. I., chap. 26. 3 Geo. II., chap. 14. 27 Geo. II., chap. 17. 10 Geo. III., chap. 47. 13 Geo. III., chap. 63. 21 Geo. III., chap. 65. 24 Geo. III., chap. 25. 26 Geo. III., chap. 57, as relate to persons illicitly trading to the East Indies, repealed.

147. Repeal not to extend to offences committed before passing this Act.

148. Not to affect the powers of the present board of commissioners till a new board is appointed.

149. Nor to abridge or vary the powers given by 28 Geo. III., chap. 8, and 31 Geo. III., chap. 10, concerning the expenses of King's troops serving in the East Indies.

150. Acts repealed not to bar actions.

151. Governor-general in council may appoint justices of the peace. Not to set in courts of oyer and terminer until called upon.

152. Not to act till they have taken oaths.

153. Proceedings of justices may be removed to courts of oyer and terminer.

154. Before granting writs of certiorari, same recognizances must be entered into, as are practised in removal of conviction from a justice of the peace in England into the Court of King's Bench.

155. Justices of the peace may, when required, set in the council of the presidency upon appeals.

156. Powers of the supreme court of judicature, as a court of admiralty, are extended to the high seas.

157. Governor-general, and governor of respective presidencies, may appoint and remove coroners, to act in the like manner as in England.

158. Justices of the peace may appoint scavengers, order the streets of Calcutta to

be washed and repaired, and make rates and assessments for defraying the expenses thereof.

159. May grant licences for sale of spirituous liquors, in like manner as is practised in England.

160. Prescribes the oath to be taken by the directors on entering into office.

161. Respects the deposits on teas, and the time at which they shall be made. Teas purchased on Monday and Tuesday in the week, to be paid before three o'clock on the Saturday following; purchased on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, to be paid before three o'clock on the Tuesday following.

162. Prosecutions in consequence of this Act, to be commenced within three years of the offence. In the absence of the party aggrieved, within three years of their return to Great Britain.

This Act came into full force the 1st of February, 1794.

In 1794, by the 34 Geo. III., chap. 41, the Company were released from the obligation of keeping their bond debt within the limit of 1,500,000*l.*, and were permitted to issue bonds to the amount of 2,000,000*l.*; they were also empowered to increase their bonds to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* further, for the general purposes of their trade, with the consent of the Board of Control. The Company's saltpetre warehouses in Ratcliffe Highway were burnt this year.

In a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, on the 19th of November, 1794, it was stipulated that American vessels should have liberty to trade in all articles not prohibited in the British settlements in India, and to pay the same duties as British subjects, but that they should only carry the articles exported by them from India, to their own ports in America.

In a loyal address to the king, the Company offered to raise and clothe, at the Company's sole expense, three regiments, of 1000 men each, for his majesty's service during the war; in lieu of which offer government preferred their giving a bounty to seamen, which the Company did.

In 1795, hostilities commenced with Holland, and ministers, considering it urgent to augment the strength of the navy, applied to the East India Company for such armed ships as they had in port: fourteen of their largest ships were given up for the use of the state, and fitted as fifty-four gun-ships; some of which afterwards fought in the memorable battle under Lord Duncan, and one (the *Glattan*, commanded by Captain Trollope) beat off and defeated five ships of the enemy.

On intelligence being received in India that war was declared against Holland by Great Britain, expeditions were fitted out against the Dutch settlements in India, and from England against the Cape of Good Hope; the latter was taken by the British forces, September 16, 1795. Trincomalee, in Ceylon, surrendered to the British troops, August 26, 1795. Malacca and its dependencies were taken in the same month. Cochin was taken, October 20, 1795; and a force was sent against the Dutch fort at Quinton and the factory at Porca, both which

surrendered without resistance. The Dutch were, in consequence, deprived of all their settlements and factories on the continent of India.

In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, the Company's ships carried to India 10,400 troops; the mortality amongst all which was only 194 men, some of whom were, it appears, lost by accident. This formed a striking contrast to losses of life which occurred in hired transports, during much shorter voyages, and was a convincing proof of the safety, strength, accommodation, and management of the Company's ships.

Warren Hastings was honourably acquitted in 1795, after a trial of great length, and of little honour to Pitt and others. The East India directors and proprietors, being all along unanimous in their approbation of his conduct, paid his law expenses, which amounted to 71,080*l.*, and settled an annuity of 5000*l.* per annum upon him. This trial, as truly expressed by Mr. Hastings, was "less my trial than that of the East India Company and the British nation, whose justice and honour were equally involved in it. It became unavoidable, from the reiterated allegations, which for years preceding had been made and credited, of abuses and oppressions exercised by the governments of India. It was instituted for the express purpose of rectifying those abuses in one event of it, or of proving that they never had existence. My acquittal has proved they did not exist. It has retrieved the honour of Great Britain. It has confirmed the right of the Company and of the nation, to those advantages which were at all times admitted to have been obtained by my measures; and it has demonstrated, beyond all argument, the purity of that great assembly, which would resolve to hazard such a sacrifice of the national wealth and strength, in which they themselves had so near a concern, to the superior calls of national justice."

In August this year, in consequence of the scarcity of corn which prevailed in England, the court of directors freighted 5000 tons of shipping to proceed to India for rice; and at the end of the year the court, in order to further relieve the distress, engaged 5000 tons more shipping to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for wheat. The court also sent orders to India to permit country ships to load rice home, allowing them to take cargoes from England in return. From an account made up on the return of the ships sent to India and the Cape of Good Hope, it appears that the Company lost by this admirable measure, on the rice imported from India, 150,800*l.*; and on wheat imported from the Cape of Good Hope, 27,469*l.*; or a total loss of 178,269*l.*—*Milburn.*

In 1796 the Company allowed interest at the rate of five per cent upon all their outstanding bonds; though obliged to pay only four per cent.

Before the end of this year the British forces captured Foul Point on Madagascar, belonging to the French; likewise several other places which they possessed on the east side of that island.

It appears by the Company's accounts, from 1785 to 1794 inclusive, the

Company's losses, by capture or otherwise, amounted to 292,778*l.*, being 17*s.* 7*d.* per cent on the amount of their imports and exports, which, during that period, was 33,210,556*l.*; and that the sea damages of those cargoes amounted to 160,391*l.*, or 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent on the invoice amount.

The entire management of their ships was hitherto vested in the court of directors up to this year, when it was resolved, after much discussion, to re-model that branch of their affairs.

The Company had hitherto employed ships built specially for their service, and used in no other employment so long as they were considered fit for that service, which was deemed to be for four voyages, when they were replaced by new ships. They were commanded and officered by men devoted wholly to that service, and regulated by the customs and standing rules of the Company. There was no written engagement on the part of the owners, that they would continue their ships in the Company's service, nor on the part of the Company that they should be employed; the custom was, however, so well established, that the parties mutually relied upon it, each considering the other bound, by ties of honour, and by mutual interest, to observe their implied customary engagements. In point of form, when it came to a ship's turn to be employed, a regular tender on the part of the owners was sent in, in writing, offering the ship in question for the Company's service for one voyage, and proposing a particular person as captain; and upon this tender a charter-party was entered into for one voyage, without reference to any previous or subsequent service of the same ship; but although the ships were tendered from voyage to voyage, and a captain proposed for each voyage, yet the owners were not at liberty, without the consent of the Company, to displace any person having been regularly put into the command of a ship according to the usage of the service.

In December, 1795, the Company resolved to employ no ship but such as the owners should build expressly for their service, to continue for six voyages. At the same time all the old ships then in the service were considered both by the Company and the owners as permanently engaged for the performance of six voyages, at a fixed rate of freight in each season, with an additional allowance for the actual expenses incurred by war, or preparation for war, to be settled and agreed upon between the court of directors and the old owners acting in a body; and from this time the ships, as they came in turn for voyages, were employed without any tender being made; and to provide for the future want of shipping by public advertisement and open competition, an Act was afterwards passed, by which it was ordained, "that from and after passing the said Act (39 Geo. III., chap. 89), the Company should employ in their regular service no ships but such as should be contracted for to serve the said Company, as they should have occasion to employ them, and that from time to time, whenever the said Company should

have occasion to cause any ship or ships to be built for their service, the court of directors should give notice thereof by public advertisement, and therein state the burden of the ship or ships wanted, &c., and receive proposals for building and freighting ships ; and the proposals offering the lowest freight, to be accepted, without favour or partiality."

This alteration in the shipping system led the Company to consider the situation in which the commanders and officers would be placed when their ships should be unfit for service. The perpetuity of *bottoms*, though never acknowledged by the Company, had become so by the favour of the court of directors, though contrary to their original principle. With the continuance of *bottoms* came on the continuance of commands ; and the sale of those commands continued to be the invariable practice of the service, though in direct contradiction to the Company's regulations.

The high freight paid by the Company, was in a great degree occasioned by this sale of commands, or, as it is usually termed, the good-will, which in some instances had risen to 10,000*l.* but on an average was computed at 8000*l.* for a new ship. This practice originated with the acting owner, styled the ship's husband, who sold it to the captain to whom he gave the command when the ship was first taken into the service. After this sale, the command became the transferable property of the captain ; and when he left the ship, he was considered to have an undoubted right to sell the command to the highest bidder ; or, if he died, the same right was to go to his heirs.

The sale and purchase of commands was practised under the old Company, as appears from the court of directors, having, in the year 1702 passed the following order : "That if any owners or commanders shall sell any place in the ship, such ship or commander respectively shall not be employed by this court ; and that if any commander or officer shall give any money for his place, he shall be displaced." This resolution, with penalties annexed, were carried out by an article in the charter-parties.

When the two companies were united in 1708, a bye-law was passed, which ordained "that no commander, owner, or part owner of any ship freighted by the court of directors, shall sell any office of mate, purser, gunner, boatswain, or other inferior officer, or take any fee or reward whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, for any of the said offices or employments on board any ship so freighted."

In 1756, the Court of Directors established rules respecting the qualifications necessary for those persons who should command their ships. In 1757, the Court of Directors declared, that "there is the greatest reason to believe that several persons have of late bought and sold the command, or other offices on board of ships freighted by the Company," that dismissal from the service

should be the penalty for such offences; the commanders, and chief and second mates, were also required to enter into bonds, the first for 3000*l.*, the two latter 500*l.* each as penalties, if they have purchased or sold those places. The penalties to be enforced for each offence.

It being asserted that these bonds "had not answered the end and purpose intended," an oath was prescribed, in 1766, to the officers; yet as soon as in the following July, the Court declared it to be their opinion, that this oath also, "had proved ineffectual, and should be discontinued."

In 1796, the Court of Directors, in order to abolish the practice, agreed to the following resolutions:—

"That the bottom of each ship be valued at 1500*l.*, and that each commander be repaid in the following proportions for the sums he might have paid for the bottoms, viz.: the commander who paid 5500*l.*, or upwards, to receive 5000*l.* ditto 4832*l.*; 4500*l.* ditto 4500*l.*; 4000*l.* ditto 4166*l.*; 3500*l.* ditto 3832*l.*; 3000*l.* ditto 3,500*l.*; 2500*l.* ditto 3166*l.*; 2000*l.* ditto 2832*l.*; 1500*l.* ditto 2500*l.*; 1000*l.* ditto 2000*l.*; and the commanders who had obtained a gratuitous command to receive 1500*l.*

"That every commander of a regular ship in the service of the Company be subject to the payment of 500*l.* on the conclusion of each voyage, which sum shall not be remitted in any case whatever, without the approbation of a general court summoned for that purpose."

The amount of the bonds issued to the commanders of the regular ships in the Company's service, in consequence of the first resolution, amounted to no less a sum than 376,505*l.*, the interest of which at five per cent per annum, was 18,825*l.*, which would require thirty-seven regular ships annually merely to pay the interest alone.

These regulations rendered it almost impossible to obtain a command in the Company's ships by money, for a person deficient in the requisite qualifications; and great care was taken that none others should be promoted. It became necessary to enter very young into the service in the lowest station, act in that station with diligence and propriety, and go on progressively to the upper ranks to the satisfaction of the commander, and, after each voyage, undergo a professional examination before being admitted to be sworn into the command of a ship, after a service of from ten to fifteen years.

The Company have expressed their obligations to the commanders of their ships as follows: "Except for their exertions, their ability, and their valour, many of the great operations in India would most probably have been endangered; and they believe that, next to the bravery and perseverance of their land forces, the Company are indebted to the distinguished exertions of those gentlemen for their present prosperity."

"The junior officers derived," says Mr. Milburn, "very little advantage from the privilege granted them to trade; and a young man entered into the service, will, notwithstanding the greatest economy, expend upwards of 1000*l.* before he can, with the best interest, and most fortunate circumstances, arrive to be a second officer, which is the first station wherein his pay and allowances afford him a maintenance. From that station he occasionally becomes a commander; but most frequently has to perform one or more

voyages as chief officer. Having attained the command, the principal advantages resulting from that situation are, first, investment to India or China, and from India or China home; second, the trade from port to port in India, if a circuitous voyage; third, the passengers outward and homeward."

Investment Outward.—The commander of each regular ship was allowed to carry out to the extent of fifty-six and a half tons of any goods excepting tin, woollens, warlike stores, clocks, and toys. Of this tonnage he might invest 2000*l.* interest in coral, precious stones, &c., on paying the duties to the Company

Commanders of China ships might carry out bullion to make up any deficiency between the amount of their investment and 3000*l.*, and might further carry out to the value of 3000*l.* in silver bullion for the purchase of gold. They had also leave occasionally granted them, to carry out as ballast, flints for sale in China, exclusive of the regular privilege; and the commanders of ships of every destination were sometimes permitted to exceed the amount of their privilege outward upon application to the court.

If there were a quantity of provisions and stores in the victualling bill, exceeding what the owners might deem requisite for the ship's use, it was understood that the commander had the option of filling up, on his own account, the whole quantity of each deficiency left by the owners.

Investment Homeward.—The commanders of China ships might import thirty-eight tons each, and the commanders of other ships were allowed each to import thirty tons thirty-two feet on their own account. The articles of which the tonnage were to consist, and the duties payable thereon, were enumerated in the Company's regulations, there was also a tonnage not exceeding thirty tons, exclusive of the above, granted to each ship, provided the commander should not have refused to receive on board any goods tendered by the Company's agents in India or China.

Trade from Port to Port.—Ships destined for Bombay and China, and for Madras and China, were allowed to be freighted by the commanders and officers from Bombay to China on their own account, upon paying a sum equal to that which the Company were charged by the owners for demurrage, and such further sum as might be stipulated.

Passengers.—The allowance for passage money outward and homeward was fixed by the Company, and the commanders entered into a bond not to take more than that allowance; but in consideration of giving up their own apartments and accommodations, those sums were in many instances increased. The least productive, to the commanders, of the voyages were generally estimated at 2000*l.* per voyage; while upon some others, such as the circuitous voyages to Bombay and China, of which there were not above four in a season, the gain might be from 8000*l.* to 12,000*l.*; the major part of the voyages might be averaged from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* The time occupied in performing a voyage, from the period of the ship commencing the receipt of her outward cargo, to her being

finally cleared of her homeward one, varied, according to the ship's destination, from 14 to 18 months.—*Milburn*.*

In 1797, as the greater part of the Dutch possessions in India, Batavia excepted, were taken, an expedition was equipped against Manilla. The first squadron of this expedition sailed to Penang as the point of rendezvous; but accounts received from Europe, and the difficulties with Tippoo Sultan, and many of the native powers in India, occasioned the intended attack on Manilla to be abandoned. Several of the Company's ships were, however, fitted out as *men of war*, and the zeal and bravery of the commanders and officers received the thanks of, and gratuities from, the Court of Directors.

In 1798, the late Marquis of Wellesley, as Lord Mornington, was appointed Governor-General, and arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of May. Voluntary subscriptions were collected in India for the prosecution of the war, and 271,833*l.*, of which 159,053*l.* was from Bengal, 74,945*l.* from Madras, and 37,835*l.* from Bombay and places on the western side of India, were remitted this year to England.

On the 21st of February, 1798, a treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Oude, under which the subsidiary force was increased to 10,000 men. The Nabob agreed to pay 76,00,000 Oude rupees, including some stipends and pensions to the Begums, Princes, &c. This treaty was superseded by another, dated November 10, 1801, under which districts were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Company, the annual gross rent of which was estimated at 1,35,23,474 Lucknow rupees, equal to 1,502,052*l.*

After the peace of Seringapatam, it became manifest that Tippoo Sultan would never be reconciled to the sacrifice which he was compelled to make for the recovery of the extensive dominions which were ceded to the allies in 1792. He sent an embassy to Zemaun Shah, to animate that prince to join in an invasion of Hindostan. He sent minister to the Mauritius, agreeing to conclude an

* The following are rates of freight paid by the Company from 1773 to 1795, inclusive :

YEAR.	Coast and Bay.	Bombay.	China direct.	India and China.	Bengal and Bencoolen.	YEAR.	Coast and Bay.	Bombay.	China direct.	India and China.	Bengal and Bencoolen.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.		Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
1773.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	1787.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1774.	26 10	26 10	22 10	..	22 10	1788.	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	25 10
1775.	26 10	26 10	22 10	..	22 10	1789.	24 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	23 0
1776.	27 0	27 0	21 0	..	21 0	—	25 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0
1777.	29 10	29 10	26 10	..	26 10	—	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	25 10
1778.	33 0	33 0	30 0	..	30 0	1790.	25 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	25 10
1779.	37 0	37 0	34 0	..	31 0	—	24 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	23 0
1780.	38 0	38 0	35 0	..	35 0	—	23 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0
1781.	47 4	47 4	47 1	..	47 1	—	24 10	23 10	21 10	21 10	22 10
1782.	47 4	47 4	47 4	..	47 4	1791.	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	25 10
1783.	33 0	33 0	33 0	..	33 0	1792.	25 10	24 10	23 0	23 0	24 0
1784.	30 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	1793.	32 0	31 0	29 10	29 10	30 10
1785.	29 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	1794.	40 7	39 7	37 17	37 17	38 17
1786.	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	..	1795.	42 3	41 13	40 3	40 3	41 3

offensive and defensive alliance with the French ; to subsidize and supply such troops as the French would send to aid Tippoo against the British in India, for which the Sultan declared himself prepared. A French force was sent from the Mauritius accordingly, and landed at Mangalore. The British government in India considered these infractions as violations of the treaties of peace subsisting between him and the Company. A treaty was concluded by the Company with the Nizam, who had then an army of 14,000 men, well^ddisciplined, and commanded by French officers. By this treaty an increase of the British subsidiary force serving with the Nizam was increased by 4400 men. This army, which reached Hyderabad on the 10th of October, on the 22nd, with the aid of a squadron of the Nizam's cavalry, surrounded the French camp, disarmed the Sepoys, and secured the persons of all the officers.

The British army from Madras, under the command of General Harris, entered the territories of Mysore on the 5th of March, 1799, and captured several forts. The Bombay army, under Lieutenant-General Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21st of February, and, on the 6th of March, was attacked by Tippoo at Seedaseer, who was defeated, and his forces dispersed. The English invested Seringapatam, and, on the 4th of May, the place was taken by assault, and Tippoo Sultan was killed. The loss of the English was trifling. This victory ended the war, frustrated the designs of the French, and the English acquired possession of vast territories and revenues. The specie taken at Seringapatam was valued at about 16,00,000 pagodas, and the jewels at about 9,00,000.

The Governor-general placed the descendant of the Rajah, who had been dispossessed by Hyder Ally, on the Musnud, and divided the territories as follows :

He allotted to the East India Company the province of Canara, and the districts of Coimbatore and Deramporam, with all the territory between the Company's possessions in the Carnatic and those in the Malabar province ; the forts and posts at the heads of the passes above the Ghauts and the Table Land ; together with the fortress, city, and Island of Seringapatam, the possession of which secures the communication between the territories on both coasts, the East India Company acquiring an augmentation of direct territorial revenues valued at the annual amount of 7,77,170 Canteria pagodas, from which a deduction of 2,40,000 was made for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ally and of Tippoo Sultan.

The Nizam also acquired territories yielding 5,37,332 star pagodas of annual revenue.

The Mahrattas, although they had taken no part in the war, acquired territories yielding 2,63,957 Canteria pagodas of annual revenue.

The country reserved for the Rajah of Mysore, on the Table Land, above the

Ghauts, with a strong frontier on every side, yielded an annual revenue of 13,74,076 Canteria pagodas.

In 1799, Hindostan was threatened with invasion by Zemaun Shah, and an embassy was sent from Bengal to Persia, which induced the King of Persia to attack Khorasan. This withdrew Zemaun Shah from his designs upon Hindostan, and he entered into a political and commercial alliance with the British. The French were at the same time excluded from Persia.

In 1800, a general defensive alliance was concluded at Hyderabad, between the East India Company and the Nizam, whereby his highness, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the Company, ceded in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories acquired by him under the treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th of March, 1792; and also all the territories acquired by him under the treaty of Mysore, on the 22d of June, 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the northward of the river Toombuddrah, which he retained in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal; and for all his remaining possessions and dependencies situated to the southward of that river, and of the river Kristna below its junction with the Toombuddrah, the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and all the said districts, possessions, and dependencies of his highness, situated to the southward of the Toombuddrah, and of the Kristna below its junction with the Toombuddrah, being ceded to the Company. The annual revenues of the countries ceded, amounted, according to the valuation contained in the schedules, to 62,71,262 rupees.

The Company granted the Marquis Wellesley, for his services, an annuity of 5000*l.* out of the territorial revenues of India, for the term of twenty years.

Mr. Henry Dundas having intimated his intention of relinquishing his office of President of the Board of Control, the Company gave him an annuity of 2000*l.* during the existence of the Company's limitation of their exclusive trade, to be paid to him, his executors, or assigns.

In consequence of the high price of corn in England, the East India Company sent out directions, in August, 1799, to India, to encourage private persons to send rice and other grain to England, and the ships importing the same to the United Kingdom were to be allowed to carry out cargoes, as formerly allowed to country ships; and on the 30th of September, in order to encourage as large an importation as possible before the next harvest could be got in, they sent further directions to India, authorising such ships as brought three-fourths of their tonnage in rice, to bring also such other goods as are usually imported into this country, with an indemnification in case rice should be under certain prices on their arrival in England. They also offered licences to any ships to be sent from England to India, for the purpose of bringing home rice, on very liberal conditions; but under the express stipulation that the ships should be cleared out from the

Custom House before the 1st of Decembër, 1800, or from any port in the East Indies before the 1st of September, 1801. Large quantities of rice were in consequence imported from India, chiefly from Bengal, and between the months of June, 1799, and August, 1800, twenty India-built ships returned to India from the port of London with cargoes, of which the invoices amounted to 613,247*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and from the Island of Madeira to 116,505*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and their repairs, outfit, and supplies in England to 202,877*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

In 1801, Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra, being a heavy expense to the Company, the Court of Directors came to the resolution of reducing the establishment there, and other subordinate places, and transferring the civil servants to Madras.

The civil government of Malabar was also transferred this year from Bombay to Madras; and the interior administration of the city of Surat and its dependencies having become vested by treaty in the Company, the establishment of a chief and council was abolished, and a lieutenant-governor, a judge, and magistrate, with some subordinate officers, were substituted.

By the preliminaries of peace with France, signed the 1st of October, 1801, Great Britain agreed to restore to the French Republic and her allies all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English force in the course of the war, with the exception of Ceylon. The Cape of Good Hope was also to be opened to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting powers.

A new treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Arcot, vesting the civil and military government of the Carnatic in the Company, together with the exclusive right to the revenues, paying to the Nabob annually one-fifth of the nett sum collected; the Company engaged also to pay the annual sum of 248,442*l.* in liquidation of the Nabob's private debts, until paid off. These debts were all paid in 1804, and other debts not included, as previously were agreed to be paid, for which the annual sum of 3,40,000 pagodas was set apart.

In 1802, a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded with the Peishwa on the 31st of December, stipulating that in consideration of the Company furnishing a permanent subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 regular native infantry, with war-like stores and ammunition, the Peishwa should assign and cede, in perpetuity to the Company, certain districts in the province of Guzzerat, and the territories south thereof, which yielded an annual revenue of 26,00,000 rupees.

The Guicowar Rajah in Guzzerat, agreed on the 15th of March to a convention with the Company for the assistance of English troops in securing his right as legitimate heir. By this convention he provided for the repayment of the expense to be incurred by the Company by the assignment of certain districts; and, for permanently subsidizing a body of troops, the whole expense of which was computed at 65,000 rupees per month, for the payment of which lands were ceded to the Company. A cession from the former rajah was also recognised by

this convention. On the 6th of June following, the war having ended successfully, an engagement was entered into with the rajah, confirming the former convention, and making other cessions of territory, which were finally adjusted on the 21st of April, 1805, by a definitive treaty, fixing the amount of the subsidiary force; for the expense of which, districts producing a revenue of 131,625*l.* were ceded to the Company. The former cessions were also confirmed, and several districts were mortgaged for the advances made by the Company.

On the 17th of February a dreadful fire broke out in Bombay, which destroyed the whole of the bazaar, or market-place, the barracks, custom-house, &c. The private loss was stated at near 50,00,000 rupees. On the 30th of April a fire broke out near the custom-house at Madras, which destroyed immense quantities of grain and other merchandise.

In this year an arrangement was made for the regulation of the private trade between Great Britain and India. It was agreed to by the Company that, in addition to the 3000 tons of shipping allowed under the 33rd of Geo. III. a further amount of 5000 tons, or as much thereof as would be wanted might sail laden with private trade goods only, within the fine weather season. Saltpetre and piece-goods were restricted; but all other articles might be laden by them; light and heavy goods were to be assorted by the Company's officers, and as the Company were answerable to the owners for the freight, they were to lade the ships if private merchants declined. The ships for this purpose were to be built either in England or in India.

In 1803, the Company became engaged in a war with the Mahratta Princes, Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and Ragojee Bounsla, Rajah of Berar, but the countries of those princes were rapidly overpowered by the Company's force, and a peace with the Rajah of Berar was signed on the 17th of December, by which he ceded to the English in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the district and fort of Balasore, "and all the territories, the revenues of which he had previously collected, in conjunction with the Soubahdar of the Deccan, together with those situated to the westward of the River Wurdah; and lastly to engage never to take, or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, without the consent of the British government."

A treaty of peace with Scindeah was signed on the 30th of December, by which he ceded to the English, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Dooab, situated in northern Hindostan, between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna; also the fort and territory of Baroach in the Guzerat, and the fort and territory of Ahmednughur in the Deccan, with all the territories which belonged to him before the commencement of the war, to the southward of the Adjutee Hills, including all the districts between those mountains and the River Godavery; lastly, he agreed to renounce all claims upon the Emperor Shah Alum, and never to interfere in the affairs of that

sovereign. This treaty also provided against the employment of Europeans by Scindeah.

Ceylon was, in 1795, in consequence of the war between England and Holland, surrendered in trust for the Prince of Orange, and remained under the presidency of Madras until 1799, when it was constituted a crown colony unconnected with the East India Company. In 1803, the King of Kandy, or Candy, commenced hostilities against the English territories in Ceylon, and a British army was marched into the interior, which conquered the capital of Candy, but it was evacuated on account of the unhealthiness of its climate; the other fortresses in Candy were also abandoned.

In February, 1804, a fleet of the Company's ships homeward bound from China, consisting of sixteen sail, under the command of Captain Nathaniel Dance, was attacked in the China Sea by a French squadron under Admiral Linois, consisting of one ship of eighty guns, two heavy frigates, a corvette, and a gun brig. Captain Dance met the attack with such effect and gallantry that Admiral Linois hauled off to the eastward under all sail, and the Company's ships proceeded safely on their voyage.

The king conferred the honour of knighthood upon Captain Dance; and the East India Company with the most liberal gratitude for the bravery and good conduct evinced by the commanders, officers, and seamen, voted:—to Captain Dance 2000 guineas, and a piece of plate valued at 200 guineas; to Captain Timins, whose ship, the *Royal George*, bore the brunt of the action, being the leading ship, 1000 guineas, and a piece of plate value 100 guineas; to each of the other commanders 500 guineas, and a piece of plate value 50 guineas; to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the fleet:—chief officers 150 guineas each; second, ditto, 125 ditto; third and fourth, ditto, 80 ditto; fifth and sixth, ditto, 50 ditto; pursers and surgeons, 80 ditto; surgeons' mates, 50 ditto; midshipmen, 30 ditto; other petty officers, 15 ditto; boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, 50 ditto; seamen, ordinary seamen, &c., 6 ditto. The Insurance Companies in India acted also with liberality to those brave men.

In 1805, the Company's affairs were found to be in an embarrassed state, and the directors applied to parliament for payment of a large balance, amounting to 5,570,336*l.* stated to be due to them from government, on account of advances for the public service in India. This claim was referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, who reported that, after dividing the expenses, &c., of the conquest of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, equally between the crown and the Company, deducting the expenses of the troops employed in Egypt, and taking credit for the charge against the Company by the pay office, there was a clear balance owing to the Company of 2,300,000*l.* Of this sum 1,000,000*l.* was paid to the Company on account, and in 1806 a further sum of 1,000,000*l.*

In 1806, by the 43rd of Geo. III., chap. 126, a company was formed, bearing the title of the East India Dock Company, with powers to make docks and other works at Blackwall; the preamble of which also states—"Whereas the ships in the employ of the East India Company are of a larger size than other vessels employed by merchants in trade, and many of them nearly equal in bulk to the ships of the line in the royal navy; and whereas the cargoes and merchandise on board of such ships are of great value and national importance, and whereas, by the present system of loading and discharging the cargoes of such ships, the navigation of the River Thames is frequently impeded, and delays, losses, and inconveniences experienced, and the cargoes of such ships are subject to plunder, and the East India Company and owners thereof injured, and the public revenue defrauded to a considerable amount; and whereas, if good and sufficient wet-docks and basins, with necessary accommodations and requisites for the reception of East India ships were made at or near Blackwall, the evils and mischiefs aforesaid might be greatly remedied and prevented, &c." This act stipulated that, "All ships with cargoes from the East Indies or China must unload within the docks, except such part as the commissioners of the customs may direct to be unloaded at Long Reach, for lessening the draught of water of the ships.

"Owners, masters, &c., of ships with East India produce on board, suffering them to be unloaded, except as above, to forfeit for every offence 500*l*."

"If such ships cannot be unloaded in the docks, commissioners of customs may direct where they shall be unloaded in the port of London.

"Outward-bound ships to India or China, to load either in the docks, or below Limehouse Creek.

"Owners, masters, &c., suffering goods to be loaded, except as above, to forfeit 200*l*. for every offence.

"No other than ships in the India trade, or craft attending them, were suffered to go into the docks.

"Prize ships loaded with East India produce, were subjected to the same regulations as ships from India, &c., and to pay the same charge as privilege goods. Ships in the East India trade were not required to load or unload in the docks, &c., for more than twenty-one years."

In 1807, by the 37th of George III., chap. 3, the Company was overpowered to add 2,000,000*l*. to their capital stock; a power of which they did not avail themselves, preferring to borrow money upon bond, as being more advantageous; and parliament enabled them to issue bonds to that amount, by the 47th of Geo. III., chap. 41.

In 1808, in a petition from the Company to the House of Commons, embodied statements, proving that the embarrassments of the Company had not originated in any improvidence or mismanagement on their parts, and set

forth, "That in the course of the last and present war they have incurred various expenses for expeditions from the continent of India to the French, Dutch, and Spanish possessions in the Indian seas, and to Egypt, under the instructions of his majesty's government, which expenses were advanced upon the reliance that they were to be fully reimbursed by the public, and different sums have at different times been issued in respect thereof; nevertheless they claim that a large balance is still due on that account.

"That they were on the 1st of March last indebted for customs and excise 770,000*l.*; and upon an estimate of their pecuniary transactions, from the 1st of March last to the 1st of March, 1799, their payments, including the said duties, will exceed the probable amount of their receipts within the same period by the sum of 2,433,185*l.*, not including in the said receipts any part of the balance which may appear due by the public to them; and that it will be highly inconvenient and disadvantageous that they should raise the whole of that sum by the means now in their power.

"That they are not conscious of having created or aggravated the financial pressure which they now feel, but that the same has been produced by a combination of the following causes :

I. "The vast amount of the debt accumulated in India, and the high rate of interest it bears, the effects of which have been to intercept the surplus revenue, and to occasion large drafts on the home treasury for payment of interest on the said debts, as well as payments for political charges appertaining to the Indian territory, out of the home funds.

II. "The very large sums advanced for the expeditions from India before mentioned, part of which was borrowed in India at a high rate of interest.

III. "The deterioration occasioned in their affairs by a state of European war, under these heads :

"First, in freight and demurrage, which, in fourteen years, have created an increased expense of 7,000,000*l.* Secondly, in the increased cost of the manufactures of this country exported by them, to the annual amount, on the average of thirteen years, of 1,690,000*l.* sterling; which increase has not been counter-balanced by an increase in the selling prices abroad of the same goods, nor by diminution in the cost of goods purchased abroad for importation into Europe; and thirdly, in diminution of profits on the Indian investments homeward-bound.

IV. "The large supplies in goods and bullion sent out to India and China, between the years 1802 and 1806, exceeding very considerably the returns which have been made them in the corresponding number of years. Those supplies were originally furnished for the purpose of increasing the investments; but great part thereof, particularly the bullion, was absorbed by the expenses of the war then carried on against the Mahrattas; and, in 1805, to aid the Indian finances, they sent large supplies of bullion, besides the usual exports of goods,

which latter were also to assist the manufactures of Great Britain, continued to be exported upon an extended scale to India and China in 1806, all which exports in the said several years are among the more immediate causes of the pressure now felt upon the home finances of the Company, the returns hitherto received for the said exports falling, as already observed, far short of their amount.

V. "The comparatively small investments which were sent home from India during the years 1803, 1804, and 1805 ; whereas, if investments in proportion, even to the amount usual in preceding years, had been sent home, they could then have been sold, and would have produced a considerable influx of money into the home treasury, which would have been ready to have counteracted the effects of the very small sales which, in the present state of Europe, can only be made, and which tend to the further embarrassment of the affairs of the Company.

VI. "That anterior to the period 1802, mentioned under the fourth head, and during a period of ten years, 1797 to 1807, the advances made out of the funds at home, for supplies sent to India and China, for payment of bills of exchange drawn from thence, and for sums paid in England on account of political and military charges, appertaining to the Indian territory, have very largely exceeded all the returns received in the corresponding period from the said countries, which, by an account carefully made out, appear to be indebted to the home concern in the said period, upwards of 5,000,000*l.* sterling.

"That they do not presume to request the interposition of the House to aid them in their present emergency, without, at the same time, showing their unquestionable ability to discharge all their present debts in England, and to repay whatever the House may in their wisdom think fit to assist them with ; for, independent of the Indian debt, which they submit is justly chargeable on the Indian territory, they beg leave to state, that on the 1st of March last, the sum total of all debts, carrying interest, and not carrying interest, owing in England, then amounted to 9,122,624*l.* (not including the amount of their capital stock, but including the debts hereinbefore mentioned to be due to his majesty for customs and excise), and the sum owing by the public to the Company, taking the same as it stands in the annual account at 2,460,000*l.*, and other good debts owing to them in England, together with the value of goods now unsold in the warehouses, and of the houses, warehouses, and other property in England, amounting to the sum of 14,149,623*l.*; and moreover, they certainly expect further goods from India and China in the course of the present year, to the amount of 5,271,000*l.*, which added to the last-mentioned sum, will make their actual property in England amount to 19,420,623*l.*, from which the debts aforesaid being deducted, there will remain a balance of 10,298,002*l.*; but taking only the amount of the goods now unsold in their warehouses, and the amount to be

expected in the course of the year, being 5,271,000*l.*, both will make an aggregate of property amounting to 13,086,305*l.*; and if from this be deducted the estimated amount of sales in the course of the year, there will still remain at the end of the year, goods to the amount of 8,307,092*l.* as a security for any loan that may be made.

“They, therefore, pray that the House will be pleased to take the matters aforesaid into their consideration, and to grant such relief in the premises as their case may require, and to the House shall seem meet.”

This petition was referred to the Select Committee, who reported that there was 1,500,019*l.* owing to the Company, a considerable doubtful balance being still left open for discussion. In consequence of this report, 1,500,000*l.* was paid under the authority of Parliament.

The peace and good understanding which had long been maintained between the Company and the Rajah of Travancore was interrupted this year. The war with Tippoo Sultan, which ended in the year 1792, was ostensibly caused by the attack made by that prince on Travancore, then in alliance with the Company. It was, therefore, decided that the Rajah of Travancore, as well as the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, should contribute towards the expenses of the war. His share was calculated at half the amount of his nett revenues. The last payment of any amount was made in 1792—1793. A small contribution was received on the following year. After this period, the settlement of this account with the rajah was transferred from Madras to Bombay; and during the three years, 1794—1795 to 1796—1797, nothing was paid by him. In 1795, a permanent treaty was concluded with the rajah, in which it was stipulated that a subsidiary force should be furnished by the Company for his service, for which was to be paid annually the expense of the same. No payment was made under this treaty till 1797—1798. From 1798—1799 to 1806 the amount of the subsidy, fixed at 42,914*l.*, was set off in the accounts with the rajah for pepper, furnished by him under contract. In 1805, another treaty was entered into with him for increasing the subsidiary force, and adding to the subsidy the amount of 45,186*l.* for the expense of it; but no payment was made on account of the additional subsidy for nearly two years subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty, although the half of it was remitted for that period. In 1808, through the intrigues of rajah's dewan, disturbances occurred, and ended in direct hostility to the Company, which were soon put down, and the rajah compelled to make considerable payments in discharge of the arrears due by him.

A detachment of the Madras army took Tranquebar, the principal settlement of Denmark in the East Indies. About the same time, Serhampore, in Bengal, surrendered to the British forces.

In 1809, the Company sustained heavy losses in their shipping, more parti-

cularly in the homeward-bound ships from Bengal; of these, three were lost in 1808, and four in 1809, of which no account has ever been received.*

In 1810, the Company presented to the House of Commons a supplement to their financial report of 1808, in which they stated the embarrassments they were subjected to by the remittances of the Indian debt, the great losses sustained in their shipping, &c., and petitioned for a temporary assistance by loan. In consequence of which, government, under the 50th Geo. III., chap. 114, issued exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* for the use of the Company.

The islands of France and Bourbon, the last possessions of the French in the Eastern seas, were taken by the British on the 10th of December. The principal Dutch settlements in the Eastern islands were also taken by the British.

In 1811, the transfer of the debt owing in India to England, and bearing interest from eight to ten per cent, having still gone on in rapid progression, and government being convinced that the operation, with whatever temporary inconvenience it might be attended, would be permanently beneficial to the Company's concerns, passed the act, 51st Geo. III., chap. 64, authorising the Company to issue bonds to the amount of 2,000,000*l.*

Batavia surrendered to the British on the 8th of August, 1811, without opposition; and the remaining Dutch part of Java was soon after taken possession of.

The ships in the service of the Company in 1810-11, on the outward and homeward-bound voyages, were 104, and their chartered tonnage amounted to 90,272 tons, viz.

* The following is a statement of the losses sustained in the years 1807-1808 and 1808-1809, taken from the accounts rendered to parliament:—

	£.
<i>Walpole</i> , lost off Margate, homeward-bound, value of her cargo.....	11,706
<i>Admiral Gardner</i> , lost on the Goodwin Sands, outward-bound.....	37,897
<i>Britannia</i> , Company's own ship, including her cargo.....	117,820
<i>Travels</i> , lost outward-bound, in the Bay of Bengal.....	14,558
<i>Lord Nelson</i> , parted from the fleet homeward-bound, in November, 1808, in a violent gale of wind, not since heard of, supposed to have foundered, and all hands perished.....	63,468
<i>Experiment</i> , do. do. do.	12,470
<i>Glory</i> , do. do. do.	11,875
<i>Calcutta</i> , parted company from the fleet homeward-bound, in March, 1809, in a tremendous gale of wind, not since heard of, supposed to have foundered, and all hands perished.....	138,915
<i>Bengal</i> , do. do. do.	135,601
<i>Duchess of Gordon</i> , do. do. do.	100,540
<i>Lady Jane Dundas</i> , do. do. do.	51,816
<i>Europe</i> , taken outward-bound, and carried into Mauritius.....	154,398
<i>Streatham</i> , do. do. do.	154,502
<i>Asia</i> , lost in proceeding up Bengal River, outward-bound.....	43,011

Forming a total in two years of fourteen ships, valued at.....1,048,977

So unprecedented a loss of ships occasioned a particular inquiry on the part of the Company into the causes of these disasters; from which it appeared that they were owing chiefly to extraordinary tempests, or to the captures of the enemy, and not to any defect or errors in the structure, equipment, or loading of the ships, or to any want of skill or conduct in the commanders and officers of them.—*Milburn.*

Ships.	Tons.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Tons.
33 each . . .	1200 . . .	is 39,600	1 each . . .	889 . . .	889
1	1242 . . .	1,242	13	820 . . .	10,660
1	1198 . . .	1,198	7	818 . . .	5,726
1	1140 . . .	1,140	1	756 . . .	756
1	1000 . . .	1,000	39 small or extra ships, whose char-		
6	950 . . .	5,700	tered tonnage amounted to . 22,368*		

Of this branch of the Company's concerns, Lord Castlereagh, in the year 1803, spoke as follows :

" The shipping in the service of the East India Company is such as to constitute a magnificent property, and a great naval force ; it is of a nature to be at any time converted into a great addition to the naval force of the empire ; it is composed of upwards of 100 ships, bearing 90,000 tons' burden, and manned with 7000 seamen. These may be arranged in three classes ; the first, containing ships of 1200 tons, may, upon a public exigency, be armed as ships of the line ; the ships of 800 tons may be employed as frigates, and those of 500 tons as sloops of war."

The following is a list of factories established in various parts of India in the year 1813, at all of which the Company had an establishment of European servants. Under the presidency of Bengal, the subordinate factories of BENARES, BAULEAH, HURRIAL, HURRIPAUL, JUNGYPORE, KEERPORE, MIDNAPORE, LUCKIPORE, CHITTAGONG, COSSIMBUZAR, COMERCOLLY, MALDA, PATNA, RADNAGORE, RUNGPORE, SANTIPORE, BURRON, DACCA, SOONAMOOKEY, MOW, COSSIPORE, ETAWAH, CALPY, GORRUCKPORE.

Under the presidency of Fort St. George, or Madras, the subordinate factories of TINNEVELLY, RAMNAD, SALEM, NAGORE, CUDDALORE, PULICAT, MADDEPOLLAM, MAUSULIPATAM, INGERAM, VIZAGAPATAM, GANJAM, DEVICOTTA.

Under the presidency of Bombay the subordinate factories of SCINDY, or TATTAH, CUTCH, AMEDABAD, SURAT, CAMBAY, BRODERA, BAROACH, CARWAR, TELLICHERRY, ONORE, BARCELORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, CRANGANORE, COCHIN, ANJENGO. Including also all other places where pepper was produced in the earlier periods.

* The following is a list of the number of ships which were launched in the River Thames for the Company's service, with their tonnage, in each year, from 1770 to 1811 inclusive;—

YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage	YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage	YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage	YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.		number.	tons.		number.	tons.
1770.....	5	3,694	Brought			Brought			Brought		
1771.....	11	8,682	forwd..	71	56,647	forwd..	127	106,584	forwd..	184	166,884
1772.....	7	5,581	1782.....	8	6,375	1792.....	4	4,992	1802.....	16	14,082
1773.....	2	2,301	1783.....	5	3,982	1793.....	none.		1803.....	4	2,085
1774.....	1	741	1784.....	3	2,324	1794.....	2	2,292	1804.....	6	4,698
1775.....	none.		1785.....	8	6,404	1795.....	1	1,439	1805.....	2	1,638
1776.....	none.		1786.....	13	10,388	1796.....	17	19,898	1806.....	1	1,273
1777.....	7	5,840	1787.....	8	7,550	1797.....	4	5,239	1807.....	none.	
1778.....	6	4,605	1788.....	3	3,555	1798.....	6	4,788	1808.....	3	3,097
1779.....	5	4,010	1789.....	3	3,305	1799.....	10	8,201	1809.....	1	820
1780.....	11	8,704	1790.....	5	6,054	1800.....	5	5,385	1810.....	1	955
1781.....	16	12,489	1791.....	none.		1801.....	8	8,066	1811.....	6	6,429
Carried			Carried			Carried			Total...		
forwd.	71	56,647	forwd.	127	106,584	forwd.	184	166,884		224	202,961

Under Bencoolen, on Sumatra, the subordinate residencies of Moco Moco, IPPOE, CATTOWN, SALOOMAH, MANNA, CROOE, TAPPANOOPLY, PADANG.

The Company had then also establishments at Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, in the Straits of Malacca; and at several of the Eastern or Spice Islands; at Bushire, in the Gulf of Persia; and Canton, in China.

Of the factories under the respective governments of Madras and Bengal, many included from fifty to 100 miles of country; so that under each factory there was of necessity a number of minor factories, situated in the principal manufacturing towns, for the purpose of collecting the produce of those places, and of forwarding them to the head factory to which they are attached, from whence they were ultimately consigned to the respective presidencies, to which the principal factories are subordinate.

During the year 1813, the Company's stock formed a capital of six millions sterling, into which all persons, natives or foreigners, males or females, bodies politic or corporate (the Governor and Company of the Bank of England only excepted), have liberty to purchase without limitation of amount. Act 9 and 10 William III. chap. 44. Charter, 5th of September, 1698.

On the mode of conducting the affairs of the Oriental possessions, Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, on the 22nd of March, 1813, said,

“The mode of government adopted by the East India Company has raised and preserved an empire unprecedented in the history of the world; and they have governed the people under their control, on a principle eminently calculated to produce the happiness of the governed. I do not believe the history of the world has ever produced its parallel; a system by which a population of fifty millions of native subjects are governed, while the civil officers of the Company, by whom the government is conducted, does not exceed sixteen hundred; and this, too, under a government, than which there never was a milder, nor one by which the happiness of the people is more consulted”

CHAPTER IV.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, AND OTHER ORIENTAL STATES.

IN 1813, the charter of the Company having terminated, a new one was granted for a period of *twenty years*. Several complaints were urged against the monopoly of trade possessed by the Company; and to this monopoly was attributed the limited trade to India and China. Private merchants and manufacturers claimed a share in the trade, and a repeal of the monopoly; but the Company resisted so far, on the granting of the new charter, that they obtained a prolongation of the exclusive trade to China to the 10th of April, 1831, with three

years' notice. The trade to India was opened, under certain conditions, to all private traders, with the limitation, that private individuals should trade, directly only, with the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Penang; that vessels fitted out by them should not be under 350 tons' burden, that they should abstain, unless allowed by the Company, or the Board of Control, from engaging in the coasting trade of India and China.

The committee of the Lords on the foreign trade of the country, printed in May, 1821, reported, that "the greatly increased consumption of British goods in the East, since the commencement of free trade, cannot be accounted for by the demand of European residents, the number of whom does not materially vary; and it appears to have been much the greatest in articles calculated for the general use of the natives. That of the cotton manufactures of this country alone is stated, since the first opening of the trade, to have been augmented from *four* to *five* fold (it is now augmented from *fifty* to *sixty* fold). The value of the merchandise exported from Great Britain to India, which amounted, in 1814, to 870,177*l.*, amounted in 1819, to 3,052,741*l.*; and although the market appears then to have been so far overstocked as to occasion a diminution of nearly one-half in the exports of the following year, that diminution appears to have taken place more in the articles intended for the consumption of Europeans than of natives; and the trade is now stated to the committee, by the best informed persons, to be reviving. When the amount of population, and the extent of the country over which the consumption of these articles is spread, are considered, it is obvious that any facility which can, consistently with the political interests and security of the Company's dominions, be given to the private trader, for the distribution of his exports, by increasing the number of ports at which he may have the option of touching in pursuit of a market, cannot fail to promote a more ready and extensive demand.

The East India Company continued, however, their commercial residents, with large establishments in the principal commercial entrepôts, and the private traders complained, usually with justice, of the interference, and loss caused by the Company's residents; and it was admitted by the Marquis Wellesley, "that the intimation of a wish, from the Company's resident is always received as a command by the native manufacturers and producers."

This monopoly of trade cannot, however, be said to have been for a long period otherwise than unprofitable to the Company, as traders. It was rather an engine of political power, by excluding private enterprise.

In 1832 and 1833, the policy of renewing the charter having been under the consideration of Parliament; and the Act of the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 35, renewing the charter until 1854, abolished the Company's trading powers.—See that Act hereafter.

The territories comprised within the sovereignty of the East India Company, and the dates of their acquisition, are seen by the following list:—

1688. Bombay.	1805. Districts in Guzerat.
1757. The twenty-four Pergunnahs.	1815. Kumaon, and part of Nepaul.
1759. Masulipatam, &c.	1817. Saugur, Huttah, Darwar, &c.
1760. Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong.	1818. Candeish, Ajmere, districts on the Nerbudda, Sumbhulpore, Patna, Poonah, Konkun, Southern Mahratta Country.
1765. Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.	1820. Lands in Southern Konkun.
1765. Jaghire, near Madras.	1822. Districts in Bejapore, and Ahmednuggur.
1766. Northern Circars	1824. Island of Singapore.
1775. Zamindary of Benares.	1825. Malacca.
1776. Island of Salsette.	1826. Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Ye, Tennasserim, &c.
1778. Nagore.	1832. Cachar.
1786. Pulo-Penang.	1834. Coorg, Loodhiana, and adjoining district.
1788. Guntoor Circar.	1835. Jynteeah.
1792. Malabar, Dindigul, Salem, &c.	1839. Aden.
1799. Coimbatore, Canara, Wynaad, and Tanjore.	1840. Kurnoul.
1800. Nizam's acquisitions from Tippoo Sultan.	1841. Jalown.
1801. Carnatic, Goruckpore, Lower Dooab, Bareilly, &c.	1843. Scinde.
1802. Districts in Bundelcund.	
1803. Kuttack, Balasore, Upper Dooab, Delhi, &c.	

Add to these the territories acquired by the victories in the Punjab, with the dependent and occupied states, and the British empire in India may be said almost to include the vast regions from the Himalaya Mountains south to Cape Comorin.

It is not within the object of the account we have undertaken to give statistically of British India, to comprehend more than a view of the trade, navigation, finances, commercial regulations, and resources of that empire. The political power of Great Britain in India, and the moral responsibility which devolves on those who undertake the administration of that vast dominion, and of the many nations which comprise its population of probably more than one hundred millions, must, therefore, constitute subjects of more extensive inquiry and consideration.

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China.
(The years marked with an asterisk (*) were periods of war, the others were times of peace.)

EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO INDIA AND CHINA, RESPECTIVELY.														
BULLION EXPORTED TO.														
MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO,														
Ships sent from England to the East Indies and China.		Bombay.		Madras.		Bengal.		TOTAL.		China.		India and China.		
No.	tons.	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	
1706*	3,410	2	117,318	206,583	70,133	415,100	32,287	417,386	3,701	33,803	8,079	100,433	1,571	102,004
1708*	4,500	3	94,300	196,882	41,506	372,686	41,637	366,273	18,362	35,171	11,377	114,463	9,055	123,538
1710*	5,035	1	79,440	182,415	47,745	306,193	71,170	324,263	72,922	30,504	12,887	175,010	8,170	184,080
1711*	5,035	1	31,382	129,782	47,744	244,569	30,694	291,987	34,263	34,263	23,477	146,723	2,602	149,385
1712*	5,790	8	26,730	129,251	63,034	160,582	30,694	221,276	31,165	34,369	23,735	97,100	3,545	100,645
1713	3,395	11	71,010	185,103	57,116	243,118	17,616	260,767	21,236	30,697	18,381	76,745	2,249	79,034
1714	3,410	9	52,111	140,635	120,817	331,432	47,307	361,067	16,128	29,044	11,012	69,526	4,492	74,018
1715	4,420	13	81,343	131,770	130,720	422,331	81,642	485,411	6,982	23,541	16,202	52,631	5,234	57,865
1716	4,645	13	91,343	275,313	140,441	547,209	55,634	602,843	22,044	32,213	15,230	77,812	5,469	83,181
1717	5,170	13	134,288	194,348	212,350	594,986	58,201	653,235	35,984	37,510	16,730	116,823	6,993	123,816
1718*	6,140	1	99,019	192,117	77,319	354,086	143,568	518,073	75,695	26,768	3,575	106,474	8,327	114,801
1719*	7,065	4	114,718	184,196	61,324	486,793	127,670	624,463	60,311	34,642	24,261	114,550	7,278	121,828
1720*	8,210	2	89,062	193,550	128,654	485,921	115,305	604,426	47,350	35,704	23,125	118,150	4,809	122,959
1721*	7,040	1	57,545	137,771	162,215	485,921	47,435	604,426	34,036	36,413	25,125	105,438	4,809	110,247
1722	6,075	17	56,738	134,435	132,253	417,018	47,435	604,426	34,036	36,413	25,125	105,438	4,809	110,247
1723	5,200	12	114,658	133,890	152,400	525,193	68,230	592,423	19,094	36,108	26,000	90,162	1,136	91,298
1724	5,560	12	55,996	228,374	126,113	423,561	38,801	462,368	14,108	31,934	21,673	70,567	4,372	75,939
1725	4,925	11	54,122	197,693	184,029	445,342	38,659	484,101	26,261	28,535	32,229	68,603	3,608	72,211
1726	5,620	13	58,371	146,574	94,560	251,060	113,344	364,404	21,261	29,535	38,911	90,057	4,340	94,397
1727	6,733	13	49,130	79,234	253,772	378,633	136,453	515,086	29,850	30,974	29,223	90,057	5,693	95,750
1728	7,233	17	88,974	160,586	131,044	434,512	105,751	640,263	33,671	35,934	37,740	120,406	5,345	125,751
1729	5,200	1	108,929	109,621	109,621	318,172	159,101	335,065	40,344	46,063	51,708	121,678	4,860	126,538
1730	7,131	1	57,770	318,006	86,935	363,177	613,820	363,177	40,344	46,063	51,708	121,678	4,860	126,538
1731	6,310	13	57,352	211,102	127,329	395,215	73,574	468,789	43,371	11,254	40,629	103,650	4,154	107,804
1732	6,440	1	28,350	170,610	109,816	369,176	109,816	478,992	36,345	12,204	32,438	103,650	4,682	108,332
1733	6,730	14	53,323	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1734	6,790	2	47,832	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1735	6,790	2	47,832	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1736	6,790	2	47,832	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1737	6,790	2	47,832	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1738	6,790	2	47,832	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1739	6,790	2	47,832	137,884	141,318	373,114	109,816	482,930	56,997	20,618	16,033	200,539	5,303	205,842
1740*	7,518	1	44,601	142,165	156,650	399,909	84,126	484,026	69,040	30,499	36,991	139,565	8,346	147,911
1741*	7,598	1	63,928	137,180	143,324	344,337	51,203	395,539	72,434	30,508	123,437	251,968	7,160	259,128
1742*	8,094	17	110,935	284,463	107,475	502,059	40,220	542,279	47,724	41,936	63,991	139,565	8,346	147,911
1743*	8,871	2	62,676	287,440	92,756	402,059	40,220	442,279	47,724	41,936	63,991	139,565	8,346	147,911
1744*	15	7,329	38,465	321,343	...	402,059	40,220	442,279	47,724	41,936	63,991	139,565	8,346	147,911
1745*	5 172	2	26,231	158,876	112,342	373,205	103,649	476,853	73,875	49,571	55,932	187,386	13,585	200,971
1746*	8,559	2	9,483	265,060	99,140	426,956	144,064	570,020	48,706	20,436	51,307	160,974	13,743	174,717

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

Y E A R	EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO INDIA AND CHINA, RESPECTIVELY.															
	BULLION EXPORTED TO,					MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO,										
	Ships sent from England to the East Indies and China.	No.	£	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.	
1747*	23	9,564	2	2	779,257	448,362	235,261	7,674	779,257	95,012	779,257	31,731	35,553	26,555	101,555	121,385
1748*	16	7,618	2	2	611,274	133,016	395,399	93,011	706,390	95,012	706,390	49,199	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1749	17	7,618	2	2	684,271	263,794	421,477	175,341	904,069	95,012	904,069	57,500	67,326	49,882	164,652	184,438
1750	17	8,235	1	1	677,533	182,017	495,516	183,011	860,262	95,012	860,262	79,199	93,689	64,383	206,650	232,788
1751	19	9,264	1	1	746,400	209,293	537,107	204,268	950,693	95,012	950,693	89,340	104,653	75,526	269,513	316,758
1752	20	9,712	1	1	817,768	256,537	561,231	201,909	1,019,697	95,012	1,019,697	104,653	123,485	93,667	321,737	378,217
1753	21	10,350	1	1	856,853	272,433	584,420	209,268	1,066,283	95,012	1,066,283	113,060	132,999	109,457	355,516	414,934
1754	16	7,815	1	1	475,477	141,901	333,576	171,344	647,378	95,012	647,378	68,943	80,360	64,383	193,686	228,032
1755	13	7,112	1	1	475,477	141,901	333,576	171,344	647,378	95,012	647,378	68,943	80,360	64,383	193,686	228,032
1756*	14	9,431	1	1	530,134	214,808	315,326	191,326	745,142	95,012	745,142	81,030	95,554	78,127	254,711	293,263
1757	20	8,968	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1758*	22	10,978	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1759*	20	9,789	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1760*	16	7,846	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1761*	23	10,766	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1762*	20	9,980	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1763	26	12,577	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1764	22	10,879	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1765	22	10,978	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1766	24	11,877	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1767	27	13,473	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1768	32	15,479	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1769	30	14,870	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1770	33	16,160	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1771	26	12,574	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1772	26	12,585	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1773	24	10,569	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1774	16	11,074	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1775*	20	14,121	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1776*	22	17,301	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1777*	22	16,473	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1778*	22	16,473	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1779*	26	18,740	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1780*	22	15,278	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1781*	30	21,834	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1782*	24	18,364	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823
1783*	24	10,218	1	1	32,625	132,015	19,610	183,011	50,625	95,012	145,637	37,500	56,730	40,418	140,811	154,823

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China.

(The years marked with an asterisk (*) were periods of war, the others were times of peace.)

Tea Trade between England and all Parts of the World.				Quantity of Tea.		Value at the East India Company's Sale of		Amount repaid by the Company for Private Trade (the Difference between the Private Trade and the Sale, Amount will be the Company's Trade Amount.		Amount of the East India Company's Sales of the Goods Imported in England.		Total of the Bullion and Merchandise Exported from England to the East Indies and China.		Balance in favour of the Sale Amount or Excess of the Import over the Export.		Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and Asia, viz.:- the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands.		
Imported and Sold.		Re-exported from England.		Remaining for Home Use.		Tea.		Other Goods (except Tea).		£		£		£		£		
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1708*	...	...	...	...	...	966,316	...	...	...	568,716	...	549,500	...	436,925	...	493,257	...	60,915
1709*	...	...	...	...	...	654,766	...	...	...	486,532	...	522,811	...	436,925	...	327,333	...	163,357
1710*	...	...	...	...	...	496,532	...	...	...	953,372	...	576,343	...	421,180	...	248,206	...	126,310
1711*	156,236	14,231	...	141,965	...	114,631	340,741	...	...	913,866	...	321,921	...	591,945	...	456,933	...	152,874
1712*	158,478	9,014	...	150,464	...	117,377	794,489	...	...	1,329,127	...	359,798	...	1,048,721	...	953,013	...	142,329
1713	163,268	72,121	...	170,392	...	120,392	1,291,821	...	...	1,390,519	...	435,685	...	953,937	...	1,045,963	...	94,179
1714	167,566	139,154	...	158,412	...	172,801	1,054,092	...	...	1,139,889	...	476,849	...	683,030	...	579,944	...	76,905
1715	155,444	35,175	...	120,659	...	105,696	641,664	...	...	803,108	...	650,189	...	254,960	...	402,554	...	36,907
1716	210,578	26,415	...	184,133	...	163,414	802,160	...	...	989,792	...	656,024	...	303,818	...	494,861	...	106,193
1717	233,201	26,070	...	207,131	...	187,562	1,091,387	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1718*	358,872	117,061	...	242,791	...	251,515	687,765	...	...	1,091,622	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1719*	675,662	325,559	...	347,111	...	406,663	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1720*	196,625	58,721	...	237,904	...	120,309	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1721*	282,861	354,110	...	149,959	...	158,875	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1722	783,967	602,753	...	447,796	...	297,807	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1723	1,055,290	608,192	...	608,192	...	305,110	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1724	1,185,920	126,994	...	1,058,926	...	433,204	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1725	349,568	63,672	...	286,294	...	103,605	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1726	436,550	62,183	...	374,367	...	140,659	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1727	580,848	186,346	...	394,502	...	144,173	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1728	1,320,604	185,685	...	1,134,919	...	476,937	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1729	1,415,028	203,097	...	1,211,931	...	446,835	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1730	46,766	...	...	...	...	24,327	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1731	97,176	184,355	...	816,773	...	302,577	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1732	620,486	82,248	...	211,135	...	180,926	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1733	305,583	94,248	...	211,335	...	80,517	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1734	1,243,744	422,370	...	997,374	...	1,170,339	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1735	1,635,464	232,295	...	1,403,169	...	302,615	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1736	1,128,679	241,909	...	886,770	...	225,001	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1737	2,893,520	437,716	...	2,455,804	...	592,504	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1738	1,761,958	464,769	...	1,297,189	...	331,002	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1739	2,968,925	286,995	...	2,681,930	...	286,154	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1740*	944,682	330,532	...	614,150	...	304,050	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1741*	1,653,081	347,754	...	1,305,327	...	1,307,534	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1742*	3,373,294	420,440	...	2,952,854	...	172,792	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1743*	696,607	485,037	...	211,569	...	482,964	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1744*	2,364,945	893,121	...	1,471,824	...	1,563,588	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1745*	2,465,343	2,100,120	...	355,223	...	592,082	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646
1746*	2,324,165	75,665	...	2,248,500	...	573,025	1,297,765	...	...	1,332,902	...	751,631	...	573,272	...	1,332,901	...	82,646

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

Year.	Tea Trade between England and all Parts of the World.		Quantity of Tea.		Value at the East India Company's Sale of		Amount repaid by the Company for Private Trade (the Difference between the Private Trade and the Sale Amount will be the Company's Trade Amount).		Amount of the East India Company's Sales of the Goods Imported in England.		Total of the Bullion and Merchandise Exported from England to the East Indies and China.		Balance in favour of the Sale Amount or Export to the Import over the Export.		Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and Asia, viz.:— East Indies, China, the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands.	
	Imported and Sold.	Re-exported from England.	House Use.	Tea.	Other Goods (except Tea).	lbs.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1743*	282,273	180,707	101,566	102,163	1,636,996	1,239,159	.....	.....	1,239,159	990,812	828,317	828,317	.....	.....	828,317	220,364
1748*	2,383,000	1,453,524	2,492,482	768,586	1,017,485	1,756,041	.....	.....	1,756,041	961,713	1,566,041	1,566,041	.....	.....	1,566,041	792,335
1749	2,299,850	1,261,165	1,960,695	697,342	2,040,337	2,467,689	.....	.....	2,467,689	1,156,186	1,511,513	1,511,513	.....	.....	1,511,513	567,041
1750	2,321,912	1,214,922	1,106,581	344,379	1,077,311	2,487,500	.....	.....	2,487,500	1,091,340	1,263,965	1,263,965	.....	.....	1,263,965	595,526
1751	2,710,819	2,166,265	2,494,581	483,769	1,401,659	2,418,550	.....	.....	2,418,550	1,252,383	1,263,965	1,263,965	.....	.....	1,263,965	299,760
1752	1,706,749	324,000	1,384,749	637,367	1,444,040	1,974,062	.....	.....	1,974,062	1,311,611	766,391	766,391	.....	.....	766,391	440,678
1753	2,824,604	363,205	2,461,399	691,042	1,537,033	2,233,760	.....	.....	2,233,760	1,224,495	906,570	906,570	.....	.....	906,570	219,287
1754	2,502,019	346,755	2,155,264	688,493	1,417,584	2,138,075	.....	.....	2,138,075	1,204,340	1,259,341	1,259,341	.....	.....	1,259,341	341,911
1755	3,031,547	216,411	2,738,136	770,116	1,968,023	2,060,300	.....	.....	2,060,300	1,106,915	846,510	846,510	.....	.....	846,510	372,197
1756	3,300,264	191,170	3,109,094	896,057	1,333,443	1,769,919	.....	.....	1,769,919	711,323	919,595	919,595	.....	.....	919,595	307,562
1757*	2,697,865	253,683	2,443,922	770,116	960,403	1,357,367	.....	.....	1,357,367	499,046	837,431	837,431	.....	.....	837,431	260,441
1758*	1,870,945	294,392	1,576,743	813,576	543,791	2,210,264	.....	.....	2,210,264	477,334	1,741,995	1,741,995	.....	.....	1,741,995	133,848
1759*	2,593,449	393,262	2,200,187	831,404	1,368,717	2,070,611	.....	.....	2,070,611	512,511	2,065,971	2,065,971	.....	.....	2,065,971	133,848
1760*	2,652,713	332,939	2,319,774	920,814	1,395,964	1,898,117	.....	.....	1,898,117	478,074	1,324,465	1,324,465	.....	.....	1,324,465	845,707
1761*	2,703,463	343,496	2,359,967	920,814	1,437,153	2,070,611	.....	.....	2,070,611	512,511	2,065,971	2,065,971	.....	.....	2,065,971	133,848
1762	4,495,731	333,170	4,092,561	1,063,780	1,382,135	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	857,053
1763	5,634,707	696,671	4,938,036	1,216,626	1,356,123	2,573,419	.....	.....	2,573,419	812,577	1,401,729	1,401,729	.....	.....	1,401,729	172,252
1764	5,712,166	566,540	4,966,546	1,137,234	1,652,714	2,573,419	.....	.....	2,573,419	812,577	1,401,729	1,401,729	.....	.....	1,401,729	17,244
1765	5,863,396	542,402	4,966,546	1,137,234	1,652,714	2,573,419	.....	.....	2,573,419	812,577	1,401,729	1,401,729	.....	.....	1,401,729	541,310
1766	5,303,474	621,583	4,681,891	911,423	1,913,926	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	1,192,010
1767	5,447,592	1,462,838	4,681,891	1,321,973	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	708,518
1768	5,577,431	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	351,861
1769	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	657,845
1770	5,577,431	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	859,567
1771	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	627,315
1772	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	1,381,831
1773	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	1,067,089
1774	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	840,797
1775*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	1,72,252
1776*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	17,244
1777*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	541,310
1778*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	1,192,010
1779*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	708,518
1780*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	351,861
1781*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	657,845
1782*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	859,567
1783*	5,447,592	1,562,838	4,681,891	1,425,704	2,297,927	2,457,365	.....	.....	2,457,365	466,053	2,194,842	2,194,842	.....	.....	2,194,842	627,315

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

YEARS	Tea Trade between England and all Parts of the World.			Quantity of Tea.		Value of the East India Company's Sale of		Amount repaid by the Company for Private Trade (the Difference between the Private Trade and the Sale Amount will be the Company's Trade Amount.)		Amount of the East India Company's Sales of the Goods Imported in England.		Total of the Bullion and Merchandise Exported from England to the East Indies and China.		Balance in favour of the Sale Amount or Excess of the Import over the Export.		Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and China, viz. :— East India, Asia, the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands.		
	Imported and Sold.	Re-exported from England.	Remaining for Home Use.	lbs.	lbs.	Tea.	Other Goods (except Tea).	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Imports.	Exports.	£
1784	10,144,257	1,539,784	8,604,473	1,774,503	2,938,262	2,938,262	468,784	£	£	4,613,765	119,747	119,747	4,195,018	2,906,632	730,858	1,530,406	1,530,406	1,530,406
1785	15,061,737	1,916,922	13,165,715	2,301,165	2,958,014	2,958,014	611,205	£	£	5,249,179	1,253,482	1,253,482	4,005,697	2,703,940	1,153,932	1,530,406	1,530,406	1,530,406
1786	15,931,192	1,945,046	13,986,146	2,422,029	2,891,457	2,891,457	517,337	£	£	5,211,386	1,301,150	1,301,150	3,910,236	3,316,687	2,312,048	1,579,659	1,579,659	1,579,659
1787	16,221,906	2,176,197	14,045,709	2,434,325	3,358,879	3,358,879	914,389	£	£	5,703,134	1,414,425	1,414,425	4,288,709	3,430,968	1,351,209	1,679,659	1,679,659	1,679,659
1788	15,221,359	1,705,951	13,515,408	2,363,465	2,703,569	2,703,569	810,516	£	£	5,067,044	1,261,454	1,261,454	3,805,590	3,453,997	1,430,633	1,679,659	1,679,659	1,679,659
1789	16,713,312	2,175,345	14,537,967	2,513,751	2,742,556	2,742,556	838,486	£	£	5,236,307	1,271,291	1,271,291	3,965,009	3,350,148	1,357,177	1,679,659	1,679,659	1,679,659
1790	16,634,467	2,001,400	14,633,067	2,616,563	3,218,975	3,218,975	930,630	£	£	6,035,438	1,461,488	1,461,488	4,573,950	3,149,770	2,336,330	1,763,450	1,763,450	1,763,450
1791	17,262,258	2,171,477	15,090,781	2,645,039	3,303,918	3,303,918	709,453	£	£	5,360,987	1,505,516	1,505,516	4,245,471	3,698,713	2,272,066	1,826,047	1,826,047	1,826,047
1792	18,133,999	2,312,898	15,821,101	2,573,465	3,195,082	3,195,082	703,758	£	£	5,754,367	1,642,204	1,642,204	4,712,163	3,499,023	2,437,887	2,336,660	2,336,660	2,336,660
1793*	17,367,937	2,034,277	15,333,660	2,573,465	3,043,206	3,043,206	882,620	£	£	5,769,547	1,666,036	1,666,036	4,703,511	3,498,475	2,721,793	2,336,660	2,336,660	2,336,660
1794*	19,144,190	2,501,742	16,642,448	2,932,112	3,463,514	3,463,514	1,053,462	£	£	6,575,320	1,937,538	1,937,538	5,337,782	4,436,475	2,824,329	2,336,660	2,336,660	2,336,660
1795*	20,750,994	2,956,097	17,794,897	3,135,981	4,063,514	4,063,514	1,565,325	£	£	8,098,495	2,294,992	2,294,992	6,793,503	5,760,795	3,082,033	2,336,660	2,336,660	2,336,660
1796*	19,107,923	2,357,960	16,750,963	2,757,289	3,449,909	3,449,909	2,098,999	£	£	8,292,309	1,312,499	1,312,499	6,979,810	5,372,089	2,377,376	2,336,660	2,336,660	2,336,660
1797*	19,107,923	2,357,960	16,750,963	2,757,289	3,449,909	3,449,909	2,098,999	£	£	8,292,309	1,312,499	1,312,499	6,979,810	5,372,089	2,377,376	2,336,660	2,336,660	2,336,660
1798*	22,083,969	3,553,352	18,530,617	3,572,732	4,808,617	4,808,617	1,334,579	£	£	10,315,256	2,634,502	2,634,502	7,680,754	6,312,384	2,938,415	1,653,969	1,653,969	1,653,969
1799*	24,077,060	4,166,798	19,910,262	3,840,369	5,330,241	5,330,241	1,978,190	£	£	10,160,610	1,821,145	1,821,145	8,339,465	6,940,754	3,298,415	1,848,422	1,848,422	1,848,422
1800*	23,378,816	3,019,989	20,358,827	3,662,144	5,663,362	5,663,362	2,792,383	£	£	10,332,452	2,204,786	2,204,786	8,125,668	6,940,754	3,298,415	1,848,422	1,848,422	1,848,422
1801*	24,313,217	4,292,956	20,020,261	3,570,149	5,676,024	5,676,024	2,925,360	£	£	9,133,511	2,512,760	2,512,760	6,620,751	5,544,411	2,860,397	2,081,878	2,081,878	2,081,878
1802	25,288,210	3,450,512	21,837,698	3,582,118	5,753,619	5,753,619	2,950,103	£	£	9,924,142	2,801,037	2,801,037	6,119,112	5,360,332	2,929,816	2,081,878	2,081,878	2,081,878
1803	25,400,524	3,753,805	21,646,719	3,685,619	5,753,619	5,753,619	2,950,103	£	£	9,924,142	2,801,037	2,801,037	6,119,112	5,360,332	2,929,816	2,081,878	2,081,878	2,081,878
1804*	22,140,524	3,038,620	19,101,904	3,361,247	4,083,105	4,083,105	2,775,441	£	£	8,044,392	2,597,927	2,597,927	5,441,465	4,514,842	1,766,268	1,443,098	1,443,098	1,443,098
1805*	21,997,576	3,092,196	18,905,380	3,400,119	4,311,251	4,311,251	2,783,152	£	£	7,991,373	2,597,927	2,597,927	5,393,448	4,514,842	1,766,268	1,443,098	1,443,098	1,443,098
1806*	22,865,615	3,239,643	19,625,972	3,794,909	4,309,994	4,309,994	1,745,285	£	£	6,938,952	2,215,591	2,215,591	4,723,368	3,756,396	1,336,544	1,181,442	1,181,442	1,181,442
1807*	23,903,345	3,316,627	20,586,718	3,941,823	4,156,626	4,156,626	2,275,335	£	£	8,140,449	2,245,601	2,245,601	5,894,848	4,821,378	1,384,437	1,181,442	1,181,442	1,181,442
1808*	25,367,395	3,462,186	21,905,209	4,243,543	4,785,372	4,785,372	2,275,335	£	£	8,033,215	2,915,180	2,915,180	5,119,035	4,543,469	1,933,923	1,181,442	1,181,442	1,181,442
1809*	21,617,741	3,112,510	18,505,231	3,725,453	4,511,982	4,511,982	2,217,760	£	£	6,337,035	1,724,479	1,724,479	4,615,556	3,566,343	1,647,323	1,181,442	1,181,442	1,181,442
1810*	24,550,923	3,246,542	21,304,381	4,164,604	5,400,454	5,400,454	3,593,398	£	£	9,572,358	1,876,572	1,876,572	7,695,786	6,470,868	2,992,750	1,181,442	1,181,442	1,181,442
1811*	21,327,217	4,053,560	17,273,657	3,534,274	4,327,841	4,327,841	2,030,631	£	£	7,802,115	1,955,132	1,955,132	5,846,983	4,106,299	1,664,523	2,441,777	2,441,777	2,441,777

SHIPS, Goods, and Bullion sent to India, by the Company from London, during the following Years :

YEARS.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies in China.		Goods and Bullion Exported	YEARS.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies in China.		Goods and Bullion Exported.	YEARS.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies in China.		Goods and Bullion Exported
From March to March.	No.	tons.	£	From March to March.	No.	tons.	£	From March to March.	No.	tons.	£
1680-1	10	4,975	318,213	1690-1	6	2589	125,101	1700-1	7	2678	452,716
1681-2	23	9,100	834,496	1691-2	7	2788	143,728	1701-2	9	2985	317,293
1682-3	21	8,625	515,216	1692-3	5	2510	171,812	1702-3	12	4730	220,228
1683-4	22	10,880	482,147	1693-4	15	5858	677,616	1703-4	13	4195	411,745
1684-5	14	5,545	520,341	1694-5	9	3855	395,391	1704-5	17	5025	349,711
1685-6	13	7,776	619,299	1695-6	7	3126	228,622	1705-6	9	2420	198,138
1686-7	6	3,320	298,958	1696-7	4	1870	115,570	1706-7	9	3120	333,215
1687-8	6	2,908	157,491	1697-8	9	3605	388,658	1707-8	15	5130	502,983
1688-9	2	875	30,230	1698-9	14	5550	590,914	1708-9	10	3110	550,356
1689-90	4	955	131,892	1699-1700	12	5086	582,753	1709-10	13	4550	513,733

AMOUNT of the principal Articles of Export in the undermentioned Periods, viz :—

YEARS.	Woollens.	Lead.	Copper.	Iron.	Tin.	Stores.
PERIODS FROM	£	£	£	£	£	£
1708 to 1720	963,574	74,390	..	53,977	32,806	162,507
1721 " 1730	699,334	71,681	..	54,100	3,596	143,311
1731 " 1740	804,024	125,455	173,513	65,632	..	229,548
1741 " 1750	1,190,201	133,251	242,395	72,520	..	198,287
1751 " 1760	1,268,749	127,816	750,473	69,823	..	428,177
1761 " 1770	2,583,359	311,315	822,769	85,311	..	951,354
1771 " 1780	2,129,910	117,125	1,443,406	55,395	..	930,722
1781 " 1790	3,345,103	292,095	1,230,719	73,117	137,814	908,931
1791 " 1800	7,614,135	333,707	1,506,197	223,111	726,124	1,975,635
1801 " 1811	12,652,709	787,960	1,982,085	568,593	426,345	3,936,389
Total	33,551,098	2,404,804	8,152,817	1,315,882	1,320,685	9,805,191

YEARS.	Foreign Goods.	Charges.	Total Merchandise.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
PERIODS FROM	£	£	£	£	£
1708 to 1720	33,399	38,103	1,358,815	5,516,907	6,875,722
1721 " 1730	48,248	34,922	1,055,222	5,274,742	6,329,064
1731 " 1740	90,273	36,564	1,534,009	4,822,018	6,356,027
1741 " 1750	121,065	49,546	2,010,265	6,257,194	8,267,459
1751 " 1760	109,749	51,876	3,300,363	5,661,028	8,961,391
1761 " 1770	135,142	38,081	4,927,344	1,563,709	6,131,043
1771 " 1780	187,812	21,905	4,926,305	426,800	5,353,105
1781 " 1790	213,572	58,921	6,260,762	3,929,518	10,190,680
1791 " 1800	271,708	92,056	12,542,673	3,519,984	16,062,657
1701 " 1811	808,247	468,566	21,625,794	5,366,002	27,391,796
Total	2,031,235	900,600	89,541,542	42,878,302	102,419,844

Account of the Sale Amount of the Company's, the Private Trade, and the Neutral and Prize Goods, &c., Sold by the East India Company, in each Year, from 1810—11 to 1833—34, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1815—16	1816—17	1817—18	1818—19	1819—20	1820—21	1821—22	1822—23	1823—24	1824—25	1825—26	1826—27	1827—28	1828—29	1829—30	1830—31	1831—32	1832—33	1833—34
COMPANY'S GOODS.																			
Salutary goods, &c.	3,735,000	3,272,077	3,650,957	3,034,780	3,402,539	3,371,454	3,632,567	3,157,608	3,715,807	3,777,455	3,757,416	3,513,534	3,251,801	3,500,748	3,034,374	3,228,125	3,450,120	3,170,755	3,106,003
Salutary goods, &c.	441,341	233,659	374,773	325,607	298,638	296,058	315,813	195,880	133,402	114,560	99,303	91,919	57,509	60,823	87,897	55,294	81,063	92,095	75,684
Salutary goods, &c.	533,579	414,050	374,916	357,676	298,391	302,434	389,057	251,246	292,090	234,863	99,267	103,562	102,592	83,987	98,329	91,077	71,249	62,040	91,878
Salutary goods, &c.	298,840	659,083	1,114,331	1,000,070	748,013	719,447	722,238	923,033	46,243	42,451	661,928	760,449	906,630	849,972	829,610	778,842	507,538	584,009	898,088
Salutary goods, &c.	13,444	81,449	76,731	6,808	58,561	7,067	16,712	46,212	20,210	4,416	24,791	8,451	5,500	46,363	41,965	118,775	9,414	18,146	86,266
Salutary goods, &c.	130,443	95,392	49,614	62,457	89,410	43,566	13,433	17,911	20,210	4,416	24,791	8,451	5,500	46,363	41,965	118,775	9,414	18,146	86,266
Salutary goods, &c.	240,919	95,045	119,462	74,438	41,474	119,541	115,376	98,913	121,250	42,066	56,546	78,417	59,654	719,866	209,718	402,835	337,876	433,232	370,409
Salutary goods, &c.	274,963	103,565	269,078	290,840	101,090	119,541	115,376	98,913	121,250	42,066	56,546	78,417	59,654	719,866	209,718	402,835	337,876	433,232	370,409
Salutary goods, &c.	36,001	22,725	55,739	368	548	2,152	9,297	56,366	186,370	54,303	27,215	39,701	29,202	18,704	10,738	18,805	14,519	55,800	14,484
Salutary goods, &c.	26,248	273,238	100,224	107,085	45,874	2,152	9,297	56,366	186,370	54,303	27,215	39,701	29,202	18,704	10,738	18,805	14,519	55,800	14,484
Salutary goods, &c.	5,747,718	5,292,676	6,236,955	5,074,538	5,041,210	5,227,534	5,632,462	5,424,786	5,914,090	5,461,618	5,287,119	5,101,000	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106
COMPANY'S GOODS.																			
On Account	5,747,718	5,292,676	6,236,955	5,074,538	5,041,210	5,227,534	5,632,462	5,424,786	5,914,090	5,461,618	5,287,119	5,101,000	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106	4,914,106
His Majesty's																			
Government.																			
From the Moluccas																			
USED AND PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.																			
Salutary goods, &c.	293,703	361,510	384,789	196,404	293,180	293,180	340,017	318,267	247,853	208,000	261,013	225,232	322,743	214,253	255,652	267,457	292,106	255,124	240,706
Salutary goods, &c.	504,029	260,005	262,441	139,846	172,826	172,826	101,372	202,146	239,756	206,390	407,602	391,664	229,294	111,491	113,926	150,832	160,532	273,812	226,035
Salutary goods, &c.	172,457	289,020	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235	240,235
Salutary goods, &c.	198,587	48,060	69,101	63,993	63,993	63,993	69,705	72,023	64,000	145,763	90,077	83,383	40,922	96,965	102,626	119,497	55,871	11,176	14,483
Salutary goods, &c.	341,653	213,695	44,823	31,014	44,802	44,802	5,041	155,424	84,580	106,998	106,998	91,249	84,810	39,530	8,038	30,000	2,746	10,032	8,154
Salutary goods, &c.	31,074	51,224	56,782	65,401	65,401	65,401	61,321	54,692	69,803	42,779	28,682	41,496	81,869	73,638	34,184	5,745	16,254	3,982	
Salutary goods, &c.	17,964	11,813																	
Salutary goods, &c.	3,085,687	1,444,848	1,304,014	906,256	1,235,947	1,177,776	1,406,394	1,351,072	1,758,430	1,544,633	1,774,364	1,287,109	1,467,957	1,118,930	831,745	831,745	831,745	831,745	1,164,928
Salutary goods, &c.	275,077	553,372	1,415,141	281,229	447,982	304,547	217,460	159,947	222,040	61,450	252,832	150,873	58,160	8,967	1,795	1,795	1,795	1,795	27,232
Salutary goods, &c.	1,532,760	858,974	865,510	749,795	756,365	644,403	499,203	621,974	631,341	538,760	439,777	414,067	313,836	233,415	191,803	160,970	132,326	129,033	
INCREASED AND PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.																			
Salutary goods, &c.	6,435,437	4,143,364	4,756,675	2,596,144	3,389,195	2,972,276	3,164,170	3,140,702	3,827,054	3,290,065	3,760,730	3,036,260	2,740,714	2,213,447	1,995,581	1,940,053	1,849,414	1,997,137	
TRAIL AND PRIZE GOODS.																			
Salutary goods, &c.	40,494																		
Salutary goods, &c.	1,923																		
Salutary goods, &c.	865																		
Salutary goods, &c.	57,426																		
Salutary goods, &c.	99,728																		
Grand total.	13,282,943	9,436,940	11,986,697	10,551,719	7,780,901	8,504,803	8,228,067	8,511,987	9,594,767	9,410,733	8,794,419	8,887,884	137,370,744	553,640,735	6,407,655	6,010,437	6,372,810	4,406,654	6,742,072

ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

the principal Articles, the produce of Asia, Imported into and Re-exported from Great Britain, the value of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents presented to the House of Commons, No. 333 and 337; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 4

F. S.	A View during Thirty Years, from 1791 to 1822 (1812 and 1813 excepted).—Of the Value of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.			A View during Three Periods of Ten Years, each of the Value of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.						Difference during 1 of Ten Years, each Imports and the from Great Britain principal Articles, the Asia, showing the in Great Br	
	Imported from East India and China into Great Britain.	Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.	Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.	Imported into Great Britain from East India and China.			Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.			1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810
				1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822	1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822		
...lbs.	£ 171,706	£ 90,358	£ 81,348	£ 33,096	£ 36,838	£ 100,961	£ 12,186	£ 22,282	£ 85,800	£ 21,810	£ 14,500
...do.	445,343	341,786	143,587	62,191	178,459	244,692	55,328	96,501	189,920	6,863	81,900
...do.	458,560	394,096	64,464	70,590	144,388	243,582	68,255	113,567	212,293	2,335	30,800
...do.	2,980,950	2,848,418	132,532	943,610	922,455	1,183,104	427,770	1,230,681	1,181,137	only 182	
...do.	1,004,935	910,939	93,996	244,162	338,711	422,062	132,074	334,163	444,701	,, 50,	
...cwt.	6,318,322	5,671,084	646,338	862,585	1,264,389	4,191,348	657,205	1,074,022	3,940,156	205,360	180,700
...lbs.	12,339,857	2,475,189	9,864,668	805,415	2,456,827	9,077,614	28,019	105,113	2,342,026	777,396	2,351,000
...do.	983,913	437,679	546,334	71,587	210,072	702,233	46,954	151,358	239,266	24,633	58,700
...do.	31,714,822	19,885,836	11,828,786	6,276,408	10,539,159	14,899,055	4,105,249	5,658,861	10,121,724	2,171,159	4,880,290
...do.	1,183,546	799,240	384,696	204,083	211,781	768,071	104,735	122,915	571,590	99,448	86,800
...do.	329,528	49,921	280,507	54,354	89,538	185,636	3,230	3,212	42,578	51,124	86,300
...do.	2,658,931	1,414,356	1,245,575	399,817	543,601	1,716,518	168,430	257,391	988,534	231,382	286,200
...do.	5,680,113	4,323,936	1,365,177	1,767,572	1,794,085	2,120,855	1,374,902	1,034,917	1,914,116	392,670	759,700
...do.	14,834,115	11,455,205	3,378,910	4,606,804	8,317,701	6,909,609	4,263,681	3,636,990	3,554,533	343,123	3,
...lbs.	231,251	165,581	65,670	56,582	84,286	90,412	35,586	57,798	72,202	20,966	26,480
...cwt.	1,842,084	757,077	1,085,017	173,780	416,009	1,252,245	36,679	168,681	351,726	137,110	247,380
...lbs.	164,389	56,118	108,171	31,335	41,287	91,005	5,307	13,037	37,674	26,928	28,250
...cwt.	10,162,416	2,141,109	8,718,307	2,478,144	3,416,556	4,967,716	192,013	444,310	1,507,785	2,286,131	2,972,240
...lbs.	17,407,668	1,158,572	16,249,096	4,529,771	4,387,025	8,489,972	411,361	210,303	536,808	4,118,410	4,177,520
...do.	5,037,392	220,322	4,817,270	1,562,078	1,098,800	2,376,654	69,427	44,868	106,020	1,192,651	1,033,990
...cwt.	7,206,840	3,688,977	3,517,863	2,244,402	1,623,829	3,338,519	572,176	645,768	2,071,032	1,272,316	978,000
...lbs.	119,249,257	18,109,832	101,139,425	33,459,202	41,473,633	44,314,411	4,452,202	6,173,840	7,483,730	3,006,950	35,301,780
...lb.	258,788	193,722	65,066	59,741	45,663	153,347	28,722	42,949	122,050	31,019	2,720

cotton wool (average price, 10d. per lb.); since 1820, the lowest price 5d. per lb., the highest 10d. per lb.; in 1791, the price was 1s. 6d. per lb.; in 1813, 5s. 6d. per lb. See mace (average price, 2s. per lb.); since 1820 4s. 10d. per lb. to 5s. 2d. per lb. only; the annual quantity of mace imported, 235 lbs. See nutmegs (average price, 15s. per lb.); since 1819, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. only; in 1797, 23s. per lb.; in 1806, 2s. 6d. per lb.; in 1809, 60s. per cwt.; in 1812, 61s. per cwt.; and in 1813, 70s. per cwt. See saltpetre (average price, 85s. per cwt.); since 1806, 18s. per cwt.; in 1820, 18s. per cwt.; in 1821, and 1822, the fixed rate of valuation; and we have thought proper, for the purpose to show the true increase of value, to print the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 4

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.

is, showing the whole Consumption from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species, Q by the House of Commons to be printed during the last Thirty Years. (See Sessional Report 824, No. 264). Signed, WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

View during Thirty Years, n 1791 to 1822 (1812 and 1813 clusive).—Of the quantity of principal Articles, the produce of Asia.			A View during Three Periods of Ten Years, each of the Quantities of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.									Difference during Three of Ten Years, each bet Imports and the R from Great Britain, of cipal Articles, the p Asia, showing the Con in Great Britain	
Imports from India and China into Great Britain.	Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.	Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.	Imported into Great Britain from East India and China.			Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.			1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822	1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810
			1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822	1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822					
quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.
890,160	3,079,159	2,811,001	1,165,590	1,303,044	3,461,320	398,958	763,965	1,916,241	768,637	498,079	768,637	498,079	768,637
425,953	2,432,407	993,546	438,999	1,259,715	1,727,239	300,554	701,195	1,340,658	48,445	558,320	48,445	558,320	48,445
114,150	5,254,616	859,534	941,205	1,925,184	3,247,701	909,804	1,514,228	2,830,384	31,401	410,956	31,401	410,956	31,401
172,155	8,764,365	407,790	2,000,508	2,838,326	3,640,321	1,316,216	3,814,404	3,633,345	only 407,790		1,316,216	3,814,404	3,633,345
924,679	4,554,699	469,980	1,220,810	1,693,556	2,110,313	660,371	1,670,819	2,223,509	" 469,980		660,371	1,670,819	2,223,509
203,490	1,080,378	123,112	161,302	240,836	798,382	125,182	204,600	750,506	39,120	36,146	161,302	240,836	798,382
156,588	59,416,554	236,740,034	10,329,981	58,963,854	217,862,753	672,469	2,534,439	56,208,646	18,617,512	56,428,415	10,329,981	58,963,854	217,862,753
118,842	5,834,354	7,284,448	954,496	2,800,061	9,363,385	626,092	2,018,113	3,190,219	326,434	782,848	954,496	2,800,061	9,363,385
715,408	66,287,130	39,428,288	20,921,360	35,130,531	49,663,517	13,684,165	18,882,873	33,739,082	7,237,195	16,267,658	20,921,360	35,130,531	49,663,517
947,149	639,392	307,757	163,267	169,425	614,457	83,788	98,332	457,272	79,470	71,093	163,267	169,425	614,457
649,069	840,372	4,808,697	931,784	1,534,942	3,182,343	55,387	55,076	729,909	876,397	1,479,866	931,784	1,534,942	3,182,343
546,577	1,845,808	1,660,769	633,083	724,803	2,288,691	224,574	343,188	1,318,046	308,509	381,615	633,083	724,803	2,288,691
709,681	115,304,818	36,404,863	47,135,263	47,858,273	56,716,145	36,664,078	27,597,799	51,042,941	10,471,185	20,266,474	47,135,263	47,858,273	56,716,145
135,025	24,425,286	5,709,739	12,551,475	11,868,927	6,714,623	6,562,943	11,016,324	6,846,019	only 5,709,739		12,551,475	11,868,927	6,714,623
931,724	3,737,424	1,294,300	3,703,427	1,184,077	144,220	2,565,121	1,089,820	82,483	1,188,806	94,257	3,703,427	1,184,077	144,220
984,737	5,676,715	4,369,022	1,460,927	2,917,025	5,716,785	637,393	1,495,081	5,443,241	813,534	1,421,944	1,460,927	2,917,025	5,716,785
933,375	13,091,664	3,861,711	5,264,919	3,791,659	7,896,697	4,872,779	4,156,561	4,002,324	752,140	3,469,400	5,264,919	3,791,659	7,896,697
312,513	1,655,815	656,098	565,529	812,860	904,124	355,867	577,926	722,022	200,662	264,934	565,529	812,860	904,124
811,094	7,077	1,085,017	173,740	416,060	1,252,245	26,670	168,681	551,796	137,110	247,388	173,740	416,060	1,252,245
817,523	3,347,171	6,310,352	1,880,154	2,477,437	5,409,931	324,448	962,270	2,200,453	1,566,706	1,516,167	1,880,154	2,477,437	5,409,931
342,282	659,726	2,682,556	702,506	1,051,248	1,528,528	59,081	136,711	463,934	703,425	914,537	702,506	1,051,248	1,528,528
407,668	8,572	16,249,096	4,529,771	4,387,925	4,489,972	411,361	210,403	536,808	4,118,410	4,177,522	4,529,771	4,387,925	4,489,972
594,280	7,373	3,440,507	1,115,770	784,900	1,687,610	49,591	32,049	75,733	1,066,179	752,651	1,115,770	784,900	1,687,610
431,829	1,756,656	1,675,173	1,068,806	773,252	1,589,771	462,941	307,509	980,206	605,868	465,743	1,068,806	773,252	1,589,771
697,740	111,444,184	616,242,616	199,749,001	255,234,667	272,704,072	27,398,537	37,992,862	46,053,725	172,350,464	217,501,805	199,749,001	255,234,667	272,704,072
350,348	8,885	2,001,163	2,389,662	1,826,789	6,133,607	1,148,912	1,717,971	4,882,002	1,240,750	108,804	2,389,662	1,826,789	6,133,607

10d. per lb.; in 1798, 2s. 2d. per lb.; in 1799, 2s. 5d. per lb. See cloves (average price, 4s. per lb.); in 1823, 2s. 5d. per lb. on at the East India Company's sales was, in 1797, 32s. 4d. per lb.; in 1804, 43s. 3d. per lb.; in 1806, 60s. per lb.; and the av See rice (average price, 30s. per cwt.); since 1820, the lowest, 7s. per cwt.; the highest, 13s. per cwt.; in 1799, 38s. per cwt.; the highest, 32s. per cwt. The accounts ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May 5, 1823, No. 313 (see page 418 article imported or re-exported, to continue to take the aggregate value adopted officially in the different accounts presented.)

STATEMENT of all Merchandise, the Produce of the East Indies, imported into and re-exported from Great Britain (to all Parts of the World), in each Year from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive; specifying the Species, Quantity, and Value (at a fixed rate of valuation) of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from authentic Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, during the last Thirty Years. (See the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.—1808, Nos. 333 and 337; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, Nos. 253 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313.)

Year	BORAX.				CAMPHIRE.				CASSIA LIGNEA.				CINNAMON.				CLOVES.				COFFEE.			
	Quantity.		Value, at 7d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 2s. 10d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s. 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 6s. 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 4s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 10s. per cwt.	
	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported
1791	10,598	909	307	26	3,327	..	470	70,786	98,332	3,883	7,442	4,566	375	1,433	1,433	1,370	1,825	1,370	1,825	1,370	5,365	98	28,166	472
1792	17,921	37,098	5,334	1,082	3,327	..	21,104	54,067	135,551	4,122	10,173	3,697	628	1,269	284	1,198	2,405	2,405	2,405	2,405	only 4	5,776	21	30,224
1793	15,583	5,011	4,008	169	22,941	37,362	3,249	5,892	62,486	66,334	4,652	4,975	3,057	596	992	182	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451	4,457	5,643	23,499	25,841
1794	224,223	41,466	6,843	1,589	87,594	31,041	12,413	4,807	154,732	61,551	11,696	4,638	6,283	491	2,011	136	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,218	3,276	708	17,724	4,037
1795	320,018	90,816	9,234	2,648	66,142	71,380	9,370	10,112	53,771	83,332	4,632	6,264	14,229	1,731	6,444	542	1,776	1,776	1,776	1,776	32,487	2,946	170,556	15,456
1796	140,173	118,279	4,068	2,333	46,336	59,156	5,742	8,390	11,571	44,373	6,657	3,327	17,426	3,501	58,313	1,015	5,545	5,545	5,545	5,545	25,844	3,418	135,681	20,034
1797	62,421	98,095	1,824	2,333	66,438	24,190	9,417	3,233	33,343	37,331	2,493	2,769	17,402	23,983	383,468	7,764	450,304	10,060	10,060	10,060	9,022	11,562	47,865	60,700
1798	56,156	16,815	1,637	400	1,242	46,379	175	6,356	114,466	32,153	8,594	2,411	416,811	2,967	13,464	49,841	404,594	121,031	121,031	121,031	22,065	27,412	115,862	143,514
1799	153,048	21,598	488	900	38,685	5,470	5,430	706	117,211	104,076	8,790	7,405	404,704	540,037	131,528	144,512	53,495	157,573	157,573	157,573	17,848	21,514	93,501	132,056
1800	137,369	121,257	3,297	3,537	6,158	37,920	872	5,377	259,136	173,921	21,685	13,194	290,769	488,499	91,247	132,599	186,067	292,075	292,075	292,075	43,792	41,960	229,808	220,321
1801	284,465	186,321	8,297	5,440	148,817	70,636	21,294	4,364	379,367	293,544	20,495	22,014	only 27	270,075	9,948	10,078	20,225	311,092	311,092	311,092	32,657	30,805	171,419	161,720
1802	316,651	93,245	9,963	7,298	175,583	87,697	24,924	8,172	372,068	184,275	30,495	13,891	304,570	495,027	9,948	10,078	20,225	311,092	311,092	311,092	19,275	26,192	101,718	137,455
1803	404,531	98,285	9,963	7,298	175,583	87,697	24,924	8,172	372,068	184,275	30,495	13,891	304,570	495,027	9,948	10,078	20,225	311,092	311,092	311,092	19,275	26,192	101,718	137,455
1804	353,544	117,419	4,437	3,537	117,689	67,439	11,063	9,387	102,135	119,729	7,810	10,479	314,922	293,581	113,301	64,320	59,541	64,320	64,320	64,320	62,932	69,540	330,393	363,045
1805	186,345	13,286	297	1,029	27,840	25,334	1,103	367	257,838	102,606	10,732	7,961	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	43,445	63,663	330,164	393,403
1806	37,840	1,173	1,210	367	257,838	102,606	10,732	7,961	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	13,286	8,617	69,457	45,420
1807	41,491	1,173	1,210	367	257,838	102,606	10,732	7,961	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	13,286	8,617	69,457	45,420
1808	12,659	3,536	119	3,536	232,149	64,198	33,721	8,694	22,075	137,412	940	10,305	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	13,286	8,617	69,457	45,420
1809	12,659	3,536	119	3,536	232,149	64,198	33,721	8,694	22,075	137,412	940	10,305	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	13,286	8,617	69,457	45,420
1810	12,659	3,536	119	3,536	232,149	64,198	33,721	8,694	22,075	137,412	940	10,305	43,347	357,406	65,529	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	64,320	13,286	8,617	69,457	45,420
1811	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1812	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1813	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1814	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1815	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1816	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1817	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1818	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1819	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1820	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1821	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073
1822	153,723	13,444	4,483	444	88,376	25,004	12,519	3,542	36,816	13,050	2,741	974	343,158	320,635	11,025	10,067	166,583	176,327	176,327	176,327	24,682	2,273	129,561	124,073

* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament in the years 1815 and 1816.

STATEMENT—continued.

COTTON WOOL.				GUM LAC.				INDIGO.				MACE.				MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS.				NUTMEGS.			
Value, at 10d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 6s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 2s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s. 3d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1lb. per lb.			
Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported		
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£		
1701	3,472	89	384	46,198	261,237	130,559	78,371	8,042	792	10,052	902	1,337	3,055	77	178	26,128	2,637	19,502	2,017	2,637	19,502	2,017	
1702	825,222	34,384	2,107	6,831	561,927	260,534	171,545	4,954	675	6,230	845	30,436	2,812	2,127	416	23,081	3,077	17,085	2,107	3,077	17,085	2,107	
1703	985,667	2,173	3,131	69,435	43,433	3,206	8,336	8,006	44,307	27,122	133,172	4,523	516	5,216	637	61,060	7,192	17,585	932	7,192	17,585	932	
1704	268,671	12,818	90	111,858	66,490	8,391	5,211	2,402,650	1,014,511	305,253	7,092	918	8,852	13,342	226	16,336	1,892	12,252	311	1,892	12,252	311	
1705	736,919	30,704	1,048	70,312	81	5,228	3,877,120	1,648,845	1,064,136	298,120	9,725	618	12,156	772	65,250	3,401	51,409	2,554	18,980	3,401	51,409	2,554	
1706	1,353,791	11,601	39,682	43,275	2,076	3,245	1,734,233	2,816,330	526,209	844,959	23,503	1,301	20,378	1,576	178,068	3,923	22,538	70,114	16,959	3,923	22,538	70,114	
1707	1,959,685	1,448	82,070	60	4,142	1,973,342	1,717,368	1,158,676	613,210	269,970	14,707	32,687	13,883	231,049	12,210	13,512	482	70,789	7,724	53,091	7,724	53,091	
1708	7,097,239	5,965	154,011	60,015	11,590	5,176	2,529,317	2,348,581	776,913	703,074	21,630	24,067	27,037	30,983	120,648	8,206	7,037	473	90,163	26,045	67,577	19,433	
1709	6,960,069	944,432	283,609	22,852	390,195	110,411	29,264	8,250	2,674,317	2,173,382	592,295	638,014	48,940	37,926	161,175	46,252	89,903	1,055	52,790	56,649	39,820	60,978	
1710	4,321,389	174,733	180,037	7,250	392,367	297,309	20,127	22,295	2,123,637	1,833,763	637,091	568,128	24,172	21,170	30,213	26,439	894,405	18,091	16,393	1,055	52,790	56,649	
1711	2,929,786	610,753	121,074	25,448	584,251	321,115	35,018	24,083	2,294,159	1,611,001	670,290	443,304	1,491	18,182	1,863	29,727	250,266	9,803	14,000	575	50,753	26,011	
1712	1,375,772	165,438	136,490	8,203	392,407	229,892	29,460	17,931	2,632,110	963,044	740,634	288,914	35,473	26,700	45,691	33,475	25,285	6,306	1,474	367	201,861	62,202	
1713	2,005,251	202,241	50,218	8,208	395,124	335,908	24,459	25,197	2,752,371	1,415,146	820,761	424,343	17,799	7,753	27,245	5,703	52,394	3,406	3,056	203	11,883	65,843	
1714	582,839	120,347	24,287	5,022	314,066	251,443	25,359	18,850	1,665,892	1,057,205	1,307,887	809,185	2,145	8,336	2,051	10,423	164,711	5,081	4,994	206	1,059	24,864	
1715	2,640,793	39,700	110,033	1,634	42,049	214,354	3,157	16,076	2,612,181	2,200,765	784,634	867,230	3,680	2,358	4,575	2,822	54,484	3,769	3,177	219	2,823	3,996	
1716	3,639,300	7,072	15,737	294	104,896	66,166	7,856	4,969	3,356,032	1,920,093	1,397,904	576,011	30,347	707	7,586	958	152,410	872	8,874	50	165,594	5,361	
1717	8,906,926	370,234	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	29,586	
1718	1,142,428	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	29,586	
1719	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1720	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1721	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1722	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1723	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1724	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1725	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1726	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1727	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1728	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1729	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1730	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1731	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1732	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1733	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1734	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1735	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1736	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1737	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1738	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1739	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1740	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1741	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1742	2,462,759	1,301,746	270,254	455,784	11,560	78,096	38,376	8,857	2,875	2,179,083	2,723,305	653,743	421,123	34,046	5,504	42,537	7,066	124,861	112	7,241	6	110,181	
1743	6,713,900	1,207,601	270,254	455,784	11,560																		

STATEMENT—continued.

PEPPER.				CALICOES.				MUSLINS.				MUSLIN PROHIBITED.				RHUBARB.				RICE.			
Quantity.		Value at 2s per lb.		Value at 1s. per piece.		Value at 3s per piece.		Quantity.		Value at 1s. per piece.		Quantity.		Value at 1s. per piece.		Quantity.		Value at 2s per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 2s per cwt.	
Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.
lbs.	pieces.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	cwts.	cwts.	£	£
91 1,485,719	1,829,602	2,320	68,610	1,031,490	433,571	773,365	3,251,78	375,406	300,741	484,920	451,111	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
92 4,889,890	1,348,903	162,244	50,563	940,611	470,067	703,458	3,543,015	277,017	202,678	41,370	40,145	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
93 1,363,062	2,754,612	74,740	192,845	1,074,789	300,764	404,746	2,907,000	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
94 5,018,660	3,224,317	221,948	170,916	1,155,703	500,701	809,778	4,907,000	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
95 6,135,312	4,616,931	230,041	173,126	1,305,316	783,263	1,024,137	5,018,660	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
96 3,319,431	4,912,672	124,478	184,226	1,305,316	783,263	1,024,137	5,018,660	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
97 4,199,240	2,717,050	157,635	101,960	1,488,493	674,766	1,114,877	5,018,660	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
98 6,274,003	5,845,463	235,445	220,476	1,488,493	674,766	1,114,877	5,018,660	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
99 4,335,682	2,465,299	162,548	93,198	1,754,439	544,576	799,829	4,335,682	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
100 8,677,934	6,905,939	325,423	255,972	1,148,251	1,191,968	901,188	8,677,934	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
101 2,757,574	2,750,576	102,659	103,321	903,471	912,063	741,113	2,757,574	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
102 10,908,369	3,757,134	410,638	216,264	1,754,439	1,214,583	1,406,593	10,908,369	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
103 7,614,653	4,407,420	355,549	165,276	1,432,413	1,524,227	1,820,369	7,614,653	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
104 2,780,130	3,297,028	193,381	123,963	1,829,351	1,770,965	1,571,263	2,780,130	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
105 8,291,337	1,543,624	310,925	57,897	1,100,053	1,572,576	1,377,039	8,291,337	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
106 4,721,409	1,915,797	177,052	71,849	663,454	792,513	497,870	4,721,409	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
107 2,643,537	1,055,354	99,132	39,583	736,730	628,117	572,347	2,643,537	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
108 4,032,657	1,019,154	151,224	35,515	687,753	761,888	511,814	4,032,657	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
109 1,418,205	3,511,558	63,692	131,687	194,966	1,077,427	94,747	1,418,205	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
110 2,710,349	2,328,560	101,638	87,538	465,862	749,562	304,406	2,710,349	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
111 1,436,134	1,365,144	53,348	51,542	484,896	630,911	598,310	1,436,134	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
112 6,536,275	10,432,233	245,110	391,204	962,656	995,191	721,992	6,536,275	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
113 11,585,655	7,834,433	449,462	298,731	957,190	776,480	717,671	11,585,655	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
114 4,077,334	1,552,967	152,090	135,345	756,955	664,470	567,671	4,077,334	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
115 5,912,324	4,476,371	271,712	167,964	846,348	710,272	634,941	5,912,324	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
116 5,949,967	3,401,096	196,245	146,201	12,492	569,772	468,463	5,949,967	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
117 654,939	4,640,217	24,560	151,949	410,135	675,115	397,736	654,939	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
118 608,339	1,666,630	30,322	67,845	272,992	684,865	204,677	608,339	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
119 7,165,336	4,396,036	360,459	171,895	99,714	601,295	74,811	7,165,336	409,017	294,344	398,325	19,355	421,472	422,131	408,700	303,617	36,663	851	..	3,663	851	..	851	..

* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1811), at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 2 and 1813.

STATEMENT—continued.

S A G O.				S A L T P E T R E.				S I L K, B E N G A L.				S U G A R.				S A P P R O N.				M I S C E L L A N E O U S A R T I C L E S.				G R A N D T O T A L of the Difference value at the fixed rate between the value at the current rate of exchange and the value at the fixed rate of exchange, showing the average consumption in Great Britain.					
Quantity.		Value at 4d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 6d. per cwt.		Quantity.		Value at 20s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 42s. per cwt.		Quantity.		Value at 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	
Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.
lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	£
32,404	27,889	2,205	461	34,166	3,228	11,469	11,036	44,335	30,476	111,258	76,156	4,807	7,811	1,640	1,372	50,504	40,110	1,002	1,002	17,341	17,341	2,307,467	1,404,489	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978
73,209	26,111	1,254	443	43,790	2,066	6,779	6,779	73,081	19,494	73,081	19,494	4,002	3,807	1,421	734	121,461	80,161	3,036	754	26,530	26,530	2,460,936	1,404,489	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978
70,200	11,032	3,423	183	51,162	1,177	11,537	11,537	73,081	19,494	73,081	19,494	4,002	3,807	1,421	734	121,461	80,161	3,036	754	26,530	26,530	2,460,936	1,404,489	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978	1,102,978
16,946	27,468	1,949	457	60,519	1,866	3,111	5,154	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857
81,298	30,376	6,351	157	160,837	3,375,005	...	...	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857	381,140	40,857
87,467	30,354	3,124	250	60,837	1,161	16,786	16,786	341,936	70,114	341,936	70,114	165,685	43,461	221,648	221,648	104,019	27,177	261,8	679	116,256	16,825	4,843,652	2,377,723	2,464,415	2,464,415	2,464,415	2,464,415	2,464,415	2,464,415
59,026	20,357	533	343	58,788	9,062	191,631	20,572	92,204	92,204	92,204	92,204	59,760	16,427	121,738	353,766	257,635	9,000	5,137	80,540	20,805	2,726,370	2,460,459	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	
54,223	14,915	903	228	87,100	12,864	283,205	41,808	353,394	36,160	353,394	36,160	169,427	121,738	353,766	257,635	9,000	5,137	80,540	20,805	2,726,370	2,460,459	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146	1,651,146
76,110	12,057	1,608	201	57,162	16,166	282,276	22,646	644,619	51,583	644,619	51,583	190,472	59,417	254,001	124,838	625,651	113,261	15,612	2,531	134,160	23,169	4,405,985	2,607,032	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553
90,241	114,069	5,437	1,208	120,143	4,560	320,464	31,147	533,084	5,113	533,084	5,113	234,045	59,417	254,001	124,838	625,651	113,261	15,612	2,531	134,160	23,169	4,405,985	2,607,032	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553	2,238,553
83,848	82,315	6,357	1,371	110,540	34,958	360,717	116,863	111,737	25,800	111,737	25,800	57,621	34,371	111,088	72,369	923,371	327,169	13,131	13,179	100,954	32,212	3,730,039	3,117,357	1,476,129	1,476,129	1,476,129	1,476,129	1,476,129	1,476,129
44,409	64,306	5,746	1,073	131,230	17,513	436,447	56,617	403,631	13,748	403,631	13,748	97,497	34,076	265,446	74,399	198,419	125,476	4,407	3,161	192,045	34,327	5,577,345	2,624,524	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021
31,066	71,165	10,371	1,186	86,436	17,922	246,982	38,544	624,878	44,082	624,878	44,082	125,175	36,417	265,285	69,875	92,711	298,653	1,567	7,467	178,118	44,260	5,021,179	2,624,524	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021
88,295	256,186	11,471	4,269	164,646	10,777	340,050	64,275	418,487	17,725	418,487	17,725	37,227	10,862	74,176	22,780	128,763	109,878	3,210	2,46	178,874	57,216	6,052,143	2,624,524	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021
24,888	190,143	2,041	3,103	86,923	11,126	262,490	30,387	418,487	17,725	418,487	17,725	37,227	10,862	74,176	22,780	128,763	109,878	3,210	2,46	178,874	57,216	6,052,143	2,624,524	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021
2,599	42,913	47	715	86,868	11,126	262,490	30,387	418,487	17,725	418,487	17,725	37,227	10,862	74,176	22,780	128,763	109,878	3,210	2,46	178,874	57,216	6,052,143	2,624,524	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021	2,753,021
65,268	92,246	2,751	1,594	114,314	10,361	271,770	33,573	340,227	22,404	340,227	22,404	72,857	49,062	132,432	163,030	95,392	30,965	2,884	714	176,068	30,739	4,342,453	1,661,006	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
19,902	31,531	331	853	77,472	4,062	251,846	13,291	143,160	10,483	143,160	10,483	26,200	16,887	55,020	33,462	92,214	113,316	2,762	2,882	136,010	22,117	4,464,323	1,661,006	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
42,893	14,728	714	243	166,467	4,193	541,092	13,627	143,160	10,483	143,160	10,483	26,200	16,887	55,020	33,462	92,214	113,316	2,762	2,882	136,010	22,117	4,464,323	1,661,006	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
95,034	15,522	1,738	258	164,424	5,277	470,580	32,315	568,514	14,312	568,514	14,312	40,843	6,432	103,484	18,486	136,821	46,744	3,072	2,882	136,010	22,117	4,464,323	1,661,006	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
48,833	46,841	4,147	740	141,116	1,947	435,036	61,577	861,379	43,128	861,379	43,128	80,139	6,432	103,484	18,486	136,821	46,744	3,072	2,882	136,010	22,117	4,464,323	1,661,006	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
27,182	340,607	12,110	3,845	160,055	5,477	522,161	171,538	754,063	268,987	754,063	268,987	29,803	65,464	214,371	21,317	754,063	268,987	13,145	13,145	322,718	92,343	8,194,535	4,661,662	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
32,404	206,151	9,205	3,435	160,055	5,477	522,161	171,538	754,063	268,987	754,063	268,987	29,803	65,464	214,371	21,317	754,063	268,987	13,145	13,145	322,718	92,343	8,194,535	4,661,662	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847	2,681,847
65,268	169,900	14,095	3,204	124,611	30,211	404,145	94,145	971,140	47,364	971,140	47,364	162,394	110,323	341,027	331,678	763,659	323,630	19,141	13,135	354,238	121,592	8,653,063	3,600,110	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953
63,120	32,277	17,151	10,023	106,611	77,354	635,962	232,040	1,678,871	11,067	1,678,871	11,067	27,227	18,662	52,176	30,184	414,553	94,928	22,811	21,673	280,404	113,963	7,832,593	3,600,110	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953
29,355	350,573	10,459	6,308	223,631	96,225	307,65	312,721	1,041,263	19,831	1,041,263	19,831	268,161	172,283	86,238	806,294	414,553	94,928	22,811	21,673	280,404	113,963	7,832,593	3,600,110	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953	4,702,953
58,378	76,931	606	1,282	133,165	7,312	321,769	215,092	574,228	19,430	574,228	19,430	126,175	102,468	47,571	217,587	197,557	206,890	4,338	6,672	221,212	100,554	4,011,213	3,220,007	1,912,565	1,912,565	1,912,565	1,912,565	1,912,565	1,912,565

In consequence of the general destruction of the whole of the books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 as yet.—The accounts ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 5th May, 1823, No. 313 (see page 6), change entirely in each year 1820, 1821, and 1822, the fixed rate of valuation, and we have thought proper to show the true increase or decrease of each East India article imported or re-exported to continue, to take the aggregate value adopted officially in the different accounts presented to Parliament 751 to 1821 (see the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report Paper, &c.—1813, No. 191; 1816, No. 413; 1820, Nos. 233 and 257, 1821, No. 476).

STATEMENT of all Merchandise, the produce of China, Imported (from Asia) into and Re-exported from Great Britain (to all Parts of the World) in each Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive; specifying the Specie, Quantity, and Value (at a fixed rate of valuation) of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament during the last Thirty Years (in the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.; 1808, No. 333 and 337; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313.

Y E A R.	T E A.				S I L K C H I N A.				M I S C E L L A N E O U S A R T I C L E S.				Total of the Value, at the fixed Rate of Valuation stated in each Column of the Mer- chandise.				Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the average Consumption of Great Britain.			
	Quantity.		Value, at 3s. 3d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 28s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 5s. 6d. per piece.		Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.
	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.	Im-ported.	Ex-ported.								
1791.	22,183,203	2,170,859	3,604,770	352,759	198,024	8,200	279,503	11,492	15,021	19,383	15,406	5,385	3,923,244	379,118	2,303,851	2,303,851	3,923,244	379,118	2,303,851	2,303,851
1792.	13,031,376	2,312,509	2,117,598	375,846	162,279	5,310	143,190	7,434	57,385	22,767	15,780	6,260	2,024,841	209,437	1,815,404	1,815,404	2,024,841	209,437	1,815,404	1,815,404
1793.	10,067,331	2,034,177	2,610,041	330,570	171,995	3,769	246,597	5,276	77,398	1,813	21,421	4,899	26,992	7,446	2,899,852	2,899,852	26,992	7,446	2,899,852	2,899,852
1794.	23,110,773	2,502,515	3,583,000	406,619	99,571	8,683	146,339	12,127	374,074	10,740	10,259	38,703	19,409	12,990	4,116,308	4,116,308	19,409	12,990	4,116,308	4,116,308
1795.	27,508,003	2,959,280	4,931,699	430,673	158,225	3,622	221,515	5,070	146,305	61,981	40,230	17,014	19,186	11,422	4,702,351	4,702,351	19,186	11,422	4,702,351	4,702,351
1796.	6,184,684	2,337,560	1,065,997	115,684	123,968	7,279	18,135	10,190	14,612	51,830	13,376	15,078	23,062	12,492	1,059,596	1,059,596	23,062	12,492	1,059,596	1,059,596
1797.	18,923,125	2,413,218	2,608,207	392,117	78,520	4,548	109,929	6,423	77,338	64,768	21,257	23,311	23,252	9,296	2,792,656	2,792,656	23,252	9,296	2,792,656	2,792,656
1798.	44,373,113	3,253,332	7,291,755	527,994	136,196	4,920	106,674	6,718	257,173	32,719	70,805	14,497	25,054	3,502	7,573,414	7,573,414	25,054	3,502	7,573,414	7,573,414
1799.	13,094,050	4,171,474	2,432,138	677,561	63,004	2,033	80,045	2,816	184,490	93,030	50,744	23,040	17,131	5,533	2,609,050	2,609,050	17,131	5,533	2,609,050	2,609,050
1800.	15,056,386	3,020,114	4,463,372	490,769	92,385	1,276	129,307	1,746	170,917	98,251	47,002	20,019	25,067	5,394	2,660,673	2,660,673	25,067	5,394	2,660,673	2,660,673
1801.	29,404,736	4,293,761	4,843,270	697,736	131,335	1,276	183,869	5,419	366,531	112,294	109,583	30,580	20,293	13,637	5,157,316	5,157,316	20,293	13,637	5,157,316	5,157,316
1802.	27,356,892	4,351,922	4,445,431	560,137	75,588	3,811	105,423	5,335	273,921	104,516	75,603	49,721	19,054	9,044	4,645,911	4,645,911	19,054	9,044	4,645,911	4,645,911
1803.	30,341,131	3,753,506	5,012,009	600,293	74,338	4,274	104,352	6,123	232,504	200,066	61,045	71,016	23,144	15,407	5,203,542	5,203,542	23,144	15,407	5,203,542	5,203,542
1804.	26,560,741	3,638,720	4,733,527	591,292	90,362	3,190	126,505	6,272	261,207	145,778	72,711	40,816	26,184	16,240	4,901,030	4,901,030	26,184	16,240	4,901,030	4,901,030
1805.	22,335,825	3,992,196	4,627,359	614,106	76,150	3,941	106,092	5,517	252,207	125,181	69,376	34,782	15,194	7,372	4,899,016	4,899,016	15,194	7,372	4,899,016	4,899,016
1806.	22,152,236	3,294,815	3,600,275	526,469	18,007	903	26,469	1,964	376,294	70,781	103,436	21,910	10,504	6,809	3,710,296	3,710,296	10,504	6,809	3,710,296	3,710,296
1807.	12,595,238	3,813,018	2,047,375	619,615	55,277	1,451	77,387	2,073	123,135	115,809	19,837	34,084	11,374	3,004	2,156,075	2,156,075	11,374	3,004	2,156,075	2,156,075
1808.	35,747,221	4,301,550	5,804,993	698,997	117,555	3,443	124,997	5,240	484,642	112,132	133,277	43,059	17,617	846	6,151,816	6,151,816	17,617	846	6,151,816	6,151,816
1809.	19,791,356	3,346,542	3,29,062	600,576	90,003	3,708	124,944	3,191	287,790	162,031	79,123	41,561	14,268	1,008	3,380,930	3,380,930	14,268	1,008	3,380,930	3,380,930
1810.	21,231,849	4,093,560	3,450,175	685,303	61,397	1,637	76,126	2,291	305,009	125,105	81,877	33,212	14,800	1,968	4,698,265	4,698,265	14,800	1,968	4,698,265	4,698,265
1811.	26,116,556	3,576,508	4,257,064	1,300,682	150,059	1,193	113,953	1,070	316,616	76,884	215,394	50,207	26,054	932	3,660,953	3,660,953	26,054	932	3,660,953	3,660,953
1812.	36,202,215	5,024,379	4,160,350	601,750	216,129	9,291	202,880	3,007	742,253	204,942	215,394	50,207	26,054	12,35	4,779,034	4,779,034	26,054	12,35	4,779,034	4,779,034
1813.	36,224,880	4,634,566	5,884,066	590,951	89,957	19,453	134,682	18,436	326,433	422,352	209,234	116,201	20,703	16,015	6,150,744	6,150,744	20,703	16,015	6,150,744	6,150,744
1814.	31,467,073	3,924,950	5,113,360	697,909	103,367	5,943	134,713	4,323	561,225	335,510	155,162	57,847	3,703	10,073	5,448,978	5,448,978	3,703	10,073	5,448,978	5,448,978
1815.	30,665,725	3,378,407	3,250,650	682,304	141,325	3,460	205,629	47,424	406,349	318,502	112,570	60,775	19,510	11,878	3,508,391	3,508,391	19,510	11,878	3,508,391	3,508,391
1816.	23,750,113	4,201,873	3,895,612	682,304	141,325	2,935	197,585	4,169	523,532	318,502	112,570	60,775	19,510	11,878	3,508,391	3,508,391	19,510	11,878	3,508,391	3,508,391
1817.	30,147,994	3,964,677	4,999,048	769,510	271,115	1,225	379,561	1,720	969,167	319,731	266,680	92,226	70,827	22,776	5,616,116	5,616,116	70,827	22,776	5,616,116	5,616,116
1818.	30,713,163	4,342,396	4,993,041	765,634	275,110	2,975	387,154	3,913	969,062	346,388	176,492	94,256	39,654	22,065	5,575,104	5,575,104	39,654	22,065	5,575,104	5,575,104
1819.	27,362,766	4,093,450	4,446,449	655,135	222,673	2,526	311,742	3,336	287,431	140,814	79,043	37,723	23,419	17,331	4,860,653	4,860,653	23,419	17,331	4,860,653	4,860,653

* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1-14) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the year 1812 and 1814.

SUMMARY Recapitulation of the Value of all Merchandise, the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported into and Re-exported from Great Britain, and the Amount of Duty of Customs and Excise in each Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	T O T A L of the Value of Merchandise, the Produce of East Indies and China.		Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the average Consumption of Great Britain.	A M O U N T O F D U T I E S O F		
	Imported.	Exported.		Customs and Excise.	Customs upon Goods Imported from East India and China.	Excise Duty on East India Company's Tea Sale only.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1791	6,431,111	1,784,007	4,647,104	1,294,086	802,741	491,345
1792	4,766,831	1,854,280	2,912,551	1,186,039	713,276	472,763
1793	6,255,591	1,336,549	4,919,042	1,383,317	867,154	516,163
1794	7,800,414	2,221,127	5,579,017	1,375,495	863,645	511,850
1795	9,808,039	2,402,851	7,405,188	1,744,563	1,015,547	729,016
1796	5,902,248	2,831,985	3,070,263	2,249,156	1,435,966	813,200
1797	6,522,160	3,395,586	3,126,574	2,186,719	1,163,113	1,023,276
1798	13,101,434	3,362,919	9,739,015	2,091,680	930,417	1,161,263
1799	7,474,635	3,316,421	4,158,214	2,351,839	1,272,567	1,170,272
1800	8,557,056	4,407,117	4,149,939	1,877,099	724,203	1,152,816
1801	8,887,315	3,965,059	4,922,286	2,121,826	701,474	1,123,352
1802	9,161,324	3,965,225	5,196,099	1,904,994	692,922	1,392,072
1803	10,781,087	3,527,626	7,253,461	2,653,238	586,118	2,067,120
1804	9,581,209	4,147,103	5,435,106	3,006,706	647,073	2,359,633
1805	10,881,160	3,422,806	7,458,354	3,638,417	728,252	2,910,185
1806	6,556,685	2,930,791	3,625,894	3,751,035	759,401	2,994,634
1807	6,498,928	2,325,685	4,173,243	3,716,327	697,777	3,018,550
1808	10,589,141	2,510,992	8,048,149	4,126,994	836,307	3,290,687
1809	6,029,463	3,429,753	2,599,710	3,478,832	712,467	2,766,365
1810	8,911,641	2,404,510	6,510,131	4,158,830	735,394	3,433,436
1811	7,449,330	2,090,636	5,358,694	3,497,185	707,605	2,790,580
1812	11,289,555	5,659,893	5,629,662	4,088,672	1,010,098	3,078,664
1813	12,923,589	5,803,751	7,119,838	4,367,927	997,347	3,370,580
1814	13,559,224	5,513,923	8,045,301	5,012,277	897,347	2,714,930
1815	12,459,562	4,553,597	7,905,965	3,798,515	945,414	2,783,101
1816	12,291,454	4,852,312	7,439,142	1,066,205	986,752	3,091,453
1817	12,089,916	4,392,411	7,697,505	4,650,109	981,161	3,068,948
1818	12,278,682	4,624,127	7,654,555	3,706,036	614,272	3,085,764
1819	10,126,157	4,395,656	5,730,501	3,918,061	673,575	3,244,486
1820	8,871,806	3,911,782	4,960,024	4,132,887	744,840	3,388,047

NOTE.—In consequence of the general destruction of the books and documents by fire (1814) at the Custom House, London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.

ENT of all Merchandise, the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported from Asia into Great Britain, and stating the Imports by the Company, distinct and separate from the Free Trade in each Year, from 1814 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species and Value of each Article (and Rate of Valuation), extracted from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, from the Year 1823 (see the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c., 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313

VALUE OF THE IMPORTS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, Calculated at the Rate inserted in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Column.										VALUE OF THE IMPORTS BY THE FREE TRADE, Calculated at the Rates in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Column.										RATES OF VALUATION, to calculate the Value with the Quantity during the following Years.									
1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1814	1819	1820	1821	1822	£ s. d.	1823, at					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1823, at					
..	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	1823, at					
2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	1,706	7,396	12,916	3,331	8,209	23,987	16,083	4,719	1,468	1,452	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	1823, at					
88,906	125,102	108,424	182,870	126,262	132,406	140,787	35,829	35,829	31,940	37,339	32,796	25,309	32,331	15,022	10,265	9,831	514	0 2 10	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 2 8	1823, at						
50,074	40,430	57,613	2,098	239	8,010	7,164	40,361	2,011,985	12,497	30,516	63,717	30,745	14,164	25,379	13,160	19,309	14,781	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 1	0 1 1	1823, at						
23,044	34,077	52,238	326,904	7,992	8,010	7,164	239	35,829	8,721	16,620	10,431	18,228	553	1,214	1,214	3,383	658	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1823, at						
15,278	42	19,811	70,712	334	102,820	106,173	35,336	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	42,370	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1823, at						
Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	Not distinguished separately prior to the year 1810.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	1823, at						
715	703	37,023	89,850	10,167	41,992	7,164	40,361	2,011,985	31,923	90,517	64,173	67,430	123,331	36,365	2,852	7,807	114,736	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 1	0 1 1	1823, at						
123,923	315,216	37,023	89,850	10,167	41,992	7,164	40,361	2,011,985	6,423	6,018	11,367	12,826	990	22,810	1,997	3,032	138,046	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	1823, at						
216,780	468,160	271,433	245,926	44,515	120,349	12,618	5,582	26,707	8,411	27,092	23,624	15,329	13,247	13,175	42,380	53,108	27,576	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1823, at						
37,429	78,250	174,287	68,659	192,130	42,230	2,496	2,827	207,681	403,071	271,171	271,171	271,171	271,171	116,314	14,393	13,596	2,362	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	1823, at						
647,910	497,439	641,408	552,714	316,713	472,531	311,282	52,353	50,408	29,459	75,847	11,965	11,965	11,965	5,029	1,582	3,312	12,202	0 15 0	0 15 3	0 13 10	0 13 0	0 13 0	1823, at						
61,345	38,091	26,182	14,496	16,940	1,921	1,244	4,171	61,345	3,013	9,207	1,475	5,267	5,267	2,024	916	418	2,921	1 10 0	2 3 10	1 17 2	1 17 0	1 17 0	1823, at						
50,243	57,433	64,731	62,341	52,717	60,261	30,1																							

* The annual average price of mace per lb. at the East India Company's sales was, in 1707, 32*s* 4*d* ; 1804, 43*s* 8*d*. ; 1806, 60*s*. ; and the average from 1791 to 1814, 25*s*.

the produce of all Merchandise, the produce of the East Indies and China, imported from Asia into Great Britain, and stating the Imports by the East India Company, distinct and separate from the Free Trade in each Year from 1814 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species and Quantity of each Article, extracted from Annual Documents presented to Parliament and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed from the Year 1814 to 1823 (see the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c., 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233, and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313.) Signed, W. IRVING, Inspector General, &c.

QUANTITY OF THE IMPORTS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.										For the Value, see the rate inserted in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Columns.										RATES OF VALUATION, to calculate the Value with the Quantity during the following Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
For the value see the rate inserted in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Columns.										For the Value, see the rate inserted in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Columns.										RATES OF VALUATION, to calculate the Value with the Quantity during the following Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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STATEMENT of the Amount of Duties of Customs received upon Sixty principal Articles Imported into Great Britain from the East Indies and China, in each Year from 1814 to 1822, both inclusive, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, the 3rd of July, 1820, No. 234, and 5th of May, 1823, No. 313; signed by William Irving, Inspector-general of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

ARTICLES.	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aloes	760	1,153	1,159	1,606	1,539	1,508	756	1,206	1,086
Assafoetida	282	400	172	208	148	341	277	414	241
Barilla and alkalis	1,066	2,927	1,571	1,755	2,137	958	4,849	4,994	1,687
Benjamin	738	1,073	918	697	1,028	481	253	349	650
Borax	3,116	2,908	3,133	4,308	3,043	5,363	5,033	3,439	2,903
Camphor	3,249	1,361	2,014	3,016	2,057	2,071	1,623	1,938	2,271
Canes	913	1,686	1,775	2,281	2,237	1,816	1,252	947	1,156
Cardamoms	695	411	241	274	431	524	359	256	488
Carpets	301	344	232	83	469	103	608	548	1,120
Cassia, birds	20	168	205	209	352	382	176	321	298
— ligaea	1,068	3,233	3,749	3,477	4,095	3,954	3,362	3,583	3,830
Chinaware	873	471	995	584	860	542	1,180	1,380	1,447
Cinnamon	8,043	1,115	1,154	1,220	1,264	1,573	1,344	1,498	1,680
Cloves	7,068	2,169	616	969	197	3,316	3,564	3,032	4,453
Coffee	18,200	60,346	48,782	40,700	13,232	13,137	transferred to the Excise from the 5th of July, 1819.		
Elephants' teeth	213	235	567	704	408	275	909	2,000	944
Gamboge	295	551	355	445	466	404	389	572	600
Ginger, dry	1	96	954	1,388	1,411	669	626	1,064	2,325
— preserved	122	129	235	155	179	158	193	238	199
Gums of all sorts	8,854	6,297	6,292	8,009	11,699	11,685	16,507	17,333	21,730
Indigo	66,186	84,975	75,204	72,553	60,714	60,518	38,159	34,523	34,987
Mace	3,158	3,216	2,773	3,691	4,286	3,659	2,001	1,942	2,145
Madder root	199	497	155	203	457	522	605	770	887
Mother-of-pearl shells	12,178	8,360	10,410	12,662	11,736	6,357	4,822	5,120	3,969
Musk	107	402	5	153	251	301	698	408	541
Myrrh	400	591	870	629	919	799	731	587	1,023
Nutmegs	11,345	15,951	14,517	17,509	17,111	17,429	11,310	11,754	13,850
Oil, castor	647	681	1,189	992	4,691	1,079	82	12	136
— castor	3,183	2,912	3,552	5,100	5,317	6,387	8,839	7,421	8,745
Pearls	936	322	273	461	438	549	535	483	831
Pepper	80,190	87,593	88,569	95,290	101,610	75,327	arrears transferred to the Excise from the 5th of July, 1819.		
— long	616	262	458	401	1,382	3,210	248	963	1,103
Piece goods—calicoes	52,980	27,892	43,422	32,108	28,721	24,690	524	456	145
— muslins	22,880	21,731	23,015	12,135	5,717	6,966	9,274	3,171	4,083
— nankeens	10,088	31,759	27,125	24,375	22,543	20,826	21,629	19,633	24,092
— prohibited	30,790	30,892	20,490	31,324	17,251	13,533	duty repaid.		
Rhubarb	2,409	1,381	2,291	2,340	3,047	3,310	3,548	3,235	4,217
Rice	118	1,612	1,042	31	..	3,752	9,545	7,040	6,896
Safflower	412	360	360	467	704	593	406	606	1,011
Sago	..	2,606	3,333	4,303	5,478	5,082	5,109	4,533	4,405
Saltpetre	772	3,041	4,594	2,071	1,853	1,797	1,925	2,357	2,854
Saunders, red	1,318	1,487	769	642	411	493	134	131	131
Senna	682	805	1,246	1,316	1,571	1,498	1,740	2,846	2,720
Shawls	5,128	4,516	6,479	5,073	4,212	4,366	4,779	6,587	5,538
Silk, raw, of Bengal	205,750	146,025	131,968	174,584	158,157	179,986	157,688	165,878	182,809
— China	29,146	29,181	26,769	52,738	70,819	42,822	37,727	56,019	74,112
Skins and furs	138	736	159	108	164	451	183	854	101
Soy	879	982	661	1,114	572	880	1,053	876	872
Spirits	177	187	182	189	146	210	127	172	103
Succada	209	163	219	129	115	130	232	302	208
Sugar	21,733	73,331	62,755	49,987	49,548	191,080	154,082	217,130	248,233
Tea	304,109	237,718	190,885	189,356	211,508	158,681	transferred to the Excise from the 5th of July, 1819.		
Turquoise shell	297	1,178	1,099	644	740	772	636	1,330	1,795
Turneric	5,230	4,402	2,715	2,345	3,804	1,790	2,395	3,111	4,655
Vermillion	1,094	255	357	318	202	259	1,202	901	1,071
Wax, bees'	15	68	47	54	66	1,060	140	56	64
Wine	13,899	10,800	16,561	14,643	17,898	23,607	24,617	28,252	23,385
Wood, ebony	127	435	180	288	364	263	38	43	15
— of other sorts	339	524	502	635	345	323	288	173	144
Wool, cotton	49,178	50,512	27,516	91,208	110,600	55,711	51,284	26,120	21,270
Yarn, ditto	31	208	802	644	619	16	..	..	..
All other articles	13,451	7,642	8,356	9,197	9,103	8,790	12,026	13,552	12,756
Total	1,010,008	997,347	897,137	988,414	980,752	981,161	614,272	673,575	744,840

OBSERVATIONS.

The Nett Duty received upon Tea* (only) by the Excise and paid to the Exchequer,* is—

From 1814 to 1822 £13,078,664 3,370,580 12,714,530 12,783,101 13,099,453 13,068,948 13,085,764 13,244,480 13,388,047

* The Excise Duty upon Tea is the amount of the Nett Payments into the Exchequer, which are extracted from the Finance Accounts presented annually to Parliament in each Year from the 5th of January, 1814—(See the Finance Accounts, 1815, No. 159, Page 27; 1816, No. 135, Page 27; 1817, No. 98, Page 25; 1818, No. 147, Page 47; 1819, No. 179, Page 47; 1820, No. 3, Page 47; 1821, No. 204, Page 47; 1822, No. 112, Page 47; and 1823, No. 220.)

IMPORTS into Great Britain from all Places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, China excepted, during the Years

ARTICLES.	1821			1822			1823		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Almonds.....lbs.	...	39,696	39,696	...	31,571	31,571	...	8,937	8,937
Cafetina.....do.	...	80,021	80,021	...	69,929	69,929	...	78,153	78,153
Benjamin.....do.	...	68,535	68,535	...	104,234	104,234	1,370	112,666	114,036
Borax.....do.	...	250,814	250,814	...	93,687	93,687	...	333,166	333,166
Camphire, unrefined.....do.	...	107,465	107,465	...	4,406	4,406	...	128,641	128,641
Canes, viz. Rattans (not ground).....No.	...	350,688	350,688	...	404,050	404,050	...	2,201,109	2,201,109
Coffee.....lbs.	...	1,901,021	1,904,021	...	4,470,785	4,476,785	227,024	3,887,265	4,114,289
Cotton piece goods white calicoes and muslins.....pieces	270,358	4,501	275,352	80,513	20,425	100,938	232,720	34,019	266,778
Cotton piece goods dyed cottons and grass cloths.....do.	232,822	26,321	259,143	102,128	21,856	127,284	67,081	63,974	131,055
Nankeen cloths.....do.	...	252,724	252,724	...	50,472	50,472	...	103,953	103,953
Cardamoms.....lbs.	...	51,968	51,968	26,098	21,803	48,501	29,633	38,885	68,518
Cassia buds.....do.	...	30,651	30,651	...	32,114	32,114	...	37,731	37,731
Cassia lignea.....do.	...	808,952	308,952	...	272,808	272,808	...	274,574	274,574
Simamon.....do.	402,251	15,051	417,302	119,132	2,195	121,327	451,450	447,914	899,373
Cloves.....do.	...	15,091	11,094	...	61,508	93,192	...	131,865	132,044
Cotton wool.....do.	1,333,013	4,194,091	5,527,107	1,113,418	4,140,777	4,554,225	1,037,307	13,801,810	14,839,117
Dye & hard woods, viz. Ebony.....tons	...	11	11	...	24	24	...	20	20
Red Sanders.....do.	...	22	22	...	34	34	...	55	55
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.	...	660	660	...	384	384	...	815	815
Galls.....do.	...	120	120	...	573	573	...	1,496	1,496
Ginger.....do.	...	13,270	13,270	...	3,139	3,139	...	3,927	3,927
Gum, annis and copal, lbs.	...	208,313	208,313	...	95,136	95,136	...	196,164	196,164
— arabic.....cwt.	...	4,031	4,031	...	3,485	3,485	...	5,306	5,306
— lackdye, laclake, and caketac.....lbs.	...	610,864	610,864	...	872,967	872,967	...	525,231	525,231
— shellac and seed-lac.....do.	...	718,063	718,063	...	282,621	282,621	...	306,321	306,321
— sticklac.....do.	...	58,880	58,880	...	18,429	18,429	15,517	...	15,517
Hamper.....cwt.	...	93	93	...	536	536	...	5,282	5,282
Nutmegs.....lbs.	...	35,081	35,081	31,890	13,069	45,568	2,318	...	12,108
Oil, castor.....do.	...	283,661	283,661	...	203,161	203,161	...	95,901	95,901
— cocoa nut.....cwt.	...	8,160	8,160	...	1,728	1,728	...	1,664	1,664
— of mace and nutmegs.....lbs. oz.	...	12 1	12 1	...	69 12	69 12	...	5 2	5 2
Orbaniam.....cwt.	...	1,251	1,251	...	364	364	...	766	766
Pepper of all sorts.....lbs.	328,831	616,266	945,100	96,942	7,114,134	7,211,376	771,559	5,183,707	5,955,326
Pindis, untanned.....No.	...	63,376	13,370	...	15,354	15,354	...	193,944	193,944
Indigo.....lbs.	19,101	3,916,725	3,935,833	100,204	2,382,571	2,483,475	854,689	5,089,065	6,553,354
Mace.....do.	...	13,893	13,893	12,981	3,810	10,841	880	3,803	4,775
Madder root.....cwt.	...	3,830	3,830	...	1,292	1,292	...	2,839	2,839
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough.....lbs.	...	113,468	143,468	...	142,080	142,080	...	333,210	333,210
Musk.....oz.	...	10,151	10,151	...	6,616	6,616	...	8,869	8,869
Rhubarb.....lbs.	...	115,264	115,264	...	46,893	46,893	...	42,683	42,683
Rice, not in the husk.....cwt.	4,885	68,955	73,790	12	12,856	12,868	...	30,566	30,566
— in the husk.....do.	...	775	775	...	255	255	...	80	80
Safflower.....cwt.	...	2,026	2,026	...	3,403	3,403	...	6,730	6,730
Sago.....do.	...	5,617	5,617	...	100	100	...	1,282	1,282
Saltpetre.....do.	117,617	107,196	224,813	25,168	107,698	133,136	26,664	123,266	151,930
Senna.....lbs.	...	127,274	127,274	...	68,680	68,680	...	48,475	48,475
Silk, raw, waste, and floss.....do.	825,297	281,361	1,106,658	736,260	187,962	924,222	790,644	532,106	1,331,750
Silk manufactures, viz. Bandannoes, handkerchiefs, and Romals.....pieces	50,273	3,006	85,279	32,651	58,997	101,651	37,368	104,949	142,317
Crape, in pieces.....do.	...	345	345	...	208	208	...	36	36
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown-pieces, and handkerchiefs.....No.	...	3,196	3,196	...	396	396	...	166	166
Taffeties and other silks, in pieces.....pes.	8,634	1,120	10,051	4,776	3,172	7,948	3,218	441	3,659
Soup.....cwt.	...	803	803	...	5,016	5,016	...	20,346	20,346
Spirits, viz. arrack imp. gals.	...	2,570	2,570	...	218	218	...	4,092	4,092
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.	30,983	229,160	260,143	11,376	128,583	209,959	57,285	102,211	219,576
Tin.....do.	...	...	...	...	1,285	1,285	...	5,050	5,050
Tortoise shell, rough lbs.	...	8,130	8,130	...	10,347	10,347	...	11,606	11,606
Turmeric.....do.	...	415,555	415,555	...	197,557	197,557	...	10,997	10,997
Vermillion.....do.	...	47,410	47,410	...	63	63	...	2,778	2,778
Other articles.....value £	2,332	166,611	168,943	1,101	73,019	74,420	...	115,499	115,499
Total Value of Imports	1,713,733	3,931,413	4,775,146	1,092,329	2,621,334	3,713,663	1,587,078	4,314,973	5,932,051

IMPORTS—(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1824			1825		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Aloes.....lbs.	....	23,370	23,370	....	13,055	13,055
Assatoetida.....do	....	111,045	111,045	....	106,779	106,779
Benjamin.....do.	8,666	31,339	40,005	....	26,896	26,896
Borax.....do.	....	557,184	557,184	....	37,510	37,510
Camphor, unrefined.....do.	....	471,435	471,435	....	105,228	105,228
Canes, viz. —						
Rattans (not ground) ....number.	....	1,023,320	1,023,320	....	338,112	338,112
Coffee.....lbs.	302,400	5,458,512	5,760,912	1,302,672	2,782,370	4,085,042
Cotton piece goods—white calicoes and muslins.....pieces.	176,580	97,572	274,152	137,437	214,380	351,817
Cotton piece goods—dyed cottons and grass cloths.....pieces.	56,167	98,501	154,728	82,718	61,832	144,550
Nankeen cloths.....do.	....	624,142	624,142	....	237,622	237,622
Cardamoms.....lbs.	....	2,921	2,921	....	11,372	11,372
Cassia buds.....do.	....	106,138	106,138	....	37,498	37,498
Cassia lignea.....do.	....	639,181	639,181	....	481,062	481,062
Cinnamon.....do.	....	381,023	381,023	....	349,741	349,741
Cloves.....do.	....	382,131	382,131	302	28,374	29,276
Cotton wool.....do.	1,240,821	15,179,184	16,420,005	1,702,604	18,691,458	20,294,262
Dye and hard woods, viz. :						
Ebony.....tons	....	....	....	....	102	102
Red sandal.....do.	....	88	88	....	65	65
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.	....	2,115	2,115	....	2,573	2,573
Galls.....do.	....	3,203	3,203	....	2,815	2,815
Ginger.....do.	....	1,807	1,807	....	718	718
Gum animi and copal.....lbs.	....	381,630	381,630	....	230,267	230,267
— arabic.....cwt.	....	6,935	6,935	....	6,402	6,402
— lacdye, lacklake, and cake-lac.....lbs.	....	592,197	592,197	....	535,505	535,505
— shellac and seedlac.....do.	....	571,684	571,684	....	708,687	708,687
— sticklac.....do.	....	427	427	....	15,521	15,521
Hemp.....cwt.	....	8,951	8,951	....	38,222	38,222
Nutmegs.....lbs.	....	81,197	81,197	1,613	78,390	80,013
Oil, castor.....do.	....	296,937	296,937	....	235,941	235,941
— cocoa nut.....cwt.	....	4	4	....	1,541	1,541
— mace and nutmegs.....lbs. oz.	....	1,120	1,120	....	11,309 12	11,309 12
Onbanum.....cwt.	....	1,811	1,811	....	2,303	2,303
Pepper of all sorts.....lbs.	719,824	8,081,816	8,801,634	492,800	4,003,417	5,396,217
Hides, untanned.....cwt.	....	11,729	11,729	....	6,379	6,379
Indigo.....lbs.	319,913	4,065,056	4,384,969	978,397	5,078,156	6,056,733
Mace.....do.	....	28,519	28,519	756	53,011	53,810
Madder root.....cwt.	....	1,023	1,023	....	1,825	1,825
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough.....lbs.	....	295,029	295,029	....	204,718	204,718
Musk.....ozs.	....	5,121	5,121	....	311	311
Rhubarb.....lbs.	....	41,188	41,188	....	41,805	41,805
Rice not in the husk.....cwt.	....	23,771	23,771	....	18,081	18,081
— in the husk.....do.	....	501	501	....	708	708
Safflower.....do.	....	5,740	5,740	....	5,102	5,102
Sago.....do.	....	3,331	3,331	....	4,261	4,261
Saltpetre.....do.	20,667	128,082	154,749	30,652	66,985	97,637
Seena.....lbs.	....	71,054	71,054	....	59,728	59,728
Silk—raw, waste, and floss.....do.	697,911	407,229	1,105,170	637,911	263,228	906,239
Silk manufactures, viz. :						
Bandannas, handkerchiefs, and romals.....pieces.	48,520	82,576	131,096	55,113	46,687	101,830
Crape in pieces.....do.	....	25	25	....	160	160
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs.....number	....	679	679	....	2,138	2,138
Taffetas and other silks, in.....pieces	3,840	914	4,750	4,728	368	5,090
Soap.....cwt.	....	11,085	11,085	....	588	588
Spirits, viz. :—						
Arrack.....imperial gallons.	....	145	145	....	1,661	1,661
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.	39,123	228,789	267,912	20,806	223,196	244,062
Tin.....do.	....	6,377	6,377	....	1,173	1,173
Tortoiseshell, rough.....lbs.	....	20,236	20,236	....	20,713	20,713
Turmeric.....do.	....	521,750	521,750	....	98,567	98,567
Vermilion.....do.	....	2,501	2,501	....	....	....
Other articles.....value £	121	122,579	122,700	....	109,314	109,314
Total value of imports.....£			5,605,100	1,102,602	4,710,083	6,178,775

IMPORTS—(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1826			1827		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Aloes lbs.	....	7,466	7,466	....	23,803	23,803
Asafoetida do.	....	39,611	39,611	....	55,386	55,386
Benjamin do.	....	5,443	5,443	....	19,677	19,677
Borax do.	....	292,482	292,482	....	51,197	51,197
Camphor, unrefined do.	....	29,006	29,006	....	123,110	123,110
Canes, viz. :—						
Rattans, not ground number	....	1,475,174	1,475,174	....	3,158,641	3,158,641
Coffee lbs.	275,266	5,244,503	5,519,801	....	5,872,097	5,872,097
Cotton piece goods, white calicoes and muslins pieces	133,950	224,870	358,820	113,040	162,868	276,808
— piece goods—dyed cottons and grass cloths do.	70,307	216,191	286,108	50,900	130,631	180,531
Nankeen cloths do.	....	385,042	385,042	....	81,965	81,965
Card moons lbs.	....	11,235	11,235	....	383	383
Cassia buds do.	....	63,555	63,555	....	31,106	31,106
Cassia lignea do.	....	528,090	528,090	....	415,792	415,792
Cinnamon do.	....	155,930	155,930	....	1,267,443	1,267,443
Cloves do.	....	266,098	266,098	....	226,363	226,363
Cotton wool do.	1,058,400	20,129,500	21,187,900	1,625,759	19,739,015	21,364,804
Dye and hard woods, viz. :—						
Ebony tons.	....	110	140	....	298	298
Red sanders do.	....	233	233	....	93	93
Elephants' teeth cwts.	....	1,623	1,623	....	1,264	1,264
Galls do.	....	3,775	3,775	....	2,130	2,130
Ginger do.	....	4,781	4,781	....	1,173	1,173
Gum annini, and copal lbs.	....	86,635	86,635	....	139,846	139,846
— arabic cwts.	....	12,057	12,057	....	5,157	5,157
— lac dye, lac lake, and cake—						
lac lbs.	....	760,729	760,729	....	729,242	729,242
— shellac and seed lac do.	....	413,589	413,589	....	499,813	499,813
— stick lac do.	....	90,396	90,396	....	8,835	8,835
Hemp cwts.	....	6,329	6,329	....	14,799	14,799
Nutmegs lbs.	....	338,700	338,700	....	69,307	69,307
Oil, castor do.	....	247,122	247,122	....	139,646	139,646
— coconut— cwts.	....	913	913	....	1,469	1,469
— of mace and nutmegs, lbs. ozs.	....	5,809 5	5,809 5	....	3,203 12	3,203 12
Olthamum cwts.	....	1,162	1,162	....	138	138
Pepper of all sorts lbs.	2,379,578	10,724,538	13,103,416	....	9,067,766	9,067,766
Peles, untanned cwts.	....	2,375	2,375	....	1,111	1,111
Indigo lbs.	1,367,908	6,315,802	7,673,710	1,286,777	4,118,335	5,405,212
Mace do.	....	106,692	106,692	....	22,792	22,792
Madder root cwts.	....	2,260	2,260	....	882	882
Mother of pearl shells, rough, lbs.	....	269,870	269,870	....	279,152	279,152
Musk ozs.	....	1,225	1,225	....	1,145	1,145
Rhubarb lbs.	....	83,088	83,088	....	82,411	82,411
Rice, not in the husk cwts.	2,479	47,565	50,044	....	104,337	104,337
— in the husk do.	....	1,278	1,278	....	9,405	9,405
Safflower do.	....	6,429	6,429	....	2,381	2,381
Sago do.	....	9,635	9,635	....	9,486	9,486
Saltpetre do.	30,331	100,738	131,069	32,732	108,352	201,084
Senna lbs.	....	69,767	69,767	....	74,801	74,801
Silk, raw, waste, and floss do.	952,739	667,530	1,620,269	917,213	205,180	1,122,393
Silk manufactures, viz. :—						
Bandannas, handkerchiefs, and romals pieces	59,609	178,977	238,586	69,444	155,452	224,896
Crape in pieces do.	....	3,194	3,194	....	651	651
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs number	....	20,500	20,500	....	4,621	4,621
Taffeties, and other silks, in pieces pieces	3,926	4,898	8,824	3,815	3,136	6,951
Soap cwts.	....	62	62	....	6	6
Spirits, viz. :—						
Arrack imperial gallons	....	645	645	....	252	252
Sugar, unrefined cwts.	80,845	262,002	342,847	103,222	276,959	380,181
Tin do.	....	3,000	3,000	....	705	705
Tortoiseshell, rough lbs.	....	25,332	25,332	....	16,407	16,407
Turmeric do.	....	452,001	452,001	....	570,213	570,213
Vermilion do.	....	....	....	....	8,668	8,668
Other articles value £	....	112,486	112,486	575	115,797	116,292
Total value of imports £	1,520,060	5,216,866	6,736,926	1,612,480	4,068,537	5,681,017

IMPORTS—(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1928			1929		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Aloes.....lbs.	....	53,852	53,852	....	50,779	50,779
Assafetida.....do.	....	50,675	50,675	....	25,437	25,437
Benjamin.....do.	....	62,467	62,457	....	19,297	19,297
Borax.....do.	....	52,837	52,837	....	153,271	153,271
Camphor, unrefined.....do.	....	373,428	271,425	....	338,479	438,479
Canes, viz:—						
Rattans, not ground.....number	....	6,891,331	6,891,321	....	7,289,611	7,289,611
Coffee.....lbs.	3,136	7,361,240	7,364,376	....	6,335,257	6,335,257
Cotton piece goods, white calicoes and muslins.....pieces	188,850	14,998	203,848	249,294	1,381	290,675
— piece goods, dyed cottons.....do.	121,860	96,746	218,656	77,322	101,066	178,388
— Nankeen cloths.....do.	....	271,156	271,156	....	776,669	776,669
Cardamoms.....lbs.	....	9,073	9,073	....	31,948	31,948
Cassia buds.....do.	....	22,028	22,028	....	85,931	85,931
Cassia lignea.....do.	....	519,532	519,532	....	811,529	811,529
Cinnamon.....do.	....	337,482	337,482	....	543,933	543,933
Cloves.....do.	....	467,500	467,506	....	36,061	36,061
Cotton wool.....do.	1,098,000	31,241,282	32,339,282	1,050,099	23,873,720	24,924,110
Dye and hard woods, viz:—						
Ebony.....tons	....	361	361	....	419	419
Red Saunders.....do.	....	....	....	....	150	150
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.	....	910	910	....	1,291	1,291
Galls.....do.	....	1,394	1,394	....	735	735
Ginger.....do.	....	6,741	6,741	813	4,161	1,917
Gum annini and copal.....lbs.	....	161,226	161,226	....	231,908	231,908
— arabic.....lbs.	....	1,221	1,221	....	3,716	3,716
— lacdye, laclake, and cake.....lac.	....	689,205	689,205	....	590,721	590,721
— shellac and seedlac.....do.	....	681,271	681,274	12,186	713,594	725,780
— sticklac.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hemp.....cwt.	....	13,472	13,472	....	26,430	26,430
Nutmegs.....lbs.	....	58,115	58,115	....	37,022	37,022
Oil, castor.....do.	....	151,247	151,247	....	301,488	301,488
— cocoa nut.....cwt.	....	2,049	2,049	....	3,247	3,247
— nace and nutmegs.....lbs. oz.	....	1,781 7	1,781 7	....	219 1	219 1
Olibanum.....cwt.	....	2,209	2,209	....	4,672	4,672
Pepper of all sorts.....lbs.	....	4,978,162	4,978,162	17,698	1,988,881	2,006,579
Hides, untanned.....cwt.	....	3,322	3,322	....	3,605	3,605
Indigo.....lbs.	2,158,933	7,321,693	9,683,626	806,535	5,173,677	5,980,212
Mace.....do.	....	42,132	42,132	....	8,833	8,833
Madder root.....cwt.	....	820	820	....	2,135	2,135
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough.....lbs.	....	320,481	320,481	....	484,607	484,607
Musk.....oz.	....	5,062	5,062	....	449 1	449 1
Rhubarb.....lbs.	....	51,375	51,375	....	127,443	127,443
Rice not in the husk.....cwt.	....	146,276	146,276	1,967	150,399	192,366
— in the husk.....do.	....	37,904	37,904	....	61,835 1	61,835 1
Safflower.....do.	....	1,398	1,398	....	2,689	2,689
Sago.....do.	....	5,298	5,298	....	440	440
Saltpetre.....do.	37,332	167,504	204,836	61,353	115,156	176,503
Senna.....lbs.	....	107,153	107,153	....	105,619	105,619
Silk—raw, waste, and floss.....do.	1,030,929	201,925	1,234,654	1,067,677	1,048,919	2,116,596
Silk manufactures, viz:—						
Bandannas, handkerchiefs, and romals.....pieces	48,674	111,662	160,536	55,614	40,235	95,849
Crape in pieces.....do.	....	135	135	....	....	....
Crape shawls, scarfs, gowns, pieces, and handkerchiefs.....number	....	5,552	5,552	....	16,985	16,985
Taffeties and other silks, in pieces.....pieces	4,325	1,420	5,745	4,579	2,108	6,687
Soap.....cwt.	....	624	624	....	....	....
Spirits, viz:—						
Arrack.....Imperial gallons	....	4,247	4,247	....	22,108	22,108
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.	75,190	441,641	516,831	120,476	376,634	497,109
Tin.....do.	....	1,806	1,806	....	1,863	1,863
Tortoneshell, rough.....lbs.	....	27,361	27,361	....	34,418	34,418
Turmeric.....do.	....	842,304	842,304	....	1,111,068	1,111,068
Vermilion.....do.	....	42,811	42,811	....	243	243
Other articles.....value £	2	120,051	120,053	163	182,173	182,336
Total value of imports.....£	1,336,167	5,135,073	7,065,180	1,503,442	4,624,824	6,218,284

IMPORTS--(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1830			1832		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Aloes.....lb.	.....	51,065	51,065	.....	31,684	31,684
Asafetida.....dq.	.....	8,742	8,742	.....	13,731	13,731
Benjamin.....do.	.....	27,128	27,128	.....	92,493	92,493
Borax.....do.	.....	172,642	173,642	.....	130,295	150,295
Camphor, unrefined.....do.	.....	273,682	273,682	.....	203,731	203,731
Canes, viz.:—						
Rattans (not ground).....number	.....	2,114,562	2,114,562	.....	3,922,355	3,922,355
Coffee.....lbs	.....	7,025,799	7,025,799	.....	10,107,837	10,107,837
Cotton piece goods, white calicoes and muslins.....pieces	171,223	.....	171,223	.....	79,090	79,090
Cotton piece goods, dyed cottons and grass cloths.....do	17,538	205,025	232,563	11 126	216,100	227,226
Nankeen cloths.....do	.....	573,581	573,581	.....	195,807	195,807
Cardamoms.....lbs	.....	41,045	41,045	.....	67,218	67,218
Cassia buds.....do.	.....	86,758	86,758	.....	75,173	75,173
Cassia lignea.....do	.....	831,296	831,296	.....	996,368	996,368
Cinnamon.....do.	.....	419,656	419,656	.....	25,738	25,738
Cloves.....do	.....	3,198	3,198	.....	224,644	224,644
Cotton wool.....do.	620,333	11,892,656	12,512,889	2,086,415	32,633,989	35,219,504
Dye and hard wood, viz.:—						
Ebony.....ons.	.....	1,301	1,301	.....	70	70
Red sanders.....do.	.....	14	14	.....	149	149
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.	.....	1,602	1,602	.....	1,010	1,010
Galls.....do	.....	1,561	1,561	.....	867	867
Ginger.....do	35	1,231	1,269	.....	2,509	2,509
Gum annid and copal.....lbs.	.....	55,551	55,551	.....	155,290	155,290
—arabic.....cwt.	.....	1,062	1,062	.....	2,693	2,693
—Indye laclake and lak.						
lac.....lb.	.....	455,269	455,269	.....	459,379	459,379
—shellac and seedlac.....do	.....	619,636	619,636	.....	1,070,261	1,070,261
—sticklac.....do	.....	37,591	37,595	.....	319,373	319,373
Hemp.....cwt.	.....	14,140	14,140	.....	61,940	61,940
Nutmeg.....lb.	.....	43,079	43,079	.....	223,426	223,426
Oil, castor.....do.	.....	411,275	411,275	.....	257,387	257,387
—cocoa nut.....cwt.	.....	6,184	6,184	.....	10,660	10,660
—mace and nutmegs.....lbs. oz	.....	466 15	466 15	.....	261 10	261 10
Olibanum.....cwt.	.....	4,181	4,181	.....	3,306	3,306
Pepper of all sorts.....lbs.	.....	2,712,224	2,742,224	.....	4,630,475	4,630,475
Pides, untanned.....cwt.	.....	5,104	5,104	.....	10,139	10,139
Indigo.....lbs.	2,151,341	5,775,516	7,926,857	1,731,898	4,179,997	6,211,895
Mace.....do.	.....	12,962	12,962	.....	72,022	72,022
Madder root.....cwt.	.....	992	992	.....	334	334
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough.....lbs.	.....	165,591	465 591	.....	721,527	721,527
Musk.....oz.	.....	3,320	3,320	.....	8,129	8,129
Rhubarb.....lbs.	.....	157,211	157,211	.....	115,237	115,237
Rice not in the husk.....cwt.	.....	125,487	125,487	.....	171,560	171,560
—in the husk.....do	.....	21,518	21,518	.....	19,744	19,744
Safflower.....do	.....	2,170	2,170	.....	5,556	5,556
Sago.....do	.....	2,661	2,661	.....	3,377	3,377
Saltpetre.....do	44,928	98,571	143,502	49,512	180,026	229,538
Senna.....lbs	.....	176,593	176,593	.....	464,917	464,917
Silk, raw, waste, and loss.....do.	1,020,963	715,268	1,736,231	727,175	1,087,644	1,814,819
Silk manufactures, viz.:—						
—handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, and romals.....pieces.	68,521	55,752	121,270	63,517	148,340	211,887
—crapes to pieces.....	.....	383	513	.....	.....	.....
—craps shawls, scarfs, gown-pieces, and handkerchiefs, number.	.....	23,711	23,711	.....	11,469	11,469
—taffeties and other silks, in pieces.....pieces.	6,173	2,556	8,529	2,206	2,319	4,225
Soap.....cwt.	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, viz., arrack.....imp. gals.	.....	41,418	41,418	.....	20,591	20,591
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.	118,368	660,749	779,097	56,060	119,173	703,137
Tin.....do.	.....	11,574	11,574	.....	26,642	26,642
Tortueshell, rough.....do.	.....	32,189	32,189	.....	39,004	39,004
Turmeric.....do.	.....	1,867,764	1,867,764	.....	1,004,045	1,004,045
Vermilon.....do.	.....	1,926	1,926	.....	1,926	1,926
Other articles.....value. £	2,815	206,020	208,835	.....	208,719	208,719
Total value of imports.....£	1,994,906	1,085,505	5,079,071	1,107,787	5,229,311	6,337,098

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom from the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.

ARTICLES.	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
Barilla.....cwt.s.	1,209	820	517	38	226
Cassia lignea.....lbs.	1,008,828	1,607,042	1,540,815	572,777	921,609
Cinnamon.....do.	101,222	216,679	444,032	583,236	1,028,831
Cloves.....do.	100,570	126,542	112,891	8,532	19,560
Cochineal.....do.		1,757		173	120
Coffee.....do.	5,734,820	8,875,361	5,182,856	9,514,411	9,806,123
Corn, wheat.....qrs.	2,606	471	336		310
— wheat-meal and flour cwt.s.	36,276	21,808	15,807	7,172	41,668
Cotton piece goods of India pieces	200,333	268,877	263,580	368,160	411,450
— manufactures, entered at value.....£	341	330	479	573	476
Elephants' teeth.....cwt.s.	1,098	2,422	2,363	1,834	2,298
Fins.....number				200	3,313
Ginger.....cwt.s.	10,019	16,001	4,489	13,589	24,053
Gum, arabic.....do.	4,371	7,326	7,075	8,222	9,239
— lacdy.....lbs.	299,105	696,339	598,190	547,035	900,560
— shellac.....do.	770,541	911,179	1,179,899	1,371,519	2,191,138
Hemp, undressed.....cwt.s.	34,008	52,035	40,851	18,380	107,901
Hides, untanned.....do.	29,337	31,213	41,261	40,883	10,714
Indigo.....lbs.	6,315,529	3,616,022	3,878,101	7,722,331	5,721,554
Leather gloves.....pairs					6,579,112
Linens, viz. —					
Cambric and bordered handkerchiefs.....pieces	100				110
Plain and diaper, entered by the piece.....do.	103	380	280	163	119
Ditto, at value.....£					140
Liquorice pipe.....cwt.s.					133
Mace.....lbs.	11,405	24,924	9,911	35,121	29,973
Madder.....cwt.s.					18,237
Madder root.....do.	2,966	3,412	3,266	2,466	1,622
Molasses.....do.	10		102	29	86
Nutmegs.....lbs.	38,321	51,968	67,067	92,105	93,116
Oil, castor.....do.	316,779	68,157	1,107,115	972,552	557,165
Opium.....do.	11	15	84	22	580
Pepper.....do.	7,298,925	7,131,134	2,807,011	6,777,892	4,140,531
Rhubarb.....do.	114,311	16,426	33,674	59,380	56,999
Rice.....cwt.s.	179,370	276,998	233,011	145,180	352,834
— in the husk.....bushels	8,012	25,246	29,126	17,041	17,451
Safflower.....cwt.s.	6,371	6,484	6,557	8,240	7,517
Sago.....do.	7,665	25,683	19,111	21,809	15,288
Saltpetre and cubic nitre, do.	113,434	257,680	191,119	177,938	222,606
Seeds, flaxseed and linseed bushels	2,163	2,826	127,116	275,168	126,532
— rape.....do.		186	240	213	10
Senna.....lbs.	400,933	412,293	96,681	415,671	289,486
Silk, raw and waste.....do.	989,618	1,798,637	1,105,297	1,450,222	1,298,037
Silk manufactures of India, viz. —					
Bandannas, romals, and handkerchiefs.....pieces	292,750	374,741	391,229	331,652	199,919
Taffetas, damask, and other silks, in pieces.....do.	1,126	490	773	741	4,563
Skin, calf and kid, untanned cwt.s.	468	2,260	810	10	27
— deer, undressed.....do.	300	408	392	151	146
— goat, ditto.....do.	56,918	78,103	59,454	16,102	4,033
— kid, ditto.....do.	5,315	4	2,714	3,388	15,533
Spirits, viz. —					
Rum.....proof galls.	27	537	14,371	38,239	67,264
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt.s.	153,991	101,997	137,976	171,758	392,945
Tallow.....do.	107	119	362	518	1,215
Tea.....lbs.		136,967	1,547,078	308,492	124,487
Tin.....cwt.s.	27,928	33,011	10,104	17,729	18,544
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	436	3,081	10,578	38,851	30,280
— manufactured, and snuff.....do.	2,413	2,589	1,169	5,641	15,113
Wax, bees'.....cwt.s.	397	1,047	1,710	2,025	2,266
Wool, cotton.....lbs.	32,755,164	32,920,865	41,429,011	75,949,845	51,532,072
— sheep's.....do.	3,721	67,763	295,848	1,086,393	1,880,741
Wine of Europe and the Cape.....galls.	57,611	80,756	73,226	48,151	52,574

STATEMENT of all Merchandise of Irish, British, and Foreign Produce, and Manufactures Exported from Great Britain to the East Indies in the Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species and Value of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained, from Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed during the last Thirty Years. Particularly the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Papers, &c.; 1813, No. 192; 1818, No. 414; 1820, Nos. 232; 258; 1823, No. 318.

YEARS.	Apothecary Ware.	Apparel.	Beer and Ale.	Books printed.	Brass, wrought.	Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.	Chariots, Coaches, and Carriages.	Coal.	Cochineal.	Colours for Painters.	Copper, wrought and unwrought, &c. &c.	Cordage.	Cotton Manufactures.	Glass and Earthenware.	Guns and Pistols.	Haberdashery.	Hats.	Iron, cast and wrought.	Iron Bars, British and Foreign.	Lace & Thread of Gold and Silver.	Lead and Shot.	Leather, tanned and wrought.	Linens.	Military Stores, not otherwise described.	Musical Instruments.	
1791	5,312	5,037	9,130	8,725	4,946	1,275	1,534	1,031	10,441	5,312	6,072	12,135	130	27,136	27,135	14,731	16,307	20,134	2,716	15,533	15,533	36,133	13,371	2,465	15	
1792	4,293	5,163	5,740	8,003	5,068	1,507	1,700	1,302	8,471	6,230	136,175	11,512	167	29,884	30,423	15,032	1,160	34,000	27,419	3,100	12,655	17,430	36,133	13,371	2,465	15
1793	4,019	4,840	7,034	7,430	4,752	1,413	1,520	1,340	10,418	5,042	90,434	13,002	156	38,825	20,432	13,786	3,270	36,706	33,424	2,594	14,671	15,430	34,106	14,563	2,380	15
1794	7,437	8,365	18,609	17,442	8,535	2,238	3,015	489	3,412	10,047	221,273	24,108	717	40,194	34,003	20,205	1,515	39,671	6,300	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1795	6,547	6,014	16,292	15,388	7,051	12,295	2,429	1,480	10,037	10,047	200,700	20,932	112	34,127	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1796	8,631	11,901	26,343	20,403	10,200	3,604	3,297	2,431	30,380	11,049	277,962	25,900	2,301	44,172	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1797	7,280	10,717	19,430	18,287	9,106	2,600	2,846	2,140	17,118	11,083	230,632	25,217	4,330	30,460	28,422	30,302	1,512	35,335	17,715	5,065	17,464	35,388	24,026	16,009	4,918	15
1798	7,442	11,016	19,808	19,214	9,385	2,857	3,109	1,109	...	11,083	215,403	25,744	7,317	22,036	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1799	7,442	11,016	19,808	19,214	9,385	2,857	3,109	1,109	...	11,083	215,403	25,744	7,317	22,036	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1800	10,318	11,974	26,977	25,118	12,738	3,048	4,204	1,971	14,121	13,042	238,841	34,934	16,190	33,470	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1801	10,966	13,211	27,479	25,580	12,911	3,010	4,204	1,971	14,121	13,042	238,841	34,934	16,190	33,470	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1802	11,560	16,237	27,405	25,151	13,730	4,003	4,413	3,185	16,700	16,237	260,732	38,373	27,770	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1803	10,408	15,912	35,400	30,422	18,153	3,477	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1804	20,409	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1805	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1806	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1807	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1808	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1809	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1810	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1811	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1812	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1813	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1814	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1815	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1816	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1817	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1818	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1819	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1820	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1821	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15
1822	20,419	20,333	26,922	19,630	20,730	3,403	6,012	5,933	2,124	17,357	307,427	40,944	37,360	30,310	34,168	30,222	1,347	36,032	14,305	3,530	14,663	33,742	20,579	11,325	4,918	15

* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom to the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.

ARTICLES.	1833*	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cochineal.....lbs.	44,331	83,508	64,178	63,243	21,731	35,523	100,279	279,221
Docna.....do.	6,453	182	4,176	2,779	..	2,155	1,035	5,391
Coffee.....do.	1,041	880	1,268	208	6,430	10,924	269	13,258
Copper, unwrought.....cwt.	..	2,921	2,091	284	..	54	633	2,659
Corn, viz:—								
Wheat.....qrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley.....do.	315	436	405	458	403	524	180	230
Oats.....do.	372	006	719	854	622	1,613	478	469
Peas and beans.....do.	107	240	245	278	200	159	165	146
Wheat-meal and flour.....cwt.	2,680	2,949	2,581	4,271	2,911	2,646	1,396	5,521
Cotton manufactures, entered at value.....£	6,135	3,671	3,859	17,385	15,603	8,136	39,153	59,159
Dyewoods, viz:—								
Logwood.....tons	..	2	..	..	..	..	57	..
Gum, arabic.....cwt.	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo.....lbs.	..	435	..	..	..	431	..	152
Iron, in bars.....tons	900	1,376	1,197	1,673	839	943	1,488	3,184
Lead, pig.....do.	91	51	63	124	292	398	626	67
Opium.....lbs.	10,076	3,775	553	5,260	..	124	..	23,224
Quicksilver.....do.	188,330	23,988	21,442	112,204	61,354	107,823	163,211	174,315
Rice.....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre and cubic nitre, unrefined.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— foreign thrown.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk manufactures of Europe, entered by weight.....do.	5,225	3,543	4,456	1,264	1,332	1,563	7,913	13,762
Spelter.....cwt.	25,552	19,294	06,234	42,795	29,627	12,384	38,264	50,585
Spirits, viz:—								
Rum.....proof galls.	11,416	3,831	4,195	2,345	2,752	4,532	1,757	6,073
Brandy.....do.	108,781	225,332	227,534	55,761	79,930	105,173	109,435	354,789
Geneva.....do.	20,416	25,311	20,487	28,341	6,937	19,899	43,801	136,153
Tea.....lbs.	4,155	3,989	9,686	5,539	11,941	1,162	2,633	40,003
Tin.....cwt.	1	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	63	..	..	..	..	7,935	63,510	..
— foreign manufactured, and snuff.....do.	649	507	263	..	2,409	7,254	46,863	5,417
Wines, viz:—								
Cape.....galls.	266	43	151	472	65	1,043	31	20
French.....do.	28,592	34,590	21,673	29,422	27,317	25,893	31,056	41,066
Portugal.....do.	33,101	31,088	44,463	56,517	19,978	19,689	35,869	55,293
Spanish.....do.	225,517	204,881	176,398	224,324	134,772	177,094	261,728	306,233
Madeira.....do.	10,041	16,391	9,614	11,356	7,091	6,295	9,732	10,653
Canary.....do.	9,697	9,024	9,224	15,478	9,976	3,754	3,813	17,154
Rhenish.....do.	2,391	2,443	2,090	2,414	1,887	4,173	3,639	3,505
Other sorts.....do.	4,674	3,529	1,221	6,321	5,506	1,932	5,670	13,188
Wine of all sorts.....do.	311,282	295,949	261,224	340,334	206,595	239,873	351,508	530,118

* Including China.

AN ACCOUNT of the Exports from Great Britain to all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China), distinguishing the Principal Articles, and whether Exported by the East India Company, or by Private Traders, in each Year, from 1814 to 1832, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	1814			1815			1816			1817			1818		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Apothecary wares, declared value £	15,714	4,563	19,611	16,106	10,947	27,143	14,084	14,908	28,992	14,473	18,371	32,844	13,477	22,006	37,481
Apparel, do	9,210	4,639	13,879	6	14,938	14,938	22,930	23,750	1,161	1,161	25,841	27,343	5,908	36,133	46,161
Beer and ale, do	25	2,674	2,699	.....	5,411	5,411	640	6,822	8,472	.....	11,780	11,780	2	3,336	3,336
Bacon, declared value £	434	40,588	20,022	.....	117,075	117,075	137,781	137,781	.....	.....	111,166	111,166	49	70,492	70,492
Bags, printed, do	1	1,178	1,178	17	2,629	2,629	3	2,405	2,404	.....	14,171	14,171	.....	2,336	2,336
Bags, printed, do	30	21,022	21,032	248	34,440	34,478	45	47,551	47,596	249	46,534	46,536	.....	17,265	17,265
Brass, do	299	215	537	91	1,007	1,098	181	563	746	17	1,163	1,210	260	1,033	1,061
Cabinet and upholstery wares, do	3,043	2,481	5,524	912	8,832	5,533	1,878	6,761	8,422	146	11,736	11,927	260	5,937	10,227
Carrriages, do	8,167	2,740	5,427	19	5,333	5,333	16	8,427	8,473	.....	14,027	11,927	173	18,109	18,562
Carrriages, do	45	.....	45	.....	154	154	.....	1,108	1,108	.....	1,431	1,431	.....	132	132
Coal, do	5,335	5,535	10,870	.....	15,846	15,846	.....	19,640	12,940	.....	18,431	18,431	.....	18,821	18,821
Coal, do	1,105	144	1,247	2,180	3,100	2,660	2,255	3,134	3,682	1,550	2,106	3,696	792	3,321	4,113
Clothing, do	2,016	203	2,219	3,341	601	4,112	4,533	1,867	3,113	2,291	1,360	3,661	1,411	2,158	2,158
Clothing, do	6,198	6,184	12,382	1,069	22,506	41,466	1,067	28,120	33,160	2	33,148	33,160	.....	17,509	17,509
Colours for painters, do	13	13,155	13,168	33,433	33,144	72,463	14,790	42,630	37,840	3	49,737	49,740	.....	26,353	26,353
Colours for painters, do	3,360	9,326	12,686	5,391	19,757	27,448	2,127	20,668	37,595	1,600	37,31	39,291	2,418	40,675	43,722
Copper, unwrought, in bricks and pigs, do	4,791	4,773	9,564	5,387	1,700	10,877	12,245	1,811	14,056	13,000	1,473	14,333	13,003	2,452	17,455
Copper, wrought, of all sorts, do	23,682	28,688	52,370	48,622	8,115	56,737	7,294	7,134	62,166	7,134	7,134	69,703	69,703	14,403	84,199
Cordage, do	18,287	18,923	37,210	22,067	9,131	31,192	1,627	21,355	13,177	22,545	34,102	6,812	31,737	41,569	41,569
Cotton manufactures (British), do	5,560	6,002	11,562	11,431	6,008	17,439	8,921	11,473	1,268	14,705	13,273	1,360	14,633	10,033	24,666
Cotton manufactures (British), do	20,939	2,435	23,374	15,000	17,746	32,746	26,327	40,111	3,382	31,066	37,549	4,353	23,236	27,792	27,792
Cotton manufactures (British), do	1,102	51,476	52,578	1,065	237,001	238,067	.....	272,360	232,560	.....	9,868	938,640	.....	9,271,314	9,271,314
Cotton manufactures (British), do	344	10,597	11,341	1,663	27,418	27,511	.....	23,436	23,439	.....	6,802	6,802	.....	161,705	161,705
Cotton manufactures (British), do	166,382	411,013	577,395	41,637	804,365	846,002	1,327	77,097	67,123	568	2,542,365	2,542,365	.....	4,217,725	4,217,725
Cotton manufactures (British), do	13,968	13,298	27,266	3,063	67,679	71,311	53	70,810	70,803	85	107,336	107,371	.....	291,333	291,333
Cotton manufactures (British), do	.....	19,476	19,476	5,32	24,903	24,903	.....	46,251	46,251	.....	1,527,431	1,527,431	.....	2,343,067	2,343,067
Cotton manufactures (British), do	.....	7,205	7,205	.....	16,753	16,753	.....	47,388	47,388	.....	127,145	127,145	.....	211,526	211,526
Cotton manufactures (British), do	.....	804	804	.....	1,699	1,699	.....	12,724	12,724	.....	5,712	5,712	.....	9,946	9,946
Cotton manufactures (British), do	1,826	17,037	18,563	504	10,916	11,420	276	11,884	11,884	.....	529	939	.....	540	540
Cotton manufactures (British), do	17,778	91,702	109,480	4,448	137,402	141,850	372	190,162	100,534	35	422,779	422,814	310	700,943	700,992
Cotton manufactures (British), do	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	224	460	624	.....	2,711	2,711	44	1,817	1,961
Cotton manufactures (British), do	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	40	130	130	.....	565	565	14	441	455
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware of all sorts, do	10,060	909,918	919,978	3,052	880,574	883,626	2,100	2,233,058	2,236,336	2,000	4,084,163	4,086,163	25,800	3,222,022	3,247,822
Glass, do	418	10,299	10,717	53	11,746	11,802	41	38,228	38,309	31	77,261	77,292	291	57,439	57,730
Guns and pistols, do	2,963	63,400	66,363	6,427	109,913	116,340	4,846	195,910	200,756	3,392	300,690	303,392	4,901	227,533	231,124
Guns and pistols, do	340	25,769	26,109	53,112	800	53,902	46,560	5,916	52,876	43,740	5,916	51,509	41,960	4,323	46,423
Haberdashery and millinery, do	49,771	2,449	52,220	102,095	3,314	105,409	71,219	9,387	80,596	65,078	12,447	81,125	53,424	13,106	68,530
Hardware and cutlery, do	24	16,717	16,741	151	42,166	42,317	117	53,383	53,500	51	80,911	80,962	160	64,272	64,432
Hats of all sorts, do	11,720	13,163	24,883	1,438	18,776	20,214	11,833	23,221	35,054	7,739	53,316	61,085	9,253	67,644	77,697
Hats of all sorts, do	417	3,436	3,853	1,31	3,273	3,273	24	3,297	3,297	1,271	5,992	5,992	370	4,062	4,432

Iron, bar and bolt..... tons	4,836	2,818	7,654	5,660	1,519	7,349	7,910	9,610	655	8,613	9,278
— declared value £	64,290	43,708	107,697	50,789	128,066	24,637	84,491	113,448	26,840	112,266	122,923
— cast and wrought..... cwt.	13,176	26,986	33,754	9,941	46,168	15,744	69,903	90,430	4,371	77,804	87,175
— wrought..... do.	23,116	26,098	53,154	25,404	62,111	57,522	69,000	103,429	20,286	96,985	105,214
Lace & thread of gold & silver..... do.	31	487	15	2,881	2,046	20	1,541	1,551	17	2,178	2,178
Lead and shot..... tons	325	3,896	7	130	14,812	14,948	150	16,143	10,593	14,809	14,811
Lead and shot..... do.	325	3,896	7	649	56	1,245	460	4,315	693	3,510	4,135
Leather and saddlery..... do.	8,978	3,163	19,313	12,271	14,666	27,237	7,434	45,365	13,718	59,604	101,404
Linen manufactures..... do.	3,514	18,122	21,637	11,255	34,219	45,504	47,332	48,172	20,001	50,242	63,206
Machinery and mill work..... do.	17,167	6,297	23,434	5,437	19,216	24,673	7,786	16,115	23,411	33,000	25,491
Military stores, not otherwise de- scribed..... do.	5,615	428	6,043	4,433	2,446	3,761	3,859	7,960	1,984	6,266	8,273
Musical instruments..... do.	25,673	947	36,400	28,605	414	22,765	911	12,676	36,579	1,205	37,832
Optum..... do.	1,001	10,319	11,320	2,270	10,450	1,011	13,112	12,433	2,962	14,144	20,176
Ordnance of brass and iron..... do.	26	7,613	7,433	18	29,131	33,544	307	30,719	16	13,056	15,353
Ordnance of brass and iron..... do.	364	5,136	5,136	21	33,523	33,544	307	30,719	2,622	1,881	43,132
Plated, plated ware, jewellery, and watches..... do.	373	13,458	13,703	113	27,573	27,673	43,090	43,090	...	76,452	76,452
Provisions..... do.	5,812	27,174	42,062	41,569	55,746	8,896	41,641	50,337	1,647	33,408	32,063
Quicksilver..... do.	1,626	16,302	17,500	1,875	113,410	113,410	28,708	30,735	375	38,537	36,297
Silk manufactures..... do.	378	3,804	4,132	4,09	25,453	25,922	680	54,378	57,525	57,890	57,890
Silk manufactures..... do.	346	15,079	15,423	...	23,977	25,917	54,378	54,378	...	47,446	47,446
Soap and candles..... cwt.	276	276	276	276	442	822	330	134	121	558	679
Spelter, foreign..... do.	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,437	832	1,737	131	404	121	558	679
Spirits, British..... gallons	5,003	5,003	5,003	6,181	6,531	540	3,660	4,410	...	2,608	2,608
— foreign..... do.	2,596	2,596	2,596	4,121	4,121	405	2,864	3,216	...	3,430	3,430
Stationery..... do.	4,163	13,366	37,321	27,701	38,532	3,721	23,171	26,000	2,340	24,544	26,400
Steel, unwrought..... do.	409	4,096	5,066	5,066	12,216	15,493	8,833	21,768	30,401	697	27,314
Sugar, refined..... cwt.	1,074	6,687	7,765	12	616	624	407	407	12	428	416
Swords..... do.	2	809	809	3,081	3,111	56	1,537	1,613	41	1,605	1,605
Tin, unwrought..... do.	4,673	172	4,645	3,423	3,730	2,316	3,617	13,126	7,036	15,531	15,531
Tin & pewter ware & tin plates, do.	1,314	3,775	4,719	5,951	6,283	940	18,382	19,322	3,967	34,385	34,385
Wines..... do.	18,411	2,121	3,073	23,759	17,421	19,803	204,062	222,393	10,770	154,740	165,560
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,933	12,301	136,342	149,209	6,738	91,300	98,098
Woolen manufactures (British)..... do.	11,297	26,882	27,179	22,811	131,9						

AN Account of the Exports from Great Britain to all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China)—continued.

ARTICLES.	1819			1820			1821			1822			1823		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	Total.
theatrical wares... declared value £	13,379	7,249	20,628	13,652	8,837	22,489	27,034	12,133	39,167	22,385	14,092	37,377	10,068	16,118	26,186
pearl	330	30,431	30,761	13,439	12,023	25,462	5,036	12,133	18,630	14,126	14,371	28,497	2,396	16,377	20,773
er and ale	6	1,808	1,814	18	3,335	3,353	5	4,372	4,387	5	5,363	5,370	.....	4,676	4,676
"	145	40,191	40,336	364	70,664	70,994	100	91,596	91,696	130	111,463	111,593	.....	97,188	97,188
aka, printed	1	2,136	2,137	35	2,731	2,766	5	3,025	3,030	64	2,711	2,779	.....	3,263	3,263
"	29	4,763	4,792	574	39,031	39,605	74	45,236	45,310	696	35,429	40,411	.....	47,219	47,219
sa	50	311	361	135	602	737	47	582	666	42	1,488	1,930	55	1,235	1,290
..... declared value £	453	5,319	5,772	1,346	5,008	6,354	933	5,291	6,144	306	16,215	16,541	469	10,303	10,772
met and upholstery wares	406	6,499	6,905	230	5,487	5,717	138	7,517	7,655	.....	5,929	5,929	.....	6,901	6,901
riages .....	.....	101	101	.....	106	106	.....	127	127	.....	174	174	.....	181	181
als .....	.....	12,839	12,839	.....	11,777	11,777	.....	14,362	14,362	.....	18,339	18,339	.....	18,380	18,380
..... declared value £	404	1,401	1,805	2,331	480	2,811	666	1,553	2,019	1,907	1,597	3,594	301	1,363	1,766
..... declared value £	523	601	1,124	1,757	204	1,961	597	1,336	1,333	1,321	2,825	3,278	318	1,981	2,179
chinael .....	.....	13,469	13,469	.....	11,253	11,253	.....	12,482	12,482	.....	23,845	23,845	.....	15,957	15,957
..... declared value £	.....	16,940	16,940	.....	15,192	15,192	.....	13,730	13,730	.....	23,825	23,825	.....	17,164	17,164
..... declared value £	111	14,540	14,651	.....	6,135	7,486	869	9,459	10,348	1,423	12,261	13,687	.....	13,087	13,087
lours for painters	31,460	7,021	38,481	40,199	2,374	42,573	31,540	2,122	35,692	21,660	8,034	33,333	20,120	15,079	35,108
oper, unwrought, in bricks and	18,124	42,400	60,524	229,343	12,843	242,186	167,210	10,595	177,835	113,871	40,497	156,788	90,055	68,169	158,224
oper, wrought, of all sorts	3,214	11,848	15,062	13,841	16,508	29,349	13,282	21,263	34,785	14,653	13,767	28,460	12,028	18,360	30,418
..... declared value £	23,390	74,875	98,264	76,237	94,093	170,330	73,717	109,272	183,019	74,842	63,812	140,684	61,738	92,747	154,485
..... declared value £	512	1,334	2,046	2,072	4,798	6,870	2,246	5,800	8,046	3,017	6,881	9,891	1,005	5,417	6,422
..... declared value £	1,542	4,285	5,827	5,514	12,204	17,718	5,774	13,743	19,487	7,643	17,381	25,214	2,920	12,590	15,110
tion manufactures (British)	1,509	187,536	189,045	4,301	3,760,452	3,764,813	5,049	5,348,093	5,353,693	384	5,651,824	5,651,824	.....	9,325,970	9,325,970
..... declared value £	110	108,420	108,530	364	169,264	169,564	379	238,932	239,311	30	246,226	246,256	.....	401,547	401,547
..... printed, checked, stained or .....	.....	3,712,551	3,712,551	24,618	7,478,153	7,485,771	103,309	9,577,016	9,582,316	60,170	9,062,521	9,233,294	.....	9,301,189	9,301,189
..... declared value £	.....	233,334	233,334	1,101	461,312	462,413	3,729	363,518	367,405	3,341	42,777	46,118	.....	439,892	439,892
..... declared value £	.....	1,336,894	1,336,894	.....	27,018,112	27,018,112	.....	23,915,592	23,915,592	43,845	6,060,383	6,104,228	.....	3,721,747	3,721,747
..... declared value £	.....	112,470	112,470	.....	174,492	174,492	.....	231,592	231,592	1,740	361,396	363,136	.....	191,592	191,592
..... printed, checked, stained or .....	.....	1,030	1,030	.....	12,229	12,229	.....	33,036	33,036	.....	5,910	5,910	.....	40,512	40,512
..... declared value £	.....	86	86	.....	463	463	.....	2,398	2,398	.....	329	329	.....	2,480	2,480
..... declared value £	.....	8,178	8,178	240	33,592	33,592	.....	23,734	23,734	.....	44,458	44,458	.....	33,287	33,287
..... declared value £	.....	461,957	461,957	1,205	832,513	834,118	6,108	1,078,332	1,084,440	5,281	1,139,776	1,145,057	.....	1,195,408	1,195,408
..... declared value £	.....	147	147	224	.....	.....	3,040	825	3,865	.....	22,290	22,290	.....	121,508	121,508
..... declared value £	.....	168	168	24	.....	24	404	311	805	.....	2,335	2,335	.....	16,993	16,993
..... declared value £	.....	696,546	696,546	17,000	613,071	613,071	44,700	1,199,220	1,173,920	47,000	972,707	1,019,707	21,000	1,713,398	1,734,398
..... declared value £	.....	10,361	10,361	219	8,713	8,932	541	12,274	13,315	534	12,434	12,968	237	20,780	21,017
..... declared value £	.....	77,123	77,123	3,747	96,634	96,634	3,003	105,651	108,714	4,153	96,361	100,514	1,466	129,167	132,653
..... declared value £	.....	34,110	34,110	2,720	2,900	40,690	26,720	2,218	27,938	27,620	2,177	29,797	12,580	2,662	15,243
..... declared value £	.....	15,155	15,155	59,972	8,758	68,137	52,598	7,848	69,486	80,259	12,945	63,804	23,572	13,576	36,148
..... declared value £	.....	13,754	13,754	357	23,345	23,345	.....	34,505	34,505	380	34,093	34,223	.....	32,539	32,539
..... declared value £	.....	19,947	19,947	12,992	29,684	42,346	13,835	67,066	91,801	9,961	62,221	72,192	6,087	76,176	82,263
..... declared value £	.....	1,204	1,204	1,227	4,331	4,331	1,267	2,918	2,918	1,045	2,992	3,637	.....	2,232	2,232
..... declared value £	.....	6,546	6,546	5,866	6,135	6,135	3,511	5,086	13,795	1,005	15,712	17,377	1,500	17,433	19,453

Iron, bar and bolt.....tons	863	11,977	12,310	43	2,290	12,333	11,755	11,945	30	17,400	17,430
— cast and wrought.....cwt.	9,916	89,133	95,575	376	86,938	87,314	79,258	80,235	272	103,757	104,937
— declared value £	15,065	83,541	93,626	5,980	19,616	75,396	10,103	75,987	2,495	86,851	87,851
Lace and thread of gold and silver...£	20,139	70,628	56,757	7,341	50,231	57,372	12,024	50,328	2,740	57,916	60,886
Lead and shot.....tons	194	5,613	5,807	1,435	4,061	6,115	786	1,677	308	474	601
— declared value £	58	1,190	1,218	34	1,236	1,950	52	1,332	1,465	2,944	4,409
Leather and saddlery.....do.	1,158	18,752	19,610	437	11,507	16,994	719	16,432	61	1,763	1,696
Linen manufactures.....do.	4,824	28,620	33,144	1,345	29,051	40,305	3,671	18,367	8,967	18,980	19,513
Machinery and mill work.....do.	8,922	21,738	30,260	2,977	21,711	23,988	1,611	23,724	25,345	22,709	22,709
Military stores not otherwise de- scribed.....do.	11,353	57,365	65,718	7,584	21,105	28,489	3,062	10,340	3,651	11,523	13,174
Musical instruments.....do.	31,023	41	31,664	5,893	464	6,887	1,081	922	1,362	115	243
Opium.....do.	3,411	15,570	19,351	284	19,080	12,351	240	8,955	9,101	7,065	7,337
Ornament of brass and iron.....tons	181	11,308	11,398	.....	10,187	10,118	.....	4,224	4,523	.....	.....
— declared value £	181	.....	11	223	116	339	224	5	230	34	57
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.....do.	4,215	.....	4,215	140	730	8,570	3,256	110	3,426	816	946
Provisions.....do.	130	54,053	54,233	19,935	41,379	54,395	2,333	38,208	40,541	33,778	33,778
Quicksilver.....do.	17,441	22,108	20,511	7,589	12,317	20,236	7,581	16,151	21,432	21,432	32,446
— declared value £	198,120	18,120	18,120	.....	13,048	133,948	.....	9,572	9,572	36,743	36,743
Silk manufactures.....do.	75	9,653	9,733	.....	9,873	11,112	1,083	8,015	8,072	3,521	3,521
Soap and candles.....cwt.	441	615	1,192	610	806	1,345	406	830	1,235	23,130	23,204
— declared value £	1,290	2,608	3,888	1,435	3,880	5,731	1,318	3,537	4,977	2,344	2,344
Spelter, foreign.....cwt.	77,750	77,750	77,750	.....	62,376	62,376	.....	49,064	49,064	37,490	37,490
— declared value £	46,074	46,074	46,074	.....	32,747	32,747	.....	27,480	27,480	21,013	21,013
Spirits, British.....gallons	6,280	6,280	6,280	.....	3,632	3,632	.....	6,061	6,061	6,280	6,280
— declared value £	2,507	2,507	2,507	.....	1,780	1,780	.....	2,121	2,121	2,362	2,362
Spirits, foreign.....gallons	378	171,905	172,283	.....	12,072	90,453	.....	128,174	128,174	208,581	208,581
— declared value £	40,412	39,923	59,355	13,175	31,061	46,230	20,663	27,208	47,501	32,032	32,032
Stationery.....do.	92	11,507	11,507	.....	10,841	10,841	.....	21,631	21,631	26,253	26,253
Steel, unwrought.....cwt.	221	11,166	12,220	44	11,133	11,133	.....	24,439	24,439	14,146	14,146
— declared value £	81	1,444	1,295	44	633	807	.....	753	753	13,106	13,106
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	144	2,434	2,578	89	1,500	1,979	.....	1,792	1,792	31	31
— declared value £	2,100	61	1,700	1,635	140	1,775	750	161	1,150	50	50
Swords.....number	1,754	184	1,912	.....	1,635	1,775	484	139	624	1,032	1,032
— declared value £	3	5	3	.....	5	5	.....	41	41	129	129
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	10	10	10	.....	13	15	.....	165	165	90	90
— declared value £	585	10,380	11,365	731	10,135	10,462	704	8,558	9,232	455	455
Tin and pewter wares and tin plates.....do.	3,598	356,512	360,370	1,332	232,269	240,591	118	205,777	208,683	6,292	7,395
Wines.....do.	1,331	161,365	162,956	459	104,515	105,404	51	92,350	95,581	308	338,333
Woolen manufactures (British).....pieces	7,880	35,210	43,011	6,029	27,719	32,748	2,959	51,712	54,671	34,108	34,108
— declared value £	77,304	180,084	262,388	60,563	211,177	271,734	31,470	171,124	229,605	141,365	175,473
Stuffs, viz. camlets, serges, &c.....pieces	313	31,037	31,540	94	20,143	20,242	981	14,767	15,015	595	18,909
Other woollens.....do.	907	80,332	87,239	302	43,159	49,451	332	40,737	41,089	84	42,801
— declared value £	2,723	19,147	21,870	4,127	19,106	23,253	2,225	11,497	13,723	3,009	15,342
Aggregate value of British woollens do.	80,934	291,563	373,497	64,999	279,406	341,398	31,048	237,390	281,435	37,801	199,708
Woolen manufactures (foreign).....pieces and value	.....	140	140	.....	2	2	.....	372	372	433	433
— declared value £	30,986	187,069	217,585	16,215	147,218	163,433	14,061	122,666	137,317	8,709	167,236
All other articles.....do.	434,966	3,665,078	4,100,261	19,394	3,591,917	4,037,311	146,480	3,488,571	3,032,051	159,193	3,601,093
Total value of exports.....£	434,966	3,665,078	4,100,261	19,394	3,591,917	4,037,311	146,480	3,488,571	3,032,051	159,193	3,601,093

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.

A R T I C L E S.	1833*		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery.....£	38,776	29,880	72,616	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777
Arms and ammunition.....do.	48,009	48,009	29,880	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777	51,777
Bacon and hams.....cwt.	1,539	5,438	4,558	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364	1,364
Beef and pork.....barrels	1,720	5,886	290	731	731	731	731	731	731	731	731	731	731	731
Beer and ale.....tuns	3,703	63,17	52,049	3,449	64,381	4,110	82,635	4,732	82,124	4,732	82,124	4,732	82,124	4,732
Books, printed.....cwt.	879	25,675	26,092	879	25,641	935	29,775	69,003	31,345	69,003	31,345	69,003	31,345	69,003
Brass and copper manufactures.....do.	80,000	369,017	73,605	315,561	73,377	316,120	67,323	330,292	67,323	330,292	67,323	330,292	67,323	330,292
Butter and cheese.....do.	1,328	4,800	1,444	4,445	1,405	5,340	1,005	6,788	3,047	8,063	1,193	4,145	1,041	3,659
Coals, culm, and cinders.....tons.	8,147	5,402	4,819	3,253	2,775	1,784	9,338	5,232	14,161	8,663	14,151	11,282	11,379	7,017
Cordage.....cwt.	5,367	8,913	10,042	3,029	5,452	4,161	7,647	1,451	3,777	1,451	3,777	5,710	3,709	6,598
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard.....yards	45,755,910	1,192,486	38,972,059	943,504	51,777,277	1,334,323	74,280,506	1,972,816	11,213,633	1,538,249	80,085,122	1,781,294	100,949,971	2,385,918
— hosiery, lace, and small wares.....£	21,153	15,717	31,543	30,031	42,821	6,592,310	561,427	8,378,031	602,203	10,710,136	640,205	10,613,915	600,916	26,836
— twist and yarn.....lbs.	4,783,794	18,719	1,126,170	16,126	1,42,847	14,181	1,311,409	16,773	1,387,122	15,301	1,559,950	25,281	1,758,456	27,312
Earthenware, of all sorts.....pieces	1,356,773	483	625	513	753	436	47,344	123,329	48,430	102	560	631	700	1,115
Fish, herrings.....barrels	483	85,084	34,734	77,002	37,139	103,405	47,344	123,329	48,430	102	560	631	700	1,115
Glass.....cwt.	47,005	51,959	8,140	49,756	10,745	60,438	12,402	86,071	11,979	79,141	10,543	60,365	13,544	70,677
Hardware and cutlery.....do.	10,165	51,959	8,140	49,756	10,745	60,438	12,402	86,071	11,979	79,141	10,543	60,365	13,544	70,677
Hats, beaver and felt.....do.	2,012	7,042	878	5,777	1,155	6,456	1,576	9,745	920	5,134	702	4,060	1,180	4,508
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....tons	15,999	129,493	11,693	104,340	19,302	144,796	11,615	134,893	13,371	137,264	13,309	137,707	16,309	190,468
Lead and shot.....do.	2,111	2,712	492	8,192	1,642	24,201	756	10,303	847	17,633	793	16,237	2,054	40,959
Leather, wrought and unwrought.....lbs	56,710	11,574	38,186	7,708	52,484	8,083	75,732	10,940	60,931	9,212	51,241	7,589	92,787	11,566
— saddlery and harness.....£	9,339	8,188	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard.....yards	391,728	27,465	400,890	16,921	432,284	21,806	756,167	40,581	707,899	32,115	866,932	36,240	1,314,041	57,631
— thread, tapes, and small wares.....£	103	317	2,016	135	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351
Machinery and mill work.....do.	11,506	35,992	10,281	35,992	10,281	12,544	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550	7,550
Paints' colours.....do.	10,333	10,333	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281	10,281
Plates, plated ware, jewellery and watches.....do	32,008	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564	30,564
Salt.....do	15,200	407	37,440	343	55	35,273	22,800	45,403	39,364	42,573	42,573	42,573	42,573	42,573
Silk manufactures.....bushels	20,337	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835	7,835
Soap and candles.....£	39,842	1,902	30,382	1,956	16,194	66,098	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,246
Stationery, of all sorts.....lb	52,182	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673	49,673
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	816	1,974	287	652	519	1,260	172	412	332	332	332	332	332	332
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates.....do.	5,355	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371	11,371
Woolen and worsted yarn.....lb.	760	118	3,084	531	2,824	236	15,016	2,187	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109
— manufactures, entered by the piece.....pieces	270,678	732,286	45,301	218,559	44,231	184,694	72,430	293,849	53,194	211,116	46,777	184,329	58,798	170,106
— ditto, by the yard.....yards	156,403	13,182	28,416	24,324	303,846	23,257	364,324	26,317	133,210	10,912	22,022	16,175	106,531	11,721
— hosiery and small wares.....£	3,109	1,173	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079	4,079
All other articles.....do.	114,024	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550	111,550
Total declared value.....£	3,495,301	2,574,569	3,162,092	4,283,829	4,283,829	3,612,973	3,876,196	4,746,697	3,876,196	4,746,697	3,876,196	4,746,697	3,876,196	4,746,697

* Including China.

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
Apothecary wares	1840	25,934	Cordage.....	1840	11,220
	1841	28,074		1841	17,671
	1842	31,392		1842	8,559
	1843	31,650		1843	13,337
	1844	31,618		1844	6,461
	1845	....		1845	11,080
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery.....	1840	90,744	Cotton manufactures.....	1840	3,025,656
	1841	102,620		1841	2,766,630
	1842	103,994		1842	2,515,397
	1843	118,193		1843	3,230,576
	1844	133,819		1844	3,768,962
	1845	109,328		1845	3,371,207
Arms and ammunition.....	1840	103,133	Yarn.....	1840	837,530
	1841	136,073		1841	690,982
	1842	171,107		1842	545,075
	1843	124,426		1843	706,438
	1844	158,297		1844	1,024,230
	1845	235,654		1845	839,216
Bacon and hams	1840	6,704	Earthenware of all sorts.....	1840	24,851
	1841	4,203		1841	29,982
	1842	6,392		1842	28,891
	1843	10,330		1843	39,414
	1844	12,377		1844	36,921
	1845	6,316		1845	31,036
Beef and pork	1840	13,742	Glass.....	1840	104,628
	1841	5,230		1841	21,035
	1842	7,679		1842	74,111
	1843	2,664		1843	87,9281
	1844	8,521		1844	127,567
	1845	6,586		1845	103,961
Beer and ale	1840	110,737	Hardwares and cutlery.....	1840	93,644
	1841	106,998		1841	104,796
	1842	110,207		1842	60,784
	1843	132,394		1843	142,607
	1844	181,631		1844	115,911
	1845	167,480		1845	119,896
Books, printed.....	1840	32,650	Hats of all sorts	1840	8,308
	1841	32,261		1841	11,306
	1842	28,558		1842	9,306
	1843	40,748		1843	11,989
	1844	85,631		1844	13,677
	1845	33,109		1845	6,539
Brass and copper manufactures.....	1840	373,876	Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	302,349
	1841	309,902		1841	317,127
	1842	514,945		1842	204,413
	1843	548,156		1843	254,941
	1844	611,109		1844	265,098
	1845	451,197		1845	158,021
Butter and Cheese.....	1840	6,594	Lead and shot.....	1840	44,497
	1841	5,373		1841	28,063
	1842	6,906		1842	33,533
	1843	8,689		1843	32,161
	1844	11,117		1844	46,872
	1845	6,735		1845	16,763
Carriages.....	1840	6,743	Leather, wrought and unwrought.....	1840	8,954
	1841	11,416		1841	21,633
	1842	13,043		1842	18,461
	1843	12,404		1843	13,993
	1844	10,814		1844	25,845
	1845	....		1845	23,179
Coals, cinders, and culm.....	1840	16,640	Leather, saddlery, & harness	1840	17,421
	1841	29,655		1841	17,084
	1842	23,976		1842	23,446
	1843	7,437		1843	26,981
	1844	14,815		1844	36,958
	1845	52,687		1845	31,200
Confectionary.....	1840	11,597	Linen manufactures, including linen yarn.....	1840	63,750
	1841	12,538		1841	37,217
	1842	11,442		1842	37,660
	1843	19,799		1843	64,380
	1844	21,286		1844	52,642
	1845	....		1845	62,068

(continued.)

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Machinery and mill work....	1840	96,057	Soap and candles.....	1840	4,359
	1841	52,153		1841	6,083
	1842	48,394		1842	5,036
	1843	44,965		1843	8,099
	1844	62,080		1844	11,933
	1845	91,838		1845	9,630
Musical instruments.....	1840	6,499	Stationery.....	1840	68,108
	1841	11,068		1841	73,603
	1842	11,504		1842	71,246
	1843	13,232		1843	68,010
	1844	17,044		1844	63,926
	1845	—		1845	75,424
Painters' colours.....	1840	21,956	Tin and pewter wares tin unwrought, and tin plates....	1840	9,967
	1841	17,782		1841	15,156
	1842	6,842		1842	6,374
	1843	10,913		1843	11,200
	1844	16,997		1844	21,666
	1845	16,764		1845	11,333
Perfumery.....	1840	9,985	Umbrellas and parasols.....	1840	8,070
	1841	9,813		1841	9,610
	1842	8,851		1842	12,971
	1843	13,357		1843	20,313
	1844	20,140		1844	29,520
	1845	—		1845	—
Pickles and Sances.....	1840	20,165	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1840	291,570
	1841	18,497		1841	271,594
	1842	13,777		1842	210,826
	1843	19,316		1843	319,936
	1844	21,160		1844	438,777
	1845	—		1845	589,466
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches.....	1840	38,375	Other articles.....	1840	97,896
	1841	46,317		1841	88,367
	1842	48,880		1842	61,302
	1843	29,632		1843	111,007
	1844	38,364		1844	147,608
	1845	36,370		1845	—
Preserved provisions, not otherwise described.....	1840	9,679	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1840	6,023,192
	1841	9,623		1841	5,595,000
	1842	11,312		1842	5,169,888
	1843	13,475		1843	6,401,519
	1844	21,971		1844	7,695,666
	1845	—		1845	6,703,778
Silk manufactures.....	1840	16,333			
	1841	17,511			
	1842	11,187			
	1843	15,146			
	1844	27,343			
	1845	13,416			

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption	Rates of Duty chargeable.
		lbs.	lbs.	£ s. d. per lb.
Cassia lignea..	1840	215,016	39,845	0 0 6 3-10 do.
	1841	971,802	2,762	do do.
	1842	855,690	109,037	{ 0 0 1 1-20 do. if of British Possessions.
	1843	1,550,248	108,930	{ 0 0 3 3-20 do. Foreign.
	1844	604,944	66,532	do. do.
	1845	577,663	149,843	do. do.
Cinnamon.	1840	293,467	16,421	0 0 6 3-10 per lb.
	1841	410,869	15,623	do. do.
	1842	196,054	16,958	{ 0 0 3 3-20 do. if of British Possessions.
	1843	370,088	17,265	{ 0 0 6 3-10 do. Foreign.
	1844	932,058	18,521	do. do.
	1845	618,482	23,113	do. do.

(continued.)

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported—continued.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Rates of Duty chargeable.		
		lbs.	lbs.	£ s. d.		
Cloves.....	1840	36,667	35,902	0 0 6	3-10 per lb.	
	1841	38,752	51,932	do.		
	1842	7,537	62,501	do.		
	1843	19,446	38,518	do.		
	1844	186,325	61,014	do.		
	1845	69,649	112,078	do.		
Coffee of British possessions.....	1840	8,260,718	4,513,614	0 0 6	3-10 per lb.	
	1841	7,127,105	6,926,491	do.		
	1842	11,225,305	7,073,594	0 0 4	1-5 per lb.	
	1843	9,981,873	11,115,177	do.		
	1844	15,307,103	11,811,883	do.		
	1845	21,637,481	31,293,190	do.		
Cotton manufactures....		Piece Goods.	Entered at Value.	Not made up. Made up.		
		pieces.	£	£		
	1840	319,961	728	1,711	10 10 0 21 0 0 per ce	
	1841	139,472	1,068	1,601	do. do.	
	1842	122,193	722	1,611	5 5 0 10 10 0 do if of British Pos.	
	1843	103,097	681	1,319	do. do.	
	1844	61,805	730	1,146	do. do.	
	1845	213,901	660	56,813	do. do.	
	Ginger of British possessions.....		cwts.	cwts.		
		1840	9,719	1,568	0 11 6	3-5 per cwt.
1841		5,292	1,177	do.		
1842		3,680	1,050	0 5 3	do.	
1843		4,106	3,251	do.		
1844		5,410	7,148	do.		
Gum Arabic.....	1845	12,122	15,937	do.		
	1840	9,162	7,912	0 6 3	3-5 per cwt.	
	1841	10,862	10,181	do.		
	1842	10,240	9,271	0 1 0	3-5 do.	
	1843	7,269	6,726	do.		
	1844	10,129	7,641	do.		
Gum lac dye.....	1845	12,150				
		lbs.	lbs.			
	1840	1,254,037	613,082	0 6 3	3-5 per cwt.	
	1841	1,221,308	762,187	do.		
	1842	728,595	831,562	0 1 0	3-5 do.	
	1843	1,172,167	761,289	do.		
Gum shellac.....	1844	855,227	642,969	do.		
	1845	1,438,752				
	1840	2,828,032	682,500	0 6 3	3-5 per cwt.	
	1841	3,241,352	868,967	do.		
	1842	1,663,782	1,082,570	0 1 0	3-5 do.	
	1843	3,107,831	815,293	do.		
Hemp undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes.....	1844	1,665,329	1,162,211	do.		
	1845	2,510,141				
		cwts.	cwts.			
	1840	55,583	107,212	0 0 1	1-20 per cwt.	
	1841	72,469	82,188	do.		
	1842	128,642	121,145	do.		
Hides untanned.....	1843	227,812	122,611	do.		
	1844	211,392	201,817	do.		
	1845	273,963				
		lbs.	lbs.			
	1840	59,391	44,229	0 2 5	2-5	
	1841	93,619	47,828	do.		
Indigo.....	1842	57,107	42,235	0 0 2	1-10	
	1843	108,187	74,796	do.		
	1844	99,335	85,401	do.		
	1845	116,654				
		lbs.	lbs.			
	1840	6,940,192	2,770,136	1 9 4	4-5 per cwt. if of British Possessions	
Nutmegs..	1841	7,456,617	2,663,155	do.		
	1842	8,931,112	2,895,550	0 1 0	3-5 do.	
	1843	5,930,123	2,397,509	do.		
	1844	10,642,877	3,411,062	do.		
	1845	9,845,920				
Nutmegs..		lbs.	lbs.			
	1840	17,257	34,944	0 2 7	1-2 per lb.	
	1841	35,478	31,322	do.		
	1842	65,830	61,242	do.		
	1843	99,365	90,059	0 2 7	1-2 per lb. if of British Possessions.	
	1844	89,228	73,198	0 3 8	1-10 do. if Foreign.	
	1845	87,910				

(continued.)

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported—*continued.*

A R T I C L E S.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Rates of duty chargeable.
		lbs.	cwts.	£ s. d.
Oil, castor.....	1840	1,190,173	813,917	1 3 3-4 per cwt.
	1841	869,947	805,634	do.
	1842	490,156	404,922	do.
	1843	717,696	508,601	do.
	1844	956,048	1,040,232	do.
	1845	1,734,708		
Pepper	1840	5,814,756	2,648,682	6 3-10 per lb
	1841	14,784,406	2,704,270	do.
	1842	5,788,505	2,623,079	do.
	1843	3,636,226	2,558,016	do.
	1844	7,477,514	2,815,080	do.
	1845	9,042,944	3,200,718	
Rhubarb.....	1840	5,437	625	0 1 0 3-5 per lb.
	1841	7,290	367	do.
	1842	13,792	227	0 0 3 3-20 do.
	1843	71,298	7,578	do.
	1844	17,054	4,408	do.
	1845	94,520		
Rice, not in the husk, of British possessions.....		cwts.	cwts.	
	1840	293,610	209,451	0 1 0 3-5 per cwt.
	1841	396,460	243,873	do.
	1842	419,926	251,533	0 0 6 3-10 do.
	1843	363,704	251,750	do.
	1844	392,432	320,978	do.
	1845	514,485	269,314	
Rice, in the husk, or paddy, of British possessions.....		bushels.	bushels.	
	1840	4,330	4,603	0 0 1 1-20 per quarter.
	1841	1,335	365	do.
	1842	6,872	7,936	do.
	1843	4,545	4,560	do.
	1844	140	132	do.
	1845	12	25,740	
Sago		cwts.	cwts.	
	1840	51,882	34,982	0 1 0 3-5 per cwt.
	1841	75,847	52,145	do.
	1842	45,643	51,441	do.
	1843	23,216	42,040	do.
	1844	37,479	45,189	do.
	1845	42,003	42,943	
Saltpetre.....	1840	183,603	178,022	0 0 6 3-10 per cwt.
	1841	261,552	245,175	do.
	1842	224,120	203,750	do.
	1843	345,821	239,404	do.
	1844	206,125	187,157	do.
	1845	307,703		
Senna .		lbs.	lbs.	
	1840	63,608	150,241	0 6 3-10 per lb.
	1841	81,474	145,103	do.
	1842	83,124	184,333	0 1 1-20 do.
	1843	374,177	230,727	do.
	1844	169,156	182,512	do.
	1845	485,722		
Silk, raw..	1840	1,107,910	1,189,361	0 1 1-20 per lb.
	1841	1,174,109	1,087,298	do.
	1842	1,359,599	1,312,024	do.
	1843	1,195,433	1,367,436	do.
	1844	1,660,136	1,600,226	do.
	1845	1,723,298		
Silk Handkerchiefs of British possessions.....		pieces.	pieces.	
	1840	546,618	97,831	21 0 0 per cent ad valorem.
	1841	362,430	59,837	do.
	1842	333,512	87,732	5 5 0
	1843	425,320	95,178	do.
	1844	543,428	123,912	do.
	1845			

(continued.)

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported—*continued*.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Rates of Duty chargeable.
		Gallons (including overproof.)	Gallons (including overproof..	£ s. d.
	1840	312,031	24	0 15 4 per gallon.
	1841	1,008,933	109	0 9 4 do.
Spirits, not sweetened, of British possessions.....	1842	670,450	} exclusive of quantities rated with West India Rum.	do.
	1843	835,390		do.
	1844	289,897		do.
	1845			
		482,822	518,635	1 5 2 2-5 p.cwt.
Sugar unrefined, of British possessions.....		1,239,737	1,065,983	do.
		940,452	935,816	do.
		1,089,897	1,055,936	do.
		1,100,939	1,015,123	do.
		1,340,059	4,836,604	
		lbs.	lbs.	
		77,011,839	51,881,800	0 0 4 1-5 per cwt. if of Brit. Pos.
Wool, cotton	1842	97,398,153	59,588,784	do.
	1843	92,972,609	69,651,837	do.
		65,709,723	46,790,687	do.
		88,639,776	65,754,617	do.
		58,437,426		
		2,141,370	2,441,370	free, if of British possessions.
		3,008,664	3,008,664	do.
Wool, sheep and lambs'..		4,246,083	4,246,083	do.
		1,016,129	1,891,463	do.
		2,765,853	2,765,853	do.
		3,975,860		

NOTE.—In this account the quantities entered (in 1845) for home consumption are imported from every country, there being no means of distinguishing individual countries.

A STATEMENT of the Value of the Imports into Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from all Parts of the World, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, in each of the Years 1832-33 and 1833-34.

COUNTRIES.	1832-33								
	BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom.....	rupees 1,41,76,586	rupees.....	rupees 1,41,76,586	rupees 28,39,693	rupees.....	rupees 28,39,693	rupees 1,10,82,688	rupees.....	rupees 1,10,82,688
France.....	7,99,390	.....	7,99,390	2,00,951	800	2,01,751	5,00,751	.....	5,00,751
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America.....	3,64,813	2,20,036	5,84,849	7,121	15,313	22,434	1,70,233	41,750	2,11,983
Brazil.....	20,821	1,21,872	1,51,696	.....	.....	.....	77,643	67,300	1,44,943
Coast of Coromandel...	8,15,384	1,88,513	10,04,897	.....	.....	.....	56,208	.....	56,208
" Malabar.....	8,05,193	3,000	8,08,193	.....	.....	.....	47,06,912	3,200	47,10,112
Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	18,23,242	12,780	18,36,022	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	12,50,330	12,29,135	24,79,474	.....	.....	.....
French Ports in India.	.....	.....	.....	3,60,320	41,070	4,01,390	.....	.....	.....
Goa, Din, and Damaun	.....	.....	.....	9,549	51,232	60,781	1,89,058	67,905	2,56,963
Tanquerbar.....	.....	.....	.....	2,37,391	.....	2,37,391	.....	.....	.....
Travancore.....	.....	.....	.....	3,44,029	5,462	3,49,491	.....	.....	.....
Cutch and Scinde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,29,288	.....	12,29,288
Madeira and Teneriffe	.....	.....	.....	52,200	.....	52,200	63,786	.....	63,786
Ceylon.....	7,613	.....	7,613	8,08,445	6,550	8,14,995	21,258	.....	21,258
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,20,228	31,982	3,52,210
Cape of Good Hope.....	16,172	.....	16,172	18,476	5,000	23,476	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius and Bourbon	1,40,827	13,615	1,53,442	61,876	2,958	67,834	1,08,440	887	1,09,336
New South Wales.....	9,129	.....	9,129	10,391	.....	10,391	.....	.....	.....
Arabian and Persian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulfs.....	3,40,069	16,400	3,56,469	3,931	83,044	86,975	16,06,919	11,30,610	27,36,999
Penang and Eastward..	9,17,169	14,27,900	23,45,069	3,97,006	10,89,932	14,86,938	8,95,670	1,39,348	8,35,024
Java.....	5,140	.....	5,140	20,331	.....	20,331	.....	.....	.....
China.....	9,39,440	22,12,431	31,51,871	2,61,376	6,810	2,67,416	33,32,302	35,38,341	68,70,643
Pegue.....	2,52,960	11,55,826	14,08,786	5,71,743	20,629	5,92,372	.....	.....	.....
Maldiv Islands.....	1,05,770	.....	1,05,770	1,03,731	.....	1,03,731	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,46,905	.....	7,46,905
Coast of Sumatra.....	.....	.....	.....	84,581	1,16,104	2,00,685	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,97,30,422	53,62,596	2,50,93,018	94,70,428	26,86,649	1,21,57,077	2,67,99,509	51,21,942	3,19,21,451

COUNTRIES.	1833-34								
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom	rupees 1,41,38,567	rupees 2,900	rupees 1,41,41,467	rupees 19,00,345	rupees.....	rupees 19,00,345	rupees 90,41,390	rupees 1,000	rupees 90,42,390
France.....	10,02,305	12,825	10,15,130	2,53,063	15,300	2,68,363	3,55,189	.....	3,55,189
Sweden.....	37,620	.....	37,620	.....	.....	.....	53,567	.....	53,567
North America.....	2,74,308	3,40,424	6,14,732	22,540	.....	22,540	66,384	22,200	88,588
Brazil.....	19,005	.....	19,005	.....	.....	.....	46,660	12,500	59,160
Coast of Coromandel...	7,50,313	1,79,146	9,29,459	.....	.....	.....	78,337	.....	78,337
" Malabar.....	7,43,790	.....	7,43,790	.....	.....	.....	55,02,240	49,065	55,62,205
Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	34,62,377	35,42,929	70,05,306	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	14,29,344	13,76,539	28,05,923	.....	.....	.....
French Ports in India.	.....	.....	.....	3,38,566	27,300	3,65,866	.....	.....	.....
Goa, Din, and Damaun..	.....	.....	.....	1,218	62,710	66,958	3,37,008	2,26,729	5,64,337
Tanquerbar.....	.....	.....	.....	4,50,781	20,250	4,76,031	.....	.....	.....
Travancore.....	.....	.....	.....	1,30,677	7,883	1,44,530	.....	.....	.....
Cutch and Scinde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,78,010	2,768	6,80,778
Madeira and Teneriffe.	.....	.....	.....	30,831	.....	30,831	25,609	.....	25,609
Ceylon.....	21,995	.....	21,995	7,37,343	400	7,37,743	40,257	.....	40,257
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,98,992	24,492	3,22,584
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,271	.....	3,271	12,985	.....	12,985	9,026	.....	9,026
Mauritius and Bourbon.	2,12,349	81,770	2,94,119	30,837	4,490	35,327	2,00,660	15,900	2,16,560
New South Wales.....	29,959	.....	29,959	3,024	.....	3,024	.....	.....	.....
Arabian and Persian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulfs.....	4,23,484	23,900	4,47,384	7,084	66,000	73,084	29,82,828	22,01,799	51,84,627
Penang and Eastward..	8,29,153	11,53,846	19,82,999	1,40,448	9,75,738	11,66,186	5,03,265	3,54,313	8,57,580
Java.....	7,513	11,250	18,763	14,268	.....	14,268	.....	.....	.....
China.....	10,08,170	37,98,588	47,66,758	1,05,313	.....	1,05,313	43,06,113	90,78,461	1,33,84,574
Pegue.....	2,14,076	2,86,298	5,00,874	9,33,945	17,250	9,51,195	.....	.....	.....
Maldiv Islands.....	90,993	.....	90,993	94,831	.....	94,831	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,43,620	.....	2,43,620
Coast of Sumatra.....	3,122	12,965	16,087	1,33,010	65,997	1,99,007	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,98,30,509	58,03,942	2,56,34,451	1,03,09,999	61,88,856	1,64,98,855	2,73,18,456	1,19,90,127	3,93,08,583

A STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to all Parts of the World, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, in each of the Years 1832-33 and 1833-34.

COUNTRIES.	1832-33									
	BENGAL.				MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchan- dise.	Mer- chan- dise re- ex- port d.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom...	rupees. 2,21,40,779	rupees. 5,02,661	rupees. 71,12,656	rupees. 2,97,56,096	rupees. 26,78,205	rupees. 23,18,303	rupees. 49,96,508	rupees. 87,51,419	rupees. 16,66,318	rupees. 1,04,17,737
France.....	29,09,931	1,75,643	500	30,86,077	1,00,800	.....	1,09,800	3,60,390	.....	3,60,390
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1,36,005	85,905	.....	2,21,910	.....	.....	.....	35,231	.....	35,231
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America.....	19,09,395	1,02,751	5,500	20,17,646	61,997	.....	61,997	2,04,584	.....	2,04,584
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,259	.....	57,259
Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,10,128	2,05,103	13,15,231	8,59,834	3,300	8,63,134
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,09,705	26,47,128	71,56,833	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Coromandel.....	11,70,173	1,60,255	12,000	13,42,428	.....	.....	.....	2,29,233	501	2,29,734
" Malabar.....	16,08,079	2,45,144	.....	18,53,823	.....	.....	.....	10,67,489	5,77,780	16,45,269
French ports in India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,511	3,300	91,814	.....	.....	.....
Goa, Din, & Damaun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,13,172	.....	2,13,172	2,01,228	1,55,809	3,55,037
Sadras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tranquebar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,308	11,000	19,308	.....	.....	.....
Travancore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,825	.....	60,825	.....	.....	.....
Cutch and Scinde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,23,182	52,925	15,76,107
Ceylon.....	23,890	7,092	.....	30,982	15,05,092	83,297	16,78,389	1,40,440	4,000	1,44,440
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Sumatra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,59,367	31,000	1,90,367	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	51,214	6,283	.....	57,497	7,741	217	7,958	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,48,863	6,650	2,55,513
Bourbon & Mauritius.....	8,25,260	3,113	6,49,779	15,13,152	99,240	10,900	1,10,140	53,021	7,727	1,25,748
New South Wales.....	4,733	6,376	.....	11,109	1,492	.....	1,492	.....	.....	.....
Arabian & Persian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Gulf.....	8,75,105	57,527	.....	9,32,632	9,78,313	.....	9,78,313	35,10,885	1,08,575	36,19,460
Penang & Eastward.....	28,77,025	1,81,680	33,100	30,92,705	10,21,711	5,60,342	21,82,653	6,27,166	.....	6,27,166
China.....	1,17,44,729	62,507	32,000	1,18,40,290	3,31,033	.....	3,31,033	1,48,02,889	.....	1,48,02,889
Java.....	21,407	473	.....	21,880	73,332	.....	73,332	.....	.....	.....
Pegu.....	53,371	8,11,496	.....	8,65,067	3,02,118	10,000	3,12,118	.....	.....	.....
Maldiv Islands.....	47,637	3,835	.....	51,472	26,340	.....	26,340	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,64,01,436	24,17,801	78,45,335	5,66,64,572	1,40,36,434	58,81,220	1,99,17,653	3,27,63,113	26,45,685	3,54,08,798

COUNTRIES.	1833-34									
	BENGAL.				MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchan- dise.	Mer- chan- dise re- exported.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- dise.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom...	rupees. 32,12,329	rupees. 5,70,646	rupees. 20,20,757	rupees. 58,03,732	rupees. 17,12,762	rupees. 17,51,711	rupees. 34,64,473	rupees. 93,12,670	rupees. 8,72,125	rupees. 1,01,84,795
France.....	34,57,325	2,29,307	.....	36,86,632	1,83,818	.....	1,83,818	2,53,515	25,100	2,78,615
Sweden.....	89,709	1,299	.....	90,008	.....	.....	.....	71,330	.....	71,330
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,546	.....	57,546
North America.....	27,15,386	1,49,420	.....	28,64,706	57,815	.....	57,815	1,42,584	.....	1,42,584
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,812	16,602	27,5
Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,83,073	1,45,632	13,28,705	8,75,969	18,500	8,94,7
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,57,243	20,55,430	86,12,673	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Coromandel.....	25,60,857	2,59,226	32,53,592	61,13,675	.....	.....	.....	2,22,001	6,000	2,28,0
" Malabar.....	21,05,832	1,64,268	.....	22,70,100	.....	.....	.....	10,58,952	5,62,661	16,21,0
French ports in India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,95,613	1,84,738	3,79,851	.....	.....	.....
Goa, Din, & Damaun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,57,250	1,850	1,59,100	2,25,521	2,51,600	4,80,1
Sadras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,772	.....	2,772	.....	.....	.....
Tranquebar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,892	20,000	32,892	.....	.....	.....
Travancore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,479	1,400	31,879	.....	.....	.....
Cutch and Scinde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,98,633	1,600	14,00,1
Ceylon.....	23,130	16,376	30,000	69,515	11,52,371	80,200	12,32,571	65,069	17,900	82,9
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	900	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Sumatra.....	10,566	477	.....	11,042	67,990	18,000	85,990	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	72,530	3,596	.....	76,125	7,489	.....	7,489	.....	.....	.....
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourbon & Mauritius.....	14,18,255	46,719	3,73,688	18,38,662	3,281	23,760	27,041	2,82,921	.....	2,82,9
New South Wales.....	60,240	23,732	6,575	90,547	11,177	.....	11,177	61,520	53,683	1,18,1
Arabian & Persian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Gulf.....	7,77,360	91,330	.....	8,68,690	10,81,029	.....	10,81,029	42,40,717	74,500	43,15,0
Penang & Eastward.....	29,77,030	61,745	2,025	30,40,800	17,38,232	9,400	17,47,632	4,92,667	36,254	5,28,0
China.....	1,31,46,352	50,499	37,427	1,32,74,278	3,44,114	6,701	3,50,815	2,20,59,418	.....	2,20,59,4
Java.....	87,091	.....	.....	87,091	19,915	.....	19,915	.....	.....	.....
Pegu.....	94,978	8,79,188	4,655	9,78,821	2,05,734	1,44,079	4,09,823	.....	.....	.....
Maldiv Islands.....	53,468	2,980	.....	56,448	22,826	.....	22,826	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,72,01,354	25,49,667	57,69,119	5,55,20,130	1,38,46,794	53,22,101	1,91,68,105	4,08,30,325	10,50,512	4,27,85,8

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports into and from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay collectively, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, and showing the Trade with each Country, in each of the Years 1832—33 and 1833—34.

COUNTRIES.	I M P O R T S.					
	1832-33			1833-34		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	2,80,97,967	.....	2,80,97,967	2,50,80,302	8,900	2,50,81,202
France	15,00,598	800	15,01,398	16,10,857	28,225	16,39,082
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	1,11,193	.....	1,11,193
Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America	5,42,167	2,77,099	8,19,266	3,63,335	3,62,624	7,25,959
Brazil	1,01,161	1,92,175	2,93,336	65,663	12,500	78,163
Coast of Coromandel	8,71,680	1,88,513	10,60,193	8,28,080	1,79,176	10,07,256
" Malabar	55,12,105	6,200	55,18,305	62,16,030	49,965	62,65,995
Bengal	18,23,242	12,780	18,36,022	34,62,377	35,42,929	70,05,306
Bombay	12,50,339	12,29,135	24,79,474	14,29,384	14,76,539	29,05,923
French Ports in India	3,60,320	41,670	4,01,990	3,38,566	27,880	3,66,446
Goa, Din, and Demang	1,98,607	1,19,137	3,17,744	2,41,856	2,89,339	5,31,195
Sadrass .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tranquebar	2,37,091	.....	2,37,091	4,59,781	26,250	4,86,031
Travancore	3,41,029	5,462	3,46,491	1,36,677	7,853	1,44,530
Catch and Scinde	12,29,288	.....	12,29,288	6,78,010	2,765	6,80,775
Madeira and Teneriffe	1,15,986	.....	1,15,986	65,740	.....	65,440
Ceylon	8,37,316	6,550	8,43,866	7,99,595	400	7,99,995
Coast of Africa	3,20,228	31,982	3,52,210	2,94,092	24,492	3,22,584
Cape of Good Hope	31,618	5,000	36,618	25,282	.....	25,282
Mauritius and Bourbon	3,14,152	17,460	3,31,612	4,13,886	1,02,160	5,16,046
New South Wales	19,520	.....	19,520	32,983	.....	32,983
Persian and Arabian Gulfs	20,19,919	12,29,154	32,49,073	34,13,396	22,91,699	57,05,095
Penang and Eastward	20,09,851	26,57,180	46,67,031	15,22,868	24,83,897	40,06,765
Java	25,574	.....	25,574	21,781	11,250	33,031
China	45,33,118	67,56,812	1,02,89,930	54,19,596	1,28,37,049	1,82,56,645
Pegue	8,21,619	11,76,155	20,01,104	11,48,521	3,03,518	14,52,069
Maldiv Islands	2,09,504	.....	2,09,504	1,85,724	.....	1,85,724
Manilla	7,46,505	.....	7,46,505	2,43,620	.....	2,43,620
Coast of Sumatra	84,541	1,16,104	2,00,645	1,36,132	78,962	2,15,094
Total	5,60,00,359	1,31,71,187	6,91,71,546	5,74,58,964	2,40,42,925	8,15,01,889

COUNTRIES.	E X P O R T S.					
	1832-33			1833-34		
	Merchandise.	Merchandise re-exported.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Merchandise re-exported.	Treasure.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	3,35,70,103	5,02,861	1,10,97,377	2,92,37,761	5,70,616	46,24,593
France	33,80,132	1,75,613	500	34,94,658	2,28,307	25,100
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	1,63,039	1,299	.....
Portugal	1,71,236	85,905	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	57,546	.....	57,546
North America	21,75,976	1,02,751	5,500	22,84,227	1,49,420	30,65,105
Brazil	57,259	.....	.....	57,259	.....	16,692
Coast of Coromandel	13,99,406	1,60,255	12,500	15,72,102	2,59,226	32,99,592
" Malabar	26,76,168	2,45,141	5,77,780	31,64,784	5,62,661	38,91,713
Bengal	19,09,962	.....	2,08,403	20,59,042	.....	1,64,432
Bombay	45,09,705	.....	23,47,128	71,56,833	65,57,213	29,55,430
French Ports in India	88,514	.....	3,309	91,814	1,95,613	3,79,851
Goa, Din, and Demang	4,14,400	.....	1,53,809	5,08,209	3,82,771	2,56,450
Sadrass .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tranquebar	8 38	.....	11,000	19,368	12,892	20,000
Travancore	6 0 85	.....	.....	60,835	30,479	1,400
Catch and Scinde	15 23,12	.....	52,025	15,78,207	13,98,653	1,680
Madeira and Teneriffe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	17,59,422	7,092	87,297	18,53,811	12,40,579	1,28,109
Coast of Africa	2,48,863	.....	6,030	2,55,513	2,82,921	2,82,921
Cape of Good Hope	58,955	6,283	247	65,456	3,506	10,697
Mauritius and Bourbon	9,77,521	34,113	7,33,406	17,49,046	46,749	4,51,131
New South Wales	6,225	6,376	.....	12,601	23,752	6,975
Persian and Arabian Gulfs	53,64,303	57,527	1,08,575	55,30,403	60,99,105	74,339
Penang and Eastward	52,26,802	1,91,680	5,94,042	59,02,524	46,07,829	47,679
Java	94 730	473	.....	95,212	1,07,006	1,07,006
China	5,69,69,651	62,667	32,000	2,70,64,218	3,55,89,884	44,128
Pegue	3,58,689	8,11,496	10,000	11,77,185	8,79,188	1,48,734
Maldiv Islands	73,977	3 835	.....	77,812	76,294	79,283
Manilla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	900
Coast of Sumatra	1,69,307	.....	31,000	1,90,307	477	97 038
Total	9,32,00,992	24,47,801	1,63,72,440	10,18,87,473	25,40,867	1,30,42,932

STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America, distinguishing the Imports by the East India Company from those by Individuals, and Merchandise from Treasure, in the Year 1833—34.

COUNTRIES.	From Great Britain, by the East India Company.			By Individuals.			From Foreign Europe by Individuals.			From North and South America, by Individuals.			Total Imports.		
	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	rupees.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	rupees.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
Béngal.....	rupees. 2,48,523	rupees.	rupees. 2,48,523	rupees. 1,38,90,641	rupees. 2,900	rupees. 1,39,99,541	rupees. 1,41,41,467	10,59,931	12,925	10,72,756	rupees. 2,93,403	rupees. 3,40,424	rupees. 6,33,927	rupees. 1,54,91,901	rupees. 3,56,146
Madras .....	....	....	....	19,00,345	....	19,00,345	19,30,345	2,92,864	15,400	3,08,264	22,319	....	22,549	22,15,789	15,400
Bombay.....	....	....	....	90,41,390	1,000	90,42,390	90,42,390	4,09,056	....	4,09,056	1,13,048	34,700	1,47,748	95,63,494	35,700

A STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America, distinguishing the Exports by the East India Company from those by Individuals, and Merchandise from Treasure, in the Year 1833—34.

COUNTRIES.	To Great Britain, by the East India Company.			By Individuals.			To Foreign Europe, by Individuals.			To North and South America, by Individuals.			Total Exports.		
	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	rupees.	Trea- sure.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	rupees.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
Béngal.....	rupees. 68,04,131	rupees.	rupees. 68,04,131	rupees. 1,19,78,841	rupees. 20,80,757	rupees. 1,39,99,598	rupees. 2,08,03,732	37,75,640	....	37,75,640	rupees. 28,64,706	rupees.	rupees. 28,64,706	rupees. 20,26,757	rupees. 2,74,44,078
Madras.....	....	....	....	17,12,762	17,31,711	34,44,473	34,44,473	1,83,818	....	1,83,818	57,815	....	57,815	19,54,295	17,31,711
Bombay.....	....	....	....	93,12,672	8,72,125	1,01,84,795	1,01,84,795	3,85,391	25,100	4,10,491	1,53,396	16,692	1,70,088	98,51,457	9,13,917

ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise exported from Calcutta, including
Re-exportations during each Year from 1832—33 to 1833—34.

A R T I C L E S.	1833—34			
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		rupees.		rupees.
Borax and tincal .....maunds	3,223	56,992	4,311	79,413
Bengal paper.....value		3,143		5,206
Books.....do.	....	10,447		7,289
Brass ware.....maunds	....	1,569		16,530
Bengal rum.....gallons	9,209	9,298	18,475	18,475
Beads.....value	....	773		751
Beetle nuts.....maunds	152	294		
Blue stone.....value				
Cotton.....maunds	1,50,258	21,43,807	1,72,438	26,29,121
Castor oil.....do.	2,943	44,736	6,222	94,001
Cocoa-nut oil.....do.	141	1,049	85	795
Canvass.....bolts	2,605	14,057	3,207	16,148
Carpets and blankets.....number	3,494	5,452	11,264	25,174
Carriages and palanquins.....do.	20	14,210	22	12,404
Cigars.....value		5,659		8,873
Cow-tails.....maunds		611		1,422
Cutch.....do.				
Copper ware.....do.				
Cardamoms.....do.				
Coffee, country.....do.		1,273		
Cotton-twist and thread.....value				
— screws.....do.				
Drugs.....do.		9,082		135
Elephants' teeth.....maunds		12,248		19,350
Feathers (Commercolly).....value		5,416		1,758
Flour.....maunds				
Grain.....do.	17,98,262	26,45,657	32,10,785	49,54,120
Gums.....do.	67	498	30	431
Gunnies and Gunny bags.....pieces	34,25,050	2,26,194	28,27,015	2,15,340
Ghee.....maunds	390	6,596	1,480	22,978
Ginger.....do.	22,009	71,415	40,382	1,38,330
Gold thread and lace.....value				
Hemp, flax, and twine.....maunds	12,982	71,530	15,350	1,02,221
Horns and tips.....value		1,02,429		76,578
Indigo.....maunds	1,31,379	1,39,28,499	91,546	91,54,617
— seed.....do.		....		1,650
Jute and rope.....do.	35,500	67,682	78,200	1,43,509
Lac dye.....do.	5,177	1,12,047	9,623	2,22,193
Long pepper and roots.....do.	4,069	28,188	3,426	21,045
Linseed oil.....do.	....	1,238		1,230
Linseed.....do.				
Munjret.....do.		22,800	5,449	31,885
Mats.....value				
Mustard oil.....maunds				
Musk.....value				
Medicines.....do.				
Opium, Behar..... chests	6,457	82,39,948	7,898	82,30,764
— Benares.....do.	2,928	36,91,327	4,032	40,60,393
Piece goods, cotton.....pieces	4,82,382	8,45,579	4,52,131	6,97,362
— silk.....do.	5,61,766	30,32,736	5,88,586	32,86,864
— embroidered.....do.	846	8,448	6,489	16,245
Putchuck.....maunds	4,899	46,685	3,768	34,638
Provisions, fresh.....value		2,63,530		1,57,102
— salted.....do.		53,082		1,04,765
Shawls.....pieces	339	25,186	327	22,786
Sugar.....maunds	2,30,364	10,91,635	2,76,936	22,35,541
Silk.....do.	12,722	55,01,230	14,130	60,25,117
Saltpetre.....do.	3,63,642	21,42,701	5,13,770	27,62,223
Shell-lac.....do.	19,260	3,51,110	26,261	6,21,377
Stick ditto.....do.	1,272	12,491	40	445
Seed ditto.....do.	134	306	....
Safflower.....do.	7,011	1,72,266	7,871	1,87,511
Skins and hides.....value		5,46,834	....	5,94,374
Seeds of all sorts.....maunds	4,879	11,060	6,284	16,707
Sugarcandy.....do.	209	3,664	345	3,961
Sul ammoniac.....do.	761	12,129	1,368	22,029
Soap.....do.	654	5,495	699	5,680
Saul timbers.....value		376		1,255
Silver ware.....do.		28,592		12,368
Sundries.....do.		55,011		29,830
Turmeric.....maunds	8,459	16,708	16,339	27,931
Tobacco.....do.	566	2,715	263	633
Tallow candles.....do.	45	466	53	695
Tents.....number		5,626	10	2,015
Wax candles.....maunds		5,382	309	11,570
Wearing apparel.....value		3,517		2,712
Wood oil.....maunds				
Total value.		4,64,01,436		4,72,01,354

AN Account of the Total Value of Exports from Calcutta to each Country, in the following Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1832—33	1833—34	C O U N T R I E S.	1832—33	1833—34
	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	2,21,09,858	1,81,55,088	Java	21,407	87,091
France	29,09,931	31,57,025	China	1,17,45,729	1,31,86,352
Sweden		88,709	Pegu	53,571	94,978
Portugal	1,36,005		Maldiva Isles	47,637	83,468
America	19,09,395	27,15,296	Mauritius	8,25,200	14,18,255
Brazil			Gape of Good Hope	51,214	72,539
South America			Coast of Sumatra .....	..	10,565
Coast of Coromandel	11,70,173	25,60,857	Manilla		
Malabar	16,08,679	21,05,832	St. Helena	30,921	57,241
Ceylon	23,890	23,139	Copenhagen		
West South Wales	4,733	60,210			
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	8,73,105	7,77,359	Total	4,64,01,430	4,72,01,354
Benang and Eastward	28,77,925	22,77,030			

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Goods, Merchandise, and Bullion Imported into and Exported from the Three Presidencies of India, from 1831—35 to 1841—42.

Y E A R S.	B E N G A L.						M A D R A S.						
	Imports.			Exports.	Excess of Exports.	Imports.			Exports.	Nett Exports of Bullion.	TOTAL Exports.	Excess of Exports.	
	Imports, exclusive of Bullion.	Nett Im- ports of Bullion.	TOTAL Imports.			Imports.	Nett Im- ports of Bullion.	TOTAL Imports.					
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1831-35	2,19,25,574	57,96,699	2,77,22,273	4,51,08,125	1,74,75,852	97,71,951	4,66,374	1,02,38,327	1,66,91,330	..	1,66,91,330	61,53,008	
1835-36	2,46,07,030	63,05,693	3,09,12,723	5,89,77,944	2,79,65,221	89,63,319	8,12,313	97,77,632	1,91,16,439	..	1,91,16,439	93,68,807	
1836-37	3,09,87,400	45,12,110	3,54,99,510	7,12,34,106	3,37,31,536	1,01,62,332	33,322	1,05,95,751	2,21,07,852	..	2,21,07,852	1,15,12,008	
1837-38	2,72,56,300	90,81,493	3,63,40,843	7,15,40,517	3,51,90,081	1,00,45,232	2,21,111	1,02,66,343	1,63,17,234	..	1,63,17,234	60,50,891	
1838-39	2,79,09,809	1,05,62,714	3,84,72,523	7,15,84,310	3,31,71,787	1,03,48,143	3,98,969	1,07,47,112	1,80,71,853	..	1,80,71,853	82,24,741	
1839-40	3,62,53,562	1,02,67,693	4,65,21,255	7,12,53,274	2,47,32,019	1,04,76,992	..	1,04,76,992	1,99,82,501	1,56,402	2,01,32,303	96,56,301	
1840-41	4,98,44,722	77,26,017	5,75,70,739	8,30,29,987	2,50,59,248	1,13,76,858	..	1,13,76,858	1,98,80,502	2,11,543	2,00,92,045	87,15,187	
1841-42	4,67,73,876	1,17,84,349	5,85,58,225	8,41,08,802	2,58,50,537	1,05,23,690	..	1,05,24,690	2,21,50,725	1,129,208	3,30,89,933	1,31,64,245	

Y E A R S.	B O M B A Y.						TOTAL of the Three Presidencies.		
	Imports.			Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	TOTAL Imports.	TOTAL Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	Imports, exclusive of Bullion.	Nett Imports of Bullion.	TOTAL Imports.						
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1834-35	2,71,35,552	1,14,47,706	3,85,83,258	3,48,57,831	37,26,427	..	7,65,44,858	9,67,47,286	2,02,02,428
1835-36	3,16,98,627	1,36,18,447	4,53,07,114	4,91,49,098	..	41,42,581	8,59,97,469	12,74,74,081	4,14,76,612
1836-37	3,37,67,203	1,31,76,800	4,69,44,003	5,78,49,899	..	1,09,05,896	9,30,39,327	15,11,91,957	5,81,52,530
1837-38	2,99,92,446	1,36,88,846	4,36,81,291	4,06,41,522	30,39,769	..	9,02,88,517	12,84,99,303	3,82,10,786
1838-39	3,98,02,519	1,56,68,454	5,54,70,973	4,42,15,202	22,25,771	..	9,56,90,608	13,48,01,305	3,91,10,757
1839-40	2,74,26,480	46,30,120	3,20,56,600	3,51,98,221	..	31,41,021	8,90,54,847	12,64,34,396	3,73,79,549
1840-41	4,30,29,194	66,24,095	4,96,53,289	5,16,55,580	..	19,92,291	11,96,10,886	15,51,60,069	3,65,65,183
1841-42	3,91,46,288	67,01,891	4,58,48,179	5,32,39,047	..	75,90,868	11,47,31,134	16,42,08,574	4,54,77,440

ABSTRACT.

Y E A R S.	Total Amount of Goods imported into the three Presidencies.	Total Amount of Goods exported from the three Presidencies.	Excess of Goods Exported.	Nett Import of Bullion.	Excess of Exports of Goods deducting Nett Imports of Bullion.	Stores imported from England for the Service of the Government of India not included in the Reports of External and Internal Commerce.	Nett Excess of Exports, deducting Imports of Bullion and Stores for the Government.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1834—35	5,88,34,079	9,67,47,286	3,79,13,207	1,77,10,779	2,02,02,428	20,00,393	1,82,02,035
1835—36	6,82,61,016	12,74,74,081	6,22,13,065	2,07,36,453	4,14,76,612	17,10,726	3,97,65,886
1836—37	7,53,16,995	15,11,91,957	7,59,74,962	1,77,22,332	5,81,52,530	23,86,301	5,37,66,229
1837—38	6,72,94,067	12,84,99,303	6,12,05,236	2,29,91,450	3,82,10,786	25,80,685	3,56,30,101
1838—39	6,90,60,471	13,48,01,305	6,57,40,834	2,66,30,137	3,91,10,757	30,32,567	3,60,78,190
1839—40	7,43,07,436	12,64,34,396	5,21,26,960	1,47,47,411	3,73,79,549	33,87,604	3,39,91,945
1840—41	10,44,82,317	15,51,66,069	5,07,03,752	1,41,48,569	3,65,55,183	45,69,066	3,10,86,117
1841—42	9,75,74,062	16,08,08,574	6,32,34,512	1,71,57,072	4,54,77,440	87,01,908	4,17,75,537
Total	61,21,10,443	1,08,05,22,931	46,84,12,488	15,18,47,208	31,05,65,285	2,33,69,245	20,31,96,040
Average of 8 Years ..	7,65,13,805	14,80,65,366	5,45,51,561	1,89,80,900	3,58,70,661	29,21,156	3,66,49,505

Notes.—The stores imported from England for the Service of the Government of India are not included in the Reports of External and Internal Commerce.

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Goods Imported into Bengal during the Years 1834—35 to 1841—42.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	1,52,19,698	1,69,16,601	2,23,47,809	1,82,40,739	2,07,71,094	2,62,58,700	3,71,02,878	3,35,51,797
France	7,72,160	9,75,565	12,78,871	10,15,437	6,46,085	13,19,280	16,76,635	24,37,779
America	2,58,265	6,15,071	4,19,734	3,34,614	5,43,249	3,00,289	5,45,015	9,59,821
South America	1,42,834	..	..	2,36,960	..	..	2,25,606	..
Coast of Sumatra	2,231	31,993	31,023	382	22,562	84,288	1,15,466	27,704
Ceylon	1,03,834	42,844	30,833	82,837	49,674	1,75,388	2,18,296	1,58,011
New South Wales	14,898	6,456	25,710	21,393	42,164	21,700	15,987	40,328
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	2,85,552	5,16,043	5,14,840	8,47,703	8,43,434	12,53,407	15,43,909	13,33,142
Penang and Eastward	15,07,197	12,95,382	12,17,564	18,46,438	11,75,160	19,45,375	20,41,320	23,03,792
Java	4,166	4,283	14,440	14,552	18,205	5,015	2,573	23,317
China	11,92,020	5,96,907	10,75,061	9,30,178	9,62,905	6,11,069	10,47,056	7,28,062
Pegue	2,22,246	3,85,722	5,07,214	7,02,065	7,65,864	9,00,028	6,80,088	5,92,073
Maldivé Islands	1,27,540	1,41,068	1,49,817	1,10,210	1,50,707	1,31,754	1,34,329	1,57,165
Mauritius	1,53,577	1,60,357	1,58,603	1,39,551	2,43,521	1,97,308	1,30,320	1,24,463
Cape of Good Hope	3,253	7,146	43,121	72,126	38,001	36,750	32,303	78,699
Brazils .....	..	6,705	14,023	..	2,516	..	..	..
Sweden .....	..	..	..	40,825	..	..	..	..
Portugal .....	..	..	..	..	45,305	..	..	..
Demerara .....	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..
Madeira .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,962
Hamburg .....	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,522	1,55,878	10,618
Bremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	22,208	15,512	17,544
Manilla .....	..	..	..	..	..	24,106	18,846	8,633
New Zealand .....	..	..	..	..	..	17,710	7,713	11,637
Genoa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63,046	1,524
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,99,91,307	2,17,03,613	2,78,28,963	2,46,39,050	2,63,21,522	3,34,15,915	4,59,07,555	4,26,20,101
Coast of Coromandel	5,57,016	5,24,778	7,37,703	9,12,748	7,59,208	9,61,135	14,21,353	17,71,077
Coast of Malabar	13,77,251	23,78,039	24,20,792	17,01,502	8,29,079	18,76,512	25,15,614	23,73,698
Total between the Ports in India	19,34,267	29,03,417	31,58,495	26,17,310	15,88,287	28,37,647	39,37,167	41,41,775
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	2,19,25,574	2,46,07,030	3,09,87,458	2,72,56,360	2,79,09,809	3,62,53,562	4,98,44,722	4,67,73,876

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Apparel	5,79,501	7,66,034	11,02,550	7,18,507	7,25,887	10,61,698	16,54,812	18,39,486
Books	4,80,767	5,93,556	6,87,501	5,83,006	6,16,552	7,89,891	9,36,255	9,46,853
Cotton goods	75,83,731	81,35,579	1,27,20,825	1,04,58,634	1,27,41,967	1,59,17,648	2,21,30,401	1,92,77,204
China goods	4,40,430	2,61,721	2,98,830	3,39,847	3,44,435	4,92,121	6,90,001	4,81,849
Drugs	11,80,583	12,37,772	12,16,066	12,23,612	6,94,064	11,72,591	15,03,518	13,13,388
Jewellery	4,81,993	5,37,802	8,41,968	7,58,102	6,31,238	6,68,124	9,05,780	7,47,654
Liquor	13,02,211	17,42,251	19,09,295	13,55,809	10,20,921	16,15,281	28,06,103	30,87,866
Machinery	95,791	45,167	45,494	58,796	2,58,492	1,53,220	1,97,054	2,88,372
Manufactured goods	5,09,124	4,85,301	7,05,823	6,50,760	7,42,541	8,41,720	11,77,016	8,06,398
Military stores	60,494	96,883	1,32,867	1,71,221	1,22,175	2,47,234	2,98,038	2,39,137
Naval stores	6,34,644	4,79,221	6,87,858	6,35,233	8,00,364	11,33,765	16,00,466	12,89,130
Oilman's stores	5,20,083	6,05,229	7,10,228	7,83,768	9,34,444	9,91,741	10,94,612	13,68,013
Paint and oil	2,30,653	1,53,239	2,87,242	1,77,100	1,46,771	3,02,274	8,41,853	3,07,494
Provisions	68,155	80,217	96,600	91,340	91,997	1,81,617	2,79,520	2,33,133
Silk goods	4,09,191	3,62,558	4,27,160	3,26,279	2,64,433	4,62,482	8,64,132	9,07,136
Spices	9,51,473	8,71,226	8,14,020	8,65,202	9,46,189	10,68,420	6,67,604	12,31,568
Wares	5,03,307	7,09,108	9,61,621	8,77,382	7,58,474	8,57,627	12,48,479	10,04,034
Woolens	16,09,148	11,43,301	12,01,721	9,27,365	7,80,614	8,69,087	16,32,751	14,30,963
Metals	36,12,973	43,39,508	38,13,185	35,69,153	32,38,613	42,21,558	56,56,829	48,08,184
Salt .....	..	..	15,08,027	13,47,461	8,81,960	19,64,343	24,40,556	20,02,602
Sundries	5,12,935	17,04,302	7,88,402	13,62,213	11,67,044	1,30,146	14,17,389	15,02,762
Total	2,19,25,574	2,46,07,030	3,09,87,460	2,72,56,360	2,79,09,809	3,62,53,562	4,98,44,722	4,67,73,876

Stores Imported from England for the Service of the Government of India, not included in the Reports of Internal Commerce, were as follow:—

Y E A R S.	Rupees.	Y E A R S.	Rupees.
1834—35	11,31,532	1838—39	10,78,182
1835—36	7,57,354	1839—40	19,43,591
1836—37	11,20,919	1840—41	21,05,401
1837—38	13,85,685	1841—42	15,84,635

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834-35									
	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	37,153	3,40,311	3,18,984	6,95,503	57,313	57,31,279				
France.....	2,911	24,916	11,500	16,500	22,971	2,97,156				
America.....	....	....	....	....	2,500	2,58,958				
Coast of Sumatra.....	....	....	5,072	8,106						
Ceylon.....	....	....	15,472	24,992						
New South Wales.....	....	....	1,34,882	1,85,602	1,965	1,96,531				
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	....	....	3,000	3,760	....	....	10	9,850	20	19,700
Java.....	3,09,844	27,37,431	2,93,564	4,71,423	....	....	7,493	74,08,142	1,987	19,95,371
China.....	91	761	5,906	8,187	7	688	2	1,870	20	24,983
Pague.....	....	....	30,400	39,075						
Maldivo Islands.....	....	....	7,60,449	11,12,095						
Mauritius.....	....	....	11,212	23,723						
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,323	22,651	1,17,720	1,61,172	....	....	262	2,78,074	1,250	12,07,578
Penang and Eastward....										
Total, exclusive of Con- signments between the Ports in India.....	3,52,022	31,26,070	17,14,680	27,50,128	84,816	84,81,612	7,707	76,07,937	3,283	31,57,632
Coast of Coromandel.....	....	....	6,21,937	7,81,787	40	4,016				
Coast of Malabar.....	....	....	91,290	1,28,770	264	26,426				
Total between the Ports in India.....	....	....	7,13,227	9,10,557	304	30,442				
Total, including Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	3,52,022	31,26,070	24,27,907	36,60,685	45,150	85,11,054	7,707	76,07,937	3,283	31,57,632

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1835-36									
	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar.)		Opium (Benares.)	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	1,42,241	12,00,378	1,87,774	3,67,297	85,019	85,01,432				
France.....	23,102	2,16,444	32,780	38,338	27,053	27,03,208				
Copenhagen.....	....	....	9,200	5,750	46	4,577				
America.....	....	....	7,035	7,035	10,503	10,00,300				
Coast of Sumatra.....	905	9,361	200	200	....	....	5	6,950	14	17,360
Ceylon.....	....	....	12,292	13,287						
New South Wales.....	....	....	68,132	91,090						
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	241	2,000	2,01,200	2,95,325	5,357	5,35,672				
Penang and Eastward....	4,480	40,749	46,644	54,546	....	....	119	1,46,875	1,505	16,00,076
Java.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	68,050	80	40,075
Pague.....	....	....	1,850	2,360	1	100	..	....	58	71,105
Maldivo Islands.....	....	....	59,806	62,410						
Mauritius.....	....	....	6,23,846	7,06,446						
Cape of Good Hope.....	....	....	212	424	11	1,137				
China.....	5,29,268	44,53,461	2,05,128	2,44,724	4	400	9,688	1,15,54,134	3,343	37,07,806
Total, exclusive of Con- signments between the Ports in India.....	7,02,339	59,21,445	14,55,167	18,03,137	1,38,594	1,38,57,287	9,967	1,17,76,009	4,940	55,25,971
Coast of Coromandel.....	....	....	1,65,730	1,95,904						
Coast of Malabar.....	839	7,029	52,085	64,201	942	94,186				
Total between the Ports in India.....	839	7,029	2,18,415	2,60,105	942	94,186				
Total, including Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	7,03,178	59,28,471	16,73,582	20,63,242	1,39,536	1,39,51,473	9,967	1,17,76,009	4,940	55,25,971

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.

Exported from Calcutta, during the Years 1834—35 to 1841—42.

1834—35

Plece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Miscella- neous, con- sisting of Gums, Oils, Seeds of Sorts, Shellac, Safflower, various Drugs, Tobacco, &c.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-ex- ported.	TOTAL Exports
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
3,56,933	22,47,087	1,64,504	12,31,970	12,110	43,38,146	2,30,210	12,14,873	20,16,961	1,74,19,730	2,00,877	1,31,93,64
550	3,648	4,396	33,168	71	20,006	15,478	74,682	1,53,970	26,25,044	1,42,214	27,67,25
61,408	2,27,300	60	480	..	..	88,037	2,16,276	5,02,655	12,35,759	83,085	12,17,84
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	552	..	..	..
..	375	153	3,626	..	..	228	1,173	8,310	21,790	16,540	28,41
2,702	15,504	15,317	82,949	..	..	350	1,755	55,422	1,78,622	55,686	2,27,30
21,578	61,210	31,304	2,71,069	1	1751	..	..	1,42,963	8,64,181	83,554	9,47,72
..	..	..	..	..	..	181	1,131	14,463	48,894	100	48,99
957	6,620	10	116	..	..	7,487	35,190	1,06,387	1,26,70,687	27,016	1,27,07,75
6,787	25,804	640	5,121	3	924	176	796	35,191	1,04,415	8,33,473	9,37,64
34	110	281	2,248	..	..	..	..	632	42,065	226	42,29
4,174	21,170	..	..	..	..	130	605	1,50,236	12,96,166	56,818	13,52,98
459	3,151	924	7,396	..	..	397	2,016	11,011	47,297	4,868	51,16
878	4,352	33	207	..	..	6,983	35,860	5,90,597	23,00,551	54,441	23,54,99
4,65,639	26,23,115	2,10,991	16,47,009	12,185	48,55,251	3,56,577	16,14,117	37,95,555	3,92,55,756	16,64,680	4,09,20,43
10,075	30,127	6,973	55,174	395	1,16,766	3,900	24,944	1,16,456	11,38,770	4,70,500	16,09,27
93,918	4,21,543	1,46,236	11,79,150	2,283	4,41,095	10,600	51,870	2,03,117	24,55,313	2,13,105	26,68,41
4,03,903	1,64,312	1,63,229	12,31,321	20,678	5,57,801	14,500	76,814	3,19,573	35,94,063	6,83,006	42,77,68
5,50,642	30,87,477	3,61,220	28,81,533	14,863	49,17,112	3,71,077	16,91,231	41,15,128	4,28,49,830	23,48,286	4,51,98,13

1835—36

Plece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Miscella- neous, con- sisting of Gums, Oils, Seeds of Sorts, Shellac, Safflower, various Drugs, Tobacco, &c.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-ex- ported.	TOTAL Exports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
2,83,431	19,09,436	2,00,272	18,17,124	11,730	40,97,363	2,13,070	10,48,361	20,36,787	2,96,98,548	8,61,051	2,12,59,596
735	4,943	3,318	27,145	17	4,076	20,205	90,036	2,75,883	34,29,733	90,086	35,19,818
..	..	3,355	27,639	..	..	2,576	14,671	1,510	54,147	3,802	57,945
2,20,784	7,05,973	8,643	68,392	26	7,213	1,62,505	8,15,305	11,44,219	38,08,467	1,30,086	39,38,555
576	2,686	..	..	6	1,612	..	..	20,328	47,397	10,867	58,264
20	110	409	3,682	..	..	138	630	8,440	26,155	8,508	34,663
2,840	12,388	5,984	32,470	..	..	453	2,251	30,478	1,82,982	16,662	1,99,644
47,270	1,10,730	33,564	2,67,920	13	3,040	125	502	2,97,030	13,32,819	77,875	14,10,694
947	3,768	19	122	..	..	3,871	18,936	3,38,061	22,94,073	51,896	23,45,969
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,377	..	..	1,18,377
7,401	32,610	402	3,060	..	..	190	1,031	27,366	1,27,541	11,16,044	12,43,585
..	..	560	4,492	..	..	13	50	890	67,752	253	68,005
1,344	7,822	7	42	..	..	408	2,204	1,21,215	8,37,728	57,334	8,95,062
328	2,564	15	123	..	..	..	..	15,238	19,488	3,077	22,523
1,922	6,938	110	765	..	..	5,592	26,206	1,11,040	2,01,05,914	85,917	2,01,91,831
5,66,721	28,00,567	2,56,818	19,73,286	11,792	41,14,534	4,09,155	20,29,189	43,59,307	5,31,61,119	23,11,848	5,55,72,967
20,164	83,360	7,445	56,095	824	2,17,402	1,392	7,350	1,32,912	6,93,301	4,35,008	7,28,320
1,25,993	6,35,681	1,05,687	8,11,377	2,124	4,60,252	620	2,569	1,74,324	22,43,519	1,13,289	23,56,808
1,56,159	7,08,950	1,13,132	8,67,372	2,948	9,77,054	2,012	10,156	3,11,266	29,36,730	5,68,257	35,05,000
7,32,940	35,09,007	3,60,950	28,40,658	14,740	47,92,188	4,11,167	20,39,347	46,70,073	5,00,97,639	27,80,195	5,28,77,834

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1836-37									
	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	19,317	1,74,024	5,01,752	7,75,465	62,782	1,03,75,288	..	..	..	..
France.....	15,116	1,26,160	35,090	38,744	17,468	32,97,760	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	14,854	15,432	4,661	8,15,131	..	..	..	..
Brazil.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	8,280	7,420	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	11,793	12,928	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	2	21	2,75,558	3,48,767	2,616	5,17,109	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward.....	2,515	21,315	28,128	32,387	1	153	57	74,170	2,050	27,60,918
Java.....	..	..	3,120	3,247	..	..	50	75,325	82	1,19,875
China.....	4,02,474	35,12,378	47,176	55,632	..	..	8,184	1,21,93,493	2,309	31,17,923
Pegu.....	..	..	9,383	9,797	..	..	..	..	2	2,410
Maldiv Islands.....	..	..	48,225	48,734	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	550	4,095	11,07,200	12,81,045	157	31,301	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	14,836	24,173	26	4,990	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Con- signments between the Ports in India.....	4,39,974	38,37,993	21,05,433	26,54,014	87,711	1,50,41,732	8,291	1,23,42,988	4,443	60,01,126
Coast of Coromandel.....	582	5,591	3,83,783	3,89,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Malabar.....	5,111	42,594	78,031	1,03,391	40	7,331	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	5,693	48,188	4,61,814	4,72,632	40	7,331	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consig- nments between the Ports in India.....	4,45,667	38,86,181	25,67,247	31,26,646	87,751	1,50,49,063	8,291	1,23,42,988	4,443	60,01,126

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1837-38									
	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	4,628	41,159	3,46,412	5,75,507	75,077	1,34,75,294	..	..	..	..
France.....	..	..	11,931	22,224	15,140	28,43,661	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	73	608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	281	530	654	1,17,514	..	..	..	..
South America.....	..	..	3,758	4,790	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	7,831	9,227	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	18,651	28,126	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	..	..	1,85,939	2,45,883	41,50	7,51,575	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward.....	1,818	15,948	59,386	80,723	1	124	75	91,000	2,940	28,06,435
Java.....	..	..	3,792	5,634	..	..	20	24,500	60	57,450
China.....	1,93,170	17,51,981	28,732	40,327	..	..	11,957	1,35,37,460	4,155	45,27,817
Pegu.....	..	..	13,304	21,341	..	..	13	10,675	86	84,305
Maldiv Islands.....	..	..	22,055	26,773	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	257	2,350	11,11,761	15,77,271	..	..	..	..	1	615
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	32,161	52,369	3	589	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Con- signments between the Ports in India.....	1,99,946	18,12,046	18,48,907	26,90,725	93,031	1,71,88,757	12,065	1,36,63,635	7,242	74,76,622
Coast of Coromandel.....	173	1,438	58,152	74,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Malabar.....	..	..	75,371	1,08,274	109	20,237	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	173	1,436	1,33,523	1,82,546	109	20,237	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consig- nments between the Ports in India.....	2,00,119	18,13,484	19,82,520	28,73,271	95,140	1,72,08,994	12,065	1,36,63,635	7,242	74,76,622

Exported from Calcutta, 1834—35 to 1842—42—continued.

1836—37

Piece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Saltpetre.		Raw Silk.		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-exported.	TOTAL Exports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,36,791	37,49,844	3,61,831	33,50,440	3,08,784	17,69,587	19,166	66,63,526	34,48,542	3,03,06,725	5,51,463	3,08,58,188
3,980	24,486	3,668	37,414	23,694	1,33,504	..	..	3,22,625	30,80,693	75,830	40,57,023
1,89,746	6,41,850	8,085	63,137	1,45,170	8,11,893	199	93,493	11,83,085	36,24,021	2,32,770	38,56,791
12	62	2	18	814	5,018	..	..	56,737	61,870	5,064	66,934
728	3,285	474	3,011	1,503	12,098	..	..	28,080	64,799	10,270	65,069
278	2,160	16,929	1,07,393	411	2,128	..	..	52,054	1,76,661	32,803	2,00,464
1,67,096	2,69,548	25,575	2,33,725	25	151	2	1,214	2,92,882	16,63,417	1,21,165	17,86,582
1,724	5,919	877	9,091	4,822	28,143	..	..	3,25,393	32,57,489	96,184	33,53,673
1,200	3,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,473	2,44,070	300	2,44,370
243	1,309	9	68	20,573	1,15,171	..	..	57,469	1,90,83,743	67,977	1,91,21,720
10,054	50,467	1,005	7,011	432	2,448	..	..	55,340	1,27,383	12,39,531	13,66,914
214	732	582	3,637	..	..	..	..	14,585	67,708	148	67,856
2,290	14,125	1,168	12,903	114	802	..	..	2,76,270	16,20,841	1,08,855	17,29,696
927	6,927	2,106	19,516	6	30	..	..	23,370	79,206	18,624	97,830
9,15,289	47,71,186	4,22,611	38,50,278	5,06,078	28,80,973	19,367	67,58,233	61,79,105	6,43,20,626	25,61,484	6,68,82,110
16,205	66,801	5,978	41,589	852	4,932	522	1,48,725	2,08,393	8,48,075	6,91,262	15,39,337
1,07,601	3,60,218	1,83,498	13,25,067	1,338	7,960	1,200	3,96,598	4,35,087	26,78,440	1,34,213	28,12,659
1,23,806	4,27,019	1,87,476	13,09,656	2,190	12,892	1,722	5,45,323	6,43,480	35,26,521	8,25,475	43,51,996
10,39,995	52,01,203	6,12,087	25,19,034	5,08,268	28,93,865	21,089	73,03,556	68,22,585	6,78,47,147	33,86,955	7,12,34,106

1837—38

Piece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Saltpetre.		Raw Silk.		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-exported.	TOTAL Exports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
4,32,027	29,17,823	5,96,450	52,15,416	3,43,358	19,43,108	11,657	47,87,806	30,71,672	3,20,67,785	5,16,182	3,26,83,967
1,432	9,642	806	7,052	20,880	1,19,227	..	..	2,09,717	32,11,523	95,455	33,06,978
500	3,375	7,417	85,868	265	1,524	..	..	1,436	92,811	2,278	95,089
33,704	1,41,024	41	446	52,383	3,00,300	21	7,726	5,92,945	11,60,485	52,176	12,12,661
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,801	8,051	..	8,051
637	4,093	741	5,051	494	2,842	..	..	30,734	51,067	24,294	76,261
2,701	16,169	31,538	1,58,776	35	191	6	2,088	1,28,219	3,33,569	53,202	3,86,831
73,930	1,52,105	35,138	2,84,455	4	21	G	2,203	3,01,885	17,38,327	1,41,713	18,80,140
2,611	13,266	160	973	7,582	42,468	..	..	4,44,865	34,95,802	3,42,908	38,38,710
33	315	..	..	780	4,484	..	..	52,901	1,45,284	984	1,46,268
312	1,583	741	5,028	20,256	1,17,277	..	..	227,242	2,02,09,615	1,15,995	2,03,25,610
23,541	1,39,437	1,111	7,754	395	2,200	..	..	85,439	3,51,211	11,57,852	15,09,063
..	..	465	3,253	..	..	..	..	6,084	36,110	..	36,110
4,301	25,774	401	1,546	2,009	12,672	..	..	2,93,753	19,13,381	1,60,012	20,73,393
2,014	13,628	4,783	44,753	438	2,328	..	..	25,201	1,39,153	33,975	1,73,128
5,79,833	34,38,524	6,79,802	58,21,271	4,48,969	25,88,302	11,690	47,99,823	54,76,069	6,49,55,774	26,97,986	6,76,53,760
12,315	56,852	7,047	46,471	732	4,336	497	1,93,089	2,01,582	5,78,040	5,70,974	11,49,014
88,706	3,78,434	1,24,630	8,60,737	7,169	41,140	2,333	7,94,807	2,70,844	24,74,782	2,62,991	27,37,773
1,01,021	4,35,286	1,31,677	9,07,208	7,901	45,785	2,830	9,87,896	4,72,426	30,52,822	8,33,905	38,86,787
6,80,854	38,73,310	8,11,479	67,28,479	4,56,870	26,34,087	14,320	57,87,719	59,48,495	6,80,08,596	35,31,951	7,15,40,547

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

1838-39

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	3,572	30,267	5,79,566	10,18,324	51,317	96,85,134	..	..	..	..
France.....	..	..	37,306	68,605	27,293	53,58,035	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	..	..	7,071	14,097	..	..	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	6,067	9,081	4,402	7,94,183	..	..	..	..
Demerara.....	..	..	17,783	27,325	4	761	..	..	..	..
South America.....	..	..	4,750	5,562	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	21,818	29,661	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	18,096	30,488	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	..	..	2,72,146	3,87,380	6,340	12,63,745	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward.....	1,333	13,555	43,800	63,941	..	..	276	1,74,440	3,207	21,91,805
Java.....	..	..	11,846	17,572	..	..	55	43,180	134	80,670
China.....	2,10,749	21,37,553	25,094	37,802	107	16,090	11,187	95,66,528	3,312	24,07,390
Pegue.....	558	6,043	12,431	19,610	..	..	6	5,355	44	25,030
Maldiv Islands.....	..	..	29,403	32,165	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	20	171	7,77,084	11,07,072	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	47,730	80,787	399	60,536	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	2,16,232	21,87,589	19,22,091	29,67,576	89,922	1,71,80,454	11,524	97,89,503	6,697	48,10,895
Coast of Coromandel.....	..	..	2,62,213	3,00,509	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar.....	2,399	25,989	1,68,927	2,42,541	396	68,655	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	2,399	25,989	4,31,140	5,43,050	396	68,655	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consignments between the ports in India.....	2,18,631	22,13,578	23,54,131	35,10,626	90,318	1,72,49,139	11,524	97,89,503	6,697	48,10,895

1839-40

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	25,575	2,36,390	4,85,500	8,34,252	83,978	1,70,61,255	160	41,668	1	195
France.....	859	7,159	43,547	72,340	23,569	46,61,689	..	..	..	..
Hamburg.....	1,823	15,191	3,842	5,739	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremen.....	..	..	5,200	8,560	74	14,859	..	..	..	..
North America.....	..	..	10,153	15,639	5,080	11,30,871	9	3,195	6	1,260
Demerara.....	..	..	6,819	10,608	3	607	..	..	..	..
Berbers.....	..	..	10,200	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Sumatra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	14,627	25,360	..	..	7	2,530	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	97,754	1,55,128	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	..	..	3,46,097	4,87,488	5,935	11,71,841	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward.....	13,074	1,40,609	89,476	1,30,012	..	..	8,207	33,02,559	5,469	22,49,713
Java.....	..	..	10,716	14,763	..	..	20	9,425	30	13,750
Manilla.....	..	..	228	200	..	..	538	3,05,060	190	1,02,725
China.....	1,30,227	14,31,414	12,351	17,819	..	..	3,472	15,92,577	283	1,28,645
Pegue.....	..	..	8,998	13,529	2	471	51	19,835	64	19,640
Maldiv Islands.....	..	..	41,411	57,583	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena.....	..	..	18,499	29,136	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	..	..	9,36,710	13,94,266	111	21,313	2	1,170	1	305
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	92,126	1,57,320	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,80,558	18,33,763	25,41,491	38,64,135	1,19,361	2,46,62,906	12,460	52,78,049	6,044	25,16,233
Coast of Coromandel.....	..	..	1,26,371	1,60,732	16	3,880	..	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar.....	..	..	1,79,786	2,54,191	168	33,108	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	..	..	3,06,157	4,14,923	187	36,988	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,80,558	18,33,763	25,41,491	38,64,135	1,19,548	2,46,99,894	12,460	52,78,049	6,044	25,16,233

Exported from Calcutta, 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1838—39

Piece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports re-exported.	Total Ex-ports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,42,160	33,46,096	712,837	63,65,585	18,100	78,27,305	3,37,238	17,02,350	37,41,041	3,37,06,706	5,08,185	3,42,74,891
3,737	22,489	20	125	3	577	56,360	2,06,062	3,38,480	60,82,463	1,67,601	62,50,064
80	325	..	..	..	..	1,566	8,383	11,057	33,862	1,140	35,002
1,87,041	8,13,399	895	9,763	..	..	1,07,473	5,74,984	9,45,255	31,55,667	1,48,313	33,03,980
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,134	36,220	5,334	41,554
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898	6,460	..	6,460
1,045	6,646	885	6,839	17	7,381	288	1,675	30,617	82,819	32,585	1,15,404
3,677	22,306	17,853	94,438	..	..	65	345	82,568	2,30,235	56,670	2,86,911
42,024	91,710	23,911	1,72,074	36	15,519	1,715	9,006	2,66,905	22,08,443	1,06,445	23,14,896
1,888	11,801	289	2,094	..	..	2,213	11,618	2,47,033	27,16,287	1,62,102	28,78,389
428	1,745	..	..	..	..	1,417	7,652	1,36,673	3,03,492	16,731	3,20,223
634	3,533	807	6,403	..	..	14,134	75,564	1,97,086	1,45,38,009	83,297	1,46,21,306
26,777	1,55,760	1,962	13,640	55	21,820	488	2,361	67,070	3,16,689	12,99,772	16,16,461
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,468	82,633	330	82,963
2,322	17,222	37	258	..	..	2,197	11,571	2,71,015	14,10,909	90,136	15,01,039
3,479	22,422	2,021	17,306	12	5,652	319	1,832	58,663	2,47,258	19,420	2,66,678
8,14,262	45,11,150	7,61,620	66,89,617	18,229	78,78,254	5,25,532	27,03,403	64,40,653	6,51,58,154	27,58,061	6,79,16,215
6,976	33,241	1,851	12,972	52	11,806	267	1,421	1,36,570	4,96,519	4,55,709	9,52,228
1,07,240	5,38,897	84,824	6,26,139	1,568	4,57,747	2,574	13,513	2,73,151	22,46,635	4,69,232	27,15,867
1,14,216	5,72,138	86,675	6,30,111	1,620	4,69,553	2,841	14,934	4,09,724	27,43,154	9,24,941	36,68,095
9,28,478	50,83,288	8,48,195	73,27,758	19,849	83,47,807	5,28,373	27,19,337	68,50,377	6,79,01,308	36,83,002	7,15,84,310

1839—40

Piece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports re-exported.	Total Ex-ports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,61,734	34,88,451	7,31,615	65,50,570	14,931	69,62,540	2,64,356	13,93,653	36,84,682	4,08,62,659	7,76,188	4,16,38,847
635	5,006	7	32	..	..	35,406	1,91,141	3,17,797	52,55,764	2,00,785	54,56,549
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,312	7,012	34,755	62,727	15,102	77,829
100	698	..	..	..	..	592	3,110	12,944	40,171	3,622	43,793
31,717	1,79,258	260	2,524	28	13,110	1,30,837	6,77,059	13,00,498	33,23,704	73,276	33,96,980
200	1,300	20	140	..	..	..	..	1,195	13,550	2,823	16,673
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	18,419	..	18,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	793	..	793
346	1,444	473	4,479	..	..	222	1,168	21,902	59,943	13,855	72,798
4,245	20,438	11,666	1,19,111	..	..	385	2,022	2,16,776	5,19,475	1,04,468	6,23,943
21,503	85,570	13,604	1,09,198	17	6,970	..	..	1,91,122	26,45,149	20,870	26,66,019
2,300	7,100	35	245	..	..	767	5,077	3,68,510	62,04,261	86,196	62,90,457
70	1,414	..	..	..	..	2,414	12,671	79,323	1,30,063	5,066	1,35,119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	4,08,399	666	4,09,068
48	263	79	537	..	..	3,292	17,283	81,589	32,76,557	26,751	33,03,408
25,910	1,33,593	686	5,139	..	..	1,152	6,102	9,434	2,97,143	21,56,959	21,24,102
..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	18,412	76,018	..	76,018
192	1,073	391	3,761	..	..	..	..	7,292	41,283	2,086	44,271
719	3,808	27	156	..	..	85	441	2,12,578	10,38,176	46,248	16,80,118
1,970	11,996	70	206	..	..	49	255	15,518	2,13,355	19,362	2,32,717
6,54,719	30,46,818	7,63,916	68,05,219	14,976	69,82,920	4,10,899	23,17,027	66,92,788	6,14,83,935	35,25,323	6,50,09,258
14,183	61,067	535	3,748	27	6,977	300	2,518	1,96,104	4,35,326	5,17,518	9,52,844
1,19,192	4,58,746	76,317	6,24,052	695	2,61,211	3,936	21,695	3,92,615	19,48,648	3,42,521	22,91,172
1,33,375	5,19,813	76,832	5,27,806	722	2,71,218	4,136	21,213	5,89,019	23,83,974	8,60,042	22,44,016
7,88,094	44,60,631	8,40,768	73,33,019	15,098	72,51,138	4,15,335	23,11,210	72,81,807	6,68,67,309	13,85,365	7,12,53,270

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

(1840—41

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	1,296	14,041	5,37,894	9,36,452	83,797	1,64,26,461	25	17,297	20	12,800
France.....	1,082	1,606	20,201	39,72,733	..	..	..	..
Hamburg.....
Bremen.....	4,456	8,679	206	41,256	..	..	..	..
Genoa.....	77	15,487	..	..	..	..
North America.....	1,799	2,260	4,876	9,61,432	..	..	..	..
Demerara.....	7,960	16,287	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berbice.....	8,416	14,669	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Sumatra.....
Ceylon.....	11,926	15,694	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	63,496	1,08,896	1	217	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	1,73,103	2,27,680	5,131	9,84,645	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward....	20,422	2,40,409	1,53,136	2,17,198	..	..	6,228	40,50,233	5,196	32,53,130
Java.....	19,513	28,491	..	..	1	800	45	31,275
China.....	1,61,973	17,11,065	14,129	24,097	..	..	4,889	33,32,521	928	6,09,500
Pegue.....	16,786	21,326	1	69	2	1,185	76	46,915
Maldiv Islands.....	51,876	74,080	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena.....	4,051	12,350	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	14,21,275	10,96,319	81	10,781	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	57,142	91,245	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,83,621	19,66,505	25,55,740	38,00,069	1,14,374	2,24,18,903	11,145	74,11,339	6,265	39,53,620
Coast of Coromandel.....	1,22,353	1,44,422	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar.....	2,29,366	2,81,423	682	1,36,421	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	3,51,719	4,25,845	682	1,36,421	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,83,621	19,66,505	29,07,459	42,26,454	1,15,056	2,25,55,324	11,145	74,11,339	6,265	39,53,620

1841—42

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	4,452	46,310	7,50,006	12,11,148	84,873	1,66,68,048	21	14,375	..	..
France.....	..	..	37,582	46,716	25,879	51,12,746	..	..	..	..
Hamburg.....	..	..	2,976	5,130	136	27,109	..	..	..	..
Bremen.....	..	..	3,900	5,650	299	59,808	..	..	..	..
Trieste.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America.....	..	..	6,198	7,777	3,713	7,36,704	..	..	..	..
Demerara.....	..	..	8,102	14,153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berbice.....	..	..	5,000	6,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	18,149	19,582	..	..	2	1,930	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	22,162	29,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	..	..	2,51,199	3,04,967	5,866	11,73,108	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward....	24,494	2,87,540	43,507	53,609	..	..	4,823	34,69,895	3,938	27,98,844
Java.....	..	..	4,015	4,921	..	..	10	7,909	45	34,425
China.....	83,624	8,66,123	60,799	1,00,001	..	..	9,082	68,68,100	1,670	12,03,697
Pegue.....	..	..	30,160	34,894	1	155	24	16,135	120	81,000
Maldiv Islands.....	..	..	35,855	38,337	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena.....	..	..	7,857	11,029	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	..	..	13,12,232	17,69,058	821	1,63,886	3	1,670	1	630
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	42,485	57,552	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,12,370	11,99,073	26,51,184	37,21,834	1,21,588	2,39,71,615	13,965	1,03,80,025	5,774	41,18,596
Coast of Coromandel.....	..	..	67,312	84,080	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar.....	6	120	2,36,491	2,96,077	122	21,380	..	..	..	..
Total, between the Ports in India.....	6	120	3,03,803	3,80,157	122	21,380	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,12,376	12,00,093	29,54,987	41,01,991	1,21,710	2,39,96,004	13,965	1,03,80,025	5,774	41,18,596

Exported from Calcutta, 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1810—41

Piece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports re-exported.	TOTAL.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
4,31,001	27,16,952	17,68,804	1,61,00,824	13,226	60,85,555	3,43,588	18,03,838	48,36,477	4,05,49,797	9,59,058	5,05,08,855
53	342	5	35	....	....	30,108	1,58,068	1,63,081	42,95,807	84,622	43,80,489
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,818	2,818	....	2,818
269	1,744	....	....	....	....	1,017	5,341	19,831	75,107	2,258	77,365
10,580	87,501	4	17	....	3,250	2,916	15,464	3,994	39,943	21,792	61,735
1,114	3,430	....	....	....	....	87,053	4,57,027	8,64,182	23,73,239	1,78,847	25,52,086
150	975	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,268	26,945	4,007	30,992
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,325	16,069	2,335	19,304
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,315	1,315	....	1,315
2,027	16,861	1,234	9,558	1	122	662	3,470	51,869	97,583	29,398	1,26,981
5,523	33,783	9,169	55,412	10	3,989	73	382	1,34,073	3,32,763	1,45,738	4,78,501
26,864	79,895	6,723	57,363	....	....	....	....	1,70,630	15,23,902	67,758	15,91,660
6,501	17,554	1,236	8,064	....	....	4,384	23,013	6,59,067	84,78,358	2,68,410	87,46,777
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,457	7,649	1,27,380	1,95,601	6,158	2,01,759
....	....	83	921	....	....	14,555	76,411	6,17,439	62,73,067	1,56,127	64,28,194
51,071	2,84,410	279	2,130	....	....	411	2,314	1,12,730	4,71,370	21,32,442	26,03,421
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43,070	1,17,150	165	1,17,155
174	1,006	469	3,807	....	....	....	....	6,287	23,540	1,888	25,428
2,923	15,357	73	468	....	....	67	351	3,10,913	23,40,329	1,10,324	24,50,563
1,003	6,358	2,068	0,021	....	....	....	....	53,042	1,62,709	28,384	1,91,093
5,40,273	32,65,268	17,90,143	1,62,18,033	13,214	66,92,916	4,86,351	25,53,341	80,87,797	7,63,98,331	42,07,320	8,06,05,651
9,421	45,753	279	2,339	215	59,147	755	3,965	2,61,932	5,17,558	4,22,544	8,40,102
80,188	3,10,289	48,335	3,42,069	606	1,60,442	1,299	6,822	4,58,057	16,95,523	3,88,711	20,84,234
98,609	3,56,042	48,614	3,41,408	821	2,19,589	2,051	10,787	7,10,989	22,13,081	8,11,255	30,24,336
6,11,882	36,21,310	18,38,757	1,65,92,411	11,065	69,12,505	4,98,405	25,64,128	88,07,786	7,86,11,412	50,18,575	8,36,29,987

1811—42

Piece Goods (Silk).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports re-exported.	TOTAL.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,09,302	20,34,784	14,90,467	1,32,07,848	18,513	75,31,152	3,82,276	19,98,280	37,66,070	4,61,81,010	7,52,224	4,72,33,284
1,46	8,086	8	92	20	8,190	84,003	4,40,711	3,64,452	60,10,996	3,58,808	63,69,004
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,283	6,738	766	89,734	....	89,734
215	1,438	....	....	3	1,100	1,785	9,370	20,913	97,769	297	98,066
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,454	12,882	31,921	47,806	13,205	61,071
18,603	1,11,437	....	....	94	43,124	1,02,076	5,31,159	13,60,210	27,93,411	1,97,477	29,90,888
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,153	200	18,353
179	1,003	....	....	....	....	....	....	693	7,062	9,099	17,061
2,700	14,334	1,254	12,508	....	....	202	6,630	36,742	91,740	25,735	1,17,501
2,757	6,251	6,823	32,609	....	....	76	897	30,516	99,273	17,413	1,16,686
60,318	1,08,246	7,274	67,289	18	6,140	....	....	83,142	18,03,192	40,034	18,43,226
3,995	15,744	3	37	3	355	7,133	37,440	2,36,144	68,99,677	2,50,092	71,58,769
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,902	9,982	61,334	1,17,602	3,409	1,21,071
1,478	5,713	69	524	58	28,454	22,871	1,22,167	3,38,787	95,33,566	3,18,445	98,52,011
33,766	1,48,813	2,058	18,330	....	....	3,022	15,865	1,17,020	4,26,818	15,70,691	19,07,509
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,339	43,670	....	43,670
30	195	327	3,016	....	....	....	....	3,692	17,932	4,279	22,211
962	5,931	1,013	10,085	....	....	130	680	3,14,905	22,66,845	1,47,322	24,14,167
252	1,357	4,013	23,093	....	....	....	....	27,431	1,09,433	39,570	1,49,003
4,35,022	25,18,348	15,13,307	1,33,75,428	18,709	76,21,815	6,10,273	31,95,313	68,03,716	7,69,06,661	37,57,180	8,06,63,841
6,879	33,358	242	2,159	319	1,35,937	415	2,185	2,03,236	4,60,955	3,97,092	8,58,047
1,20,577	4,85,129	48,255	4,06,030	2,050	7,52,802	4,294	22,544	3,88,104	23,77,195	5,09,219	28,86,914
1,26,286	5,18,487	48,497	4,10,189	2,309	8,88,730	4,709	24,729	5,91,340	28,38,160	9,06,811	37,44,961
5,61,278	30,36,835	15,61,804	1,37,85,615	21,078	85,10,554	6,14,982	32,20,042	73,95,056	7,97,44,811	46,63,991	8,44,08,802

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods Imported into Madras, from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	22,39,699	19,70,907	27,15,323	25,90,251	31,10,556	35,36,029	31,99,360	30,00,616
France.....	1,47,806	1,45,258	2,54,949	49,142	2,05,401	1,78,330	2,06,865	2,36,511
Madeira and Teneriffe.....	39,515	17,800	27,184	53,155	44,819	32,140	91,900	50,223
America.....	11,517	23,502	32,085	45,069	53,571	14,483	50	20,548
Arabia.....	8,175	5,893	10,165	12,692	9,761	8,897	10,355	15,130
Cape of Good Hope.....	18,484	8,545	4,556	8,576	13,247	27,314	2,882	7,979
Ceylon.....	8,61,453	6,70,038	9,42,166	8,51,072	8,24,761	8,76,780	6,72,361	6,90,071
China.....	3,77,873	1,88,876	1,74,705	1,04,327	2,77,525	1,95,472	1,86,223	1,86,304
French Ports (Indian).....	2,94,975	3,11,134	3,56,721	2,13,002	1,62,021	4,32,547	69,087	1,02,083
Goa.....	4,319	5,345	6,828	7,918	7,015	10,194	29,916	17,080
Gulf of Persia.....	5,337	4,287	90,913	23,240	8,380	16,415	15,074	21,001
Java.....	.....	20,809	22,300	1,593	140	2,512	.....	2,865
Malacca Straits.....	3,04,067	2,71,812	1,37,392	2,87,790	3,73,792	3,56,992	4,44,969	4,87,055
Maldiv Islands.....	82,653	98,555	69,593	72,646	65,646	67,343	65,488	1,01,705
Manilla.....	2,322	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	58,774	25,755	12,617	21,087	11,954	72,713	45,938	13,706
New South Wales.....	16,954	2,976	1,304	1,631	322	170	345	225
Pegue.....	7,46,867	12,21,625	13,50,086	18,75,490	14,73,815	14,47,450	22,47,347	13,33,057
Tranquebar.....	1,53,211	2,08,093	2,50,003	1,29,918	4,61,242	3,11,149	2,93,380	3,26,899
Travancore.....	1,96,023	2,46,076	3,84,219	2,15,309	1,52,920	1,28,987	1,57,729	4,41,074
West Coast of Sumatra.....	58,321	42,960	24,647	1,422	350	.....	128	.....
Portugal.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	56,81,438	55,83,933	69,75,047	66,08,445	72,58,220	77,18,356	82,39,440	74,80,414
Bongal.....	26,07,649	17,76,872	20,05,928	13,17,612	14,74,481	11,46,712	13,05,811	8,73,798
Bombay.....	14,92,846	16,01,514	15,81,367	21,19,175	16,15,112	16,11,921	18,31,607	22,20,478
Total between the Ports in India.....	40,90,490	33,81,346	35,87,285	34,36,787	30,89,993	27,58,636	31,37,418	30,94,276
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	97,71,953	89,65,319	1,05,62,332	1,00,45,232	1,03,48,143	1,04,76,992	1,13,76,858	1,05,24,690

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Cotton Goods.....	11,66,769	11,59,947	18,89,587	14,78,567	14,50,118	14,70,248	20,01,900	22,13,757
Drugs.....	2,20,491	2,54,511	2,61,268	3,59,050	2,49,717	2,45,897	2,45,818	2,43,756
Fruits.....	2,50,609	3,28,948	2,63,349	2,69,738	1,58,408	2,08,317	1,74,399	2,49,983
Grain.....	24,76,985	19,43,927	21,42,619	19,17,680	25,11,342	10,73,084	27,34,409	18,18,220
Horses.....	3,08,270	2,45,800	2,70,460	2,72,650	2,95,330	2,17,075	2,97,180	3,90,510
Jewellery, Beads, &c.....	2,26,322	1,84,275	2,62,525	2,28,870	2,80,334	2,33,621	1,74,390	1,81,536
Wines, Spirits, Ale, &c.....	12,05,944	8,43,744	10,52,170	9,86,437	11,22,290	12,55,771	12,15,990	11,69,648
Naval Stores.....	3,77,693	3,53,057	3,90,929	5,41,928	4,51,836	4,84,238	4,92,364	3,65,965
Oilman's Stores, Paint.....	1,42,696	1,18,844	1,74,441	1,70,300	1,22,291	1,49,471	1,61,749	1,71,375
Provisions.....	1,01,747	1,05,073	1,03,895	67,793	1,24,234	1,78,228	1,78,749	1,40,776
Raw Silk.....	1,40,699	3,24,938	1,89,954	2,26,755	11,013	3,251	43,808	68,286
Salt.....	53,351	67,328	73,888	1,22,321	1,17,686	1,31,398	1,47,166	99,548
Spices, Pepper, &c.....	1,25,210	1,48,216	2,67,605	1,77,641	1,68,851	2,03,800	2,00,895	1,07,288
Sugar and Sugar Candy.....	2,07,758	1,56,505	1,21,821	1,45,804	84,585	63,826	48,387	42,823
Tea.....	1,92,085	64,317	48,584	86,615	1,06,345	91,617	1,78,466	1,11,321
Woollens.....	94,012	91,297	1,12,379	1,17,498	1,10,572	1,27,982	1,42,337	1,56,505
Wearing Apparel.....	2,26,707	1,71,707	2,60,208	2,20,773	2,31,477	2,08,253	2,01,611	2,32,275
Stationery and Books.....	3,78,999	2,16,686	2,27,334	2,14,729	3,42,816	2,07,951	2,71,506	2,36,292
Betel Nuts.....	3,62,452	3,49,641	3,09,655	3,47,394	3,69,937	3,39,898	3,10,599	3,64,455
Piece Goods, Silk.....	2,00,997	2,32,672	5,33,924	1,50,650	1,88,731	1,79,444	2,09,937	167,584
Metals.....	4,10,757	6,78,830	4,49,504	9,44,101	5,32,930	7,39,652	8,26,116	6,84,644
Sundries.....	9,01,370	9,19,526	13,36,710	10,57,032	13,18,095	12,36,600	10,76,163	12,38,031
Total.....	57,71,953	89,65,319	1,05,62,332	1,00,45,232	1,03,48,143	1,04,76,992	1,13,76,858	1,05,24,690

Stores imported for the Service of the Government of India, not included in the Reports of Internal Commerce.

YEARS.	Rupees.	YEARS.	Rupees.
1834—35.....	4,58,997	1839—40.....	10,41,148
1835—36.....	6,38,684	1840—41.....	5,73,305
1836—37.....	6,70,826	1841—42.....	7,42,763
1837—38.....	9,54,895		9,20,789

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from Madras in each Year,
from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834—35							TOTAL.
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	4,13,365	39,876	3,06,871	14,82,945	1,19,841	24,305	3,85,450	27,72,653
France	26,106	69	92,202	16,844	3,884	11,793	23,770	1,74,669
America .....	..	..	..	62,747	..	..	3,136	65,883
Arabia	49	8,00,900	..	5,02,230	..	53,697	40,004	14,98,880
Cape of Good Hope .....	..	30	..	..	..	..	999	1,029
Ceylon	90	5,81,628	15	7,93,189	58	446	1,86,700	15,62,062
China	1,02,351	658	..	2,780	..	..	2,09,014	4,04,843
Eastward .....	..	273	..	17,461	..	..	4,320	22,044
French Ports (Indian)	5,485	23,083	7,510	1,74,582	711	270	61,362	2,82,012
Goa .....	..	2,15,543	..	2,873	..	1	12,482	2,30,899
Gulf of Persia .....	..	3,898	..	17	..	1	4,624	8,539
Holland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
Java .....	..	..	..	79,074	..	..	..	79,074
Malacca Straits	14,364	11,588	..	15,04,822	..	..	1,16,876	16,41,450
Maldiv Islands .....	..	30,648	..	575	..	151	2,794	21,502
Mauritius and Bourbon .....	..	1,18,034	3,845	6,008	39	6	32,370	1,60,302
New South Wales .....	..	3,673	..	9,792	665	1,200	50,074	65,404
Pegue .....	..	1,476	52	1,98,834	..	8	95,018	2,95,388
Sadrus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
Tranquebar .....	..	..	..	199	..	..	5,696	5,895
Travancore	12,823	2,408	..	2,886	..	15	18,584	36,696
West Coast of Sumatra .....	..	720	..	80,482	..	..	4,756	86,158
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India	6,64,943	18,33,505	4,10,504	50,38,510	1,25,198	91,892	12,52,056	94,16,608
Bengal	22,554	1,254	..	1,86,527	1,521	1,24,335	7,06,604	11,32,795
Bombay	8,91,828	7,53,234	1,778	22,12,217	2,922	6,05,315	16,74,633	61,41,927
Total between the Ports in India	9,14,382	7,54,488	1,778	23,98,744	4,443	7,29,650	24,71,237	72,74,722
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	15,79,325	25,87,993	4,12,282	74,37,254	1,29,641	8,21,542	37,23,293	1,66,91,330
Quantities	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	..	cwts.	cwts.	..	..
	91,595	12,99,793	1,971	..	15,736	67,509	..	..

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1835—36							TOTAL.
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	10,55,593	46,013	7,26,498	16,20,457	64,604	22,493	3,35,940	38,91,638
France	1,19,542	1,011	1,82,234	41,812	3,832	38,292	28,816	4,13,539
America .....	..	..	6,978	1,18,453	..	..	18,365	1,45,796
Arabia	5,658	6,83,842	..	3,07,212	..	12,047	51,380	10,60,139
Cape of Good Hope .....	..	47	381	50	..	654	3,302	4,384
Ceylon .....	..	6,30,546	57	9,85,591	218	8,648	1,57,373	17,62,435
China	14,94,900	32,288	..	17,626	..	..	1,77,530	17,22,344
Eastward .....	..	97	..	28,552	..	..	1,420	30,069
French Ports (Indian)	30,498	7,980	5,656	71,499	153	1,504	40,378	1,57,673
Goa .....	..	1,95,099	..	4,625	..	18	12,814	2,15,546
Gulf of Persia	1,954	13,865	..	3,98,307	..	2,909	19,960	4,37,085
Java .....	..	..	..	6,931	..	..	..	6,931
Malacca Straits .....	..	5,212	36	11,88,878	186	..	1,53,018	13,47,800
Maldiv Islands	3,864	23,108	..	1,265	..	15	2,794	81,046
Mauritius and Bourbon	2,598	18,977	..	110	..	962	15,405	37,252
Pegue .....	..	1,566	..	1,56,904	33	..	1,21,130	2,79,633
Sadrus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
Tranquebar .....	..	..	..	8	..	..	4,782	4,780
Travancore	1,596	3,355	..	7,296	1,478	272	10,584	24,591
West Coast of Sumatra .....	..	808	..	..	..	..	24,886	25,694
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India	27,16,203	16,66,846	9,23,840	49,54,666	90,509	87,014	11,77,795	1,16,17,058
Bengal	25,214	1,153	..	1,55,081	2	88,708	5,13,419	7,83,572
Bombay	15,44,459	10,30,351	9,263	10,68,211	1,482	4,31,940	20,70,108	67,45,814
Total between the Ports in India	15,69,673	10,31,504	9,263	18,13,292	1,484	5,20,643	25,83,527	75,29,386
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	42,85,876	26,98,350	9,23,103	67,67,958	91,993	6,07,657	37,61,592	1,91,46,439
Quantities	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	..	cwts.	cwts.	..	..
	2,61,325	13,99,115	4,873	..	9,348	46,163	..	..

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from Madras in each Year, from
1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1836—37							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	11,80,996	59,702	10,49,292	19,37,567	72,344	30,922	4,60,874	47,67,10
France.....	1,80,909	7,476	99,148	15,871	6,049	20,914	38,841	3,09,20
America.....	..	..	14,561	36,134	..	..	12,852	63,54
Arabia.....	3,089	7,66,796	..	2,80,724	..	17,024	32,891	11,00,96
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	34	..	225	..	..	925	1,18
Ceylon.....	..	5,12,596	56	11,04,507	780	11,035	2,06,407	18,35,38
China.....	23,55,737	4,740	1,502	1,146	541	..	3,39,907	27,00,62
Eastward.....	..	..	..	28,824	..	..	4,299	33,12
French Ports (Indian).....	44,789	23,553	10,852	1,09,104	3,814	2,743	87,475	2,98,32
Goa.....	..	1,80,185	..	253	..	1	8,726	1,89,16
Gulf of Persia.....	..	18,399	..	32,348	..	1,483	21,340	73,57
Java.....	..	611	..	5,699	..	..	281	6,58
Malacca Straits.....	11,111	7,808	..	10,71,874	..	..	1,42,385	12,33,17
Maldive Islands.....	1,594	15,814	..	1,340	..	..	2,299	21,04
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	8,093	90,499	..	28,257	..	37	26,130	1,53,07
New South Wales.....	..	5	..	..	..	..	3,267	3,27
Pegoe.....	..	2,820	..	2,33,469	..	930	1,31,368	3,66,53
Solomon Islands.....	..	400	..	53	..	..	151	6
Sadras.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1
Tranquebar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,017	6,01
Travancore.....	9,299	14,015	..	4,557	30	..	44,155	72,0
West Coast of Sumatra.....	6,282	817	..	46,891	..	..	3,880	87,3
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	37,51,879	17,06,270	11,81,471	49,58,834	83,655	85,095	15,76,523	1,33,43,6
Bengal.....	..	3,107	..	2,24,974	4	1,39,160	7,34,888	11,02,0
Bombay.....	19,03,721	9,85,859	..	20,82,592	669	5,68,322	21,20,983	76,62,0
Total between the Ports in India.....	19,03,721	9,88,966	..	23,07,566	673	7,07,428	28,55,671	87,64,2
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.	56,55,600	26,95,236	11,81,471	72,66,400	84,228	7,92,523	44,32,394	2,21,07,6
Quantities.....	cwts. 311,043	cwts. 1,308,218	cwts. 6,836	..	cwts. 9,522	cwts. 65,090	..	..

1837—38

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	Total.
	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom..	1,70,887		7,37,224	12,81,707	40,924	65,190	5,08,104	28,48,
France.....	26,984		1,02,645	7,302	..	..	8,535	2,09,
America.....			5,934	..	..	..	14,188	20
Arabia.....				3,64,437	..	23,237	35,747	12,00,
Cape of Good Hope.				1,724	400	..	16,700	20
Ceylon.....	13,479		10,025	12,34,049	..	7,544	2,20,693	24,28,
China.....	4,82,338			10,236	..	..	92,403	5,88,
Eastward.....				12,017	..	..	639	18
French Ports (Indian).....				2,01,977	229	2,151	78,822	3,07
Goa.....	1,521			5,335	..	68	16,576	2,06
Gulf of Persia..				60,755	..	1,569	29,537	92
Java.....				38,194	..	..	1,038	42
Malacca Straits.....	3,216			14,99,383	7	..	1,98,847	18,14,
Maldive Islands.....				2,487	..	392	4,337	27
Mauritius and Bourbon.....				27,072	166	624	29,130	1,58
Pegoe.....				1,20,442	8	..	1,31,441	2,51,
New South Wales.....				..	322	..	3,241	3
Tranquebar.....				10	..	..	3,265	3
Travancore.....	22,983			9,340	..	..	22,100	6
West Coast of Sumatra.....	5,398			69,051	..	..	1,681	7
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	7,26,872			49,42,418	48,053	1,00,775	13,17,985	1,02,3
Bengal.....	683	44,350		3,51,052	..	91,937	4,25,644	9,1
Bombay.....	1,91,736	8,38,316		18,27,161	1,183	5,48,678	17,67,049	81,2
Total between the Ports in India.	1,92,419	8,77,646		21,77,213	1,183	6,40,615	21,92,693	60,5
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.	9,19,291	30,90,180		71,20,631	49,236	7,41,390	35,10,678	1,68,7
Quantities.	cwts. 64,080	cwts. 1,586,306	cwts. 4,599	..	cwts. 3,771	cwts. 61,618	..	..

**STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from Madras in each year, from
1833—34 to 1841—42—continued.**

**COUNTRIES TO WHICH
EXPORTED.**

	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt-petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	3,26,483	32,240	9,70,133	13,56,504	70,729	69,263	3,89,656	32,22,008
France.....	34,158	40	2,76,989	6,887	..	27,215	7,196	3,52,485
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,186	1,186
America.....	..	..	..	9,730	..	..	24,004	33,724
Arabia.....	..	2,98,183	..	2,95,723	..	16,979	37,539	13,48,416
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	760	..	868	..	..	7,063	9,693
Ceylon.....	140	10,21,332	91	6,55,231	281	15,029	1,99,661	18,91,805
China.....	11,26,402	2,318	..	1,442	..	..	1,31,916	12,62,079
Eastward.....	..	..	..	23,209	..	..	315	23,544
French Ports (Indian).....	5,670	15,552	49,445	3,59,658	18	54,320	61,996	5,46,649
Goa.....	..	2,29,030	..	167	..	..	12,338	2,41,835
Gulf of Persia.....	403	11,329	..	4,03,736	..	9,245	24,975	4,49,688
Malacca Straits.....	3,437	3,130	..	10,19,727	464	..	85,384	11,12,142
Maldive Islands.....	679	17,378	..	2,795	..	123	2,972	23,947
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	1,72,571	..	7,857	..	839	29,181	2,10,547
New South Wales.....	..	3,158	..	..	..	..	7,765	10,923
Pegue.....	..	2,492	..	1,08,251	66	25	99,674	2,10,512
Tranquebar.....	..	34	..	120	..	..	7,429	7,582
Travancore.....	34,521	34,577	..	10,537	..	..	24,001	1,03,636
West Coast of Sumatra.....	..	2,085	..	39,405	..	..	698	42,188
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	15,31,933	25,46,215	13,03,658	43,01,998	71,558	1,93,038	11,55,831	1,11,04,231
Bengal.....	4,531	2,371	6,806	1,54,524	..	1,40,948	3,27,848	6,37,028
Bombay.....	15,55,433	20,27,473	5,030	14,57,481	1,431	4,23,922	17,60,719	72,30,594
Total between the Ports in India.....	15,59,969	20,29,844	11,836	16,12,005	1,431	5,63,970	20,88,567	78,67,022
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	30,91,902	45,76,059	13,15,491	59,14,003	72,989	7,57,008	32,44,398	1,89,71,853
Quantities.....	171,568	2,118,256	6,979	6,897	62,784			

1839—40

**COUNTRIES TO WHICH
EXPORTED.**

	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt-petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	17,66,826	24,279	18,50,575	18,00,931	47,404	47,614	6,20,575	61,58,204
France.....	4,13,523	1,303	5,77,571	7,400	60	5,579	19,688	10,25,154
America.....	..	..	660	32,717	..	..	19,338	52,515
Arabia.....	751	8,01,500	..	1,35,971	..	10,899	28,254	9,77,835
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	131	..	577	..	..	8,422	9,530
Ceylon.....	5	10,70,511	55	7,72,886	456	510	2,50,488	20,94,911
China.....	5,26,785	600	..	462	..	..	2,533	5,30,380
Eastward.....	..	..	..	25,724	..	..	1,137	26,861
French Ports (Indian).....	20,076	14,785	1,21,993	1,99,280	40	11,420	81,601	4,49,195
Goa.....	..	1,81,288	..	4,497	..	3,512	7,072	1,96,069
Gulf of Persia.....	..	6,380	..	54,820	..	4,233	30,354	95,787
Malacca Straits.....	7,524	2,692	..	7,75,156	674	..	1,25,396	9,11,442
Maldive Islands.....	461	29,517	..	4,041	..	394	4,376	39,389
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	50,191	..	114	..	256	20,535	71,096
New South Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	310
Pegue.....	25	1,453	..	1,41,079	95	374	1,38,044	2,81,070
Tranquebar.....	..	1,245	..	184	..	..	5,711	7,140
Travancore.....	37,137	4,637	..	10,791	350	..	32,066	84,981
West Coast of Sumatra.....	..	9,848	..	24	..	..	322	10,194
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	27,73,143	22,00,820	25,50,754	39,67,254	49,079	84,491	13,96,522	1,30,22,063
Bengal.....	11,580	804	..	3,68,965	..	1,33,193	4,61,466	9,76,010
Bombay.....	9,12,204	11,85,211	5,444	12,18,921	2,069	4,11,772	22,18,007	59,84,828
Total between the Ports in India.....	9,53,784	11,86,015	5,444	15,87,886	2,069	5,44,965	26,80,075	69,60,838
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	37,26,927	33,86,835	25,56,198	55,55,140	51,748	6,29,456	40,76,597	1,99,82,901
Quantities.....	213,235	1,663,005	11,900	6,319	52,398			

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise exported from Madras in each Year, from
1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1840—41							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Indigo.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	5,28,809	20,570	8,08,205	79,206	14,92,496	79,030	3,34,908	34,03,2
France.....	..	..	6,983	7,640	1,59,330	58,406	3,760	2,30,5
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Arabia.....	1,500	6,88,500	2,62,189	..	..	21,000	40,557	10,14,2
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	4,620	..	..	..	404	8,0
Ceylon.....	436	12,31,922	10,17,212	930	130	555	1,68,383	24,10,8
China.....	4,88,557	1,836	100	..	..	..	1,21,304	6,11,7
Eastward.....	6,19,383	..	39,296	..	..	..	69,478	7,28,1
French ports (Indian).....	1,115	47,340	72,543	50	1,211	34,980	1,15,993	2,73,1
Goa.....	..	1,94,204	345	..	..	6,484	8,884	2,09,9
Gulf of Persia.....	..	2,764	40,919	..	..	3,421	29,020	85,7
Malacca Straits.....	66,011	6,422	11,83,147	36	..	..	1,90,703	14,46,3
Maldiv Islands.....	182	20,990	6,414	..	..	233	6,735	34,5
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	44,787	444	..	..	2,585	44,285	92,1
New South Wales.....	..	431	144	..	..	..	3,264	3,8
Pegue.....	..	1,840	2,05,836	10	47	..	1,53,034	3,60,7
Tranquebar.....	..	68	692	..	..	..	26,615	27,3
Travancore.....	15,875	8,161	6,901	..	..	..	49,401	80,7
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	17,22,275	22,70,909	31,04,890	88,072	16,53,214	2,06,750	14,17,824	1,10,32,0
Bengal.....	1,35,426	972	5,19,521	..	900	76,119	5,74,026	13,37,5
Bombay.....	21,99,110	11,71,579	14,22,056	817	5,175	5,37,163	21,93,474	75,09,0
Total between the Ports in India.....	23,34,536	11,72,551	19,72,177	817	6,075	6,03,312	27,58,100	88,47,5
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.	40,56,811	34,52,460	56,37,067	88,889	16,59,289	8,10,002	41,75,924	1,98,80,5
Quantities.....	cwts. 244,832	cwts. 1,827,676	..	cwts. 10,800	cwts. 8,357	cwts. 66,423	..	..

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1841—42							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Indigo.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	18,20,227	30,414	5,50,331	1,09,227	27,07,267	54,089	3,29,603	56,07,2
France.....	17,578	2,000	..	..	8,53,332	..	15,945	3,88,6
America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,886	10,2
Arabia.....	26	6,74,666	2,34,119	..	..	21,839	53,426	9,87,0
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,457	1,4
Ceylon.....	..	11,61,968	5,87,801	68	11	760	1,08,298	19,21,6
China.....	11,15,814	184	435	..	..	..	84,451	12,00,0
Eastward.....	..	..	28,210	..	..	..	3	28,2
French Ports (Indian).....	4,389	9,800	88,877	60	1,31,343	15,266	81,900	3,31,6
Goa.....	..	1,07,312	17	..	..	5,417	14,013	1,25,7
Gulf of Persia.....	..	924	57,450	..	..	..	42,700	1,24,6
Malacca Straits.....	3,09,389	36,376	12,08,547	537	..	..	1,60,556	17,15,6
Maldiv Islands.....	192	23,326	1,811	..	..	275	13,589	29,6
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	65,281	..	..	..	..	12,462	77,2
New South Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,369	3,3
Pegue.....	..	9,169	1,22,605	9	..	250	1,47,126	2,79,0
Tranquebar.....	..	06	2,403	..	5	..	23,873	26,2
Travancore.....	23,028	2,039	5,733	63	..	..	26,041	57,8
West Coast of Sumatra.....	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany.....	47,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,2
Portugal.....	..	..	27	..	..	643	1,150	1,1
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	33,37,935	21,28,587	28,51,786	1,09,964	31,92,168	1,24,873	11,70,328	1,29,67,0
Bengal.....	1,96,474	4,160	7,23,204	..	..	1,39,142	6,99,245	17,62
Bombay.....	29,71,134	19,00,750	11,57,963	4,224	1,311	6,34,138	20,61,319	78,30,
Total between the Ports in India.....	31,67,608	10,04,910	18,81,167	4,224	1,341	7,73,280	27,60,564	95,03,
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.	65,05,543	31,33,497	47,73,953	1,74,188	31,93,499	8,98,163	30,30,892	2,25,60,
Quantities.....	cwts. 414,946	cwts. 1,763,583	..	cwts. 13,009	cwts. 16,608	cwts. 74,962	..	..

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods and Merchandise Imported into Bombay in each Year, from 1834-85 to 1841-42.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	93,62,819	24,66,598	1,32,41,910	1,12,75,613	1,11,77,650	1,31,00,172	1,93,41,400	1,72,37,235
France	3,53,687	2,30,406	5,25,853	2,84,488	2,78,193	96,902	91,987	2,15,263
Brazil	90,009	36,832	92,490	13,000	78,327			
Madeira	19,522	27,447	24,725	18,681	18,681	3,366		7,994
Cape of Good Hope	5,806	13,014	9,752	8,391	19	1,619		637
Iles of France and Bourbon	14,324	2,10,776	1,39,863	91,205	33,66,285	96,913	8,137	27,751
China	35,83,499	45,73,713	40,05,669	33,66,285	33,66,285	12,07,403	50,50,446	47,53,429
Manilla	2,95,225	1,07,026	31,410	1,79,942	1,40,545	2,40,886	1,95,599	1,775
Penang and Eastward	7,94,515	8,12,516	7,17,721	10,00,883	12,60,291	6,13,919	19,00,863	17,70,467
Ceylon	25,081	23,089	55,340	67,792	51,474	47,729	42,215	63,171
Goa, Demau, and Diu	1,94,282	3,29,070	3,94,030	1,52,703	2,78,484	2,76,283	2,58,222	1,71,250
Cutch and Scinde	5,56,051		15,72,090	19,05,313	10,92,293	13,43,186	26,86,735	16,23,649
Persian Gulf	13,99,431	11,96,982	15,48,637	20,77,776	17,01,704	15,45,929	23,68,134	27,72,047
Arabian Gulf	11,36,573	9,42,366	7,81,404		9,94,124	7,09,804	12,02,254	10,45,197
Coast of Africa	4,48,7	5,51,001	3,49,538	6,41,206	4,22,770	2,49,790	4,14,504	5,23,093
America	57,198	96,839	46,289		47,993	1,10,912	37,648	5,041
Sydney		993		843				2,285
Stockholm					20,715		275	39,228
Kurrachee								60,501
Sommeance								4,500
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,84,17,193	2,25,17,215	2,35,36,781	2,17,94,439	2,09,76,001	1,96,82,843	3,35,07,479	3,03,28,684
Bengal	26,28,910	26,11,050	25,38,101	32,19,146	30,21,166	20,42,816	27,14,180	24,62,116
Coast of Coromandel	1,34,076	1,14,197	1,11,648	60,773	54,229	78,846	8,484	1,78,461
Malabar and Canara	59,55,373	64,46,165	73,80,673	49,18,067	67,51,123	66,20,961	67,99,051	61,77,027
Total between the Ports in India	87,18,359	91,71,412	1,02,30,422	81,98,006	98,26,518	77,43,637	95,21,715	88,17,604
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	2,71,35,552	3,16,88,627	3,37,67,203	2,99,92,445	3,08,02,519	2,74,26,480	4,30,29,194	3,91,46,288
ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Apparel	3,35,193	2,10,693	3,90,346	4,69,046	4,27,712	3,17,990	6,07,392	6,05,953
Books and stationery	1,38,667	2,36,503	3,03,560	1,36,259	1,13,281	1,73,584	3,04,978	2,14,886
Cotton	9,64,099	17,90,837	26,92,639	9,65,762	16,25,225	9,46,637	32,71,472	24,61,985
Cotton and silk piece goods, shawls, &c.	75,68,947	95,79,817	1,07,67,285	98,26,848	1,00,86,396	98,20,008	1,39,44,835	1,20,89,279
Drugs, medicines, &c.	4,41,422	5,00,013	6,13,780	7,77,533	6,54,007	5,73,394	8,57,486	
Jewellery, beads, &c.	2,32,516	1,89,546	1,90,892	1,73,020	4,30,551	3,12,696	3,76,316	
Liquors, wine, &c.	9,51,209	8,74,311	9,55,350	6,09,908	8,05,038	8,90,243	11,98,256	
Naval stores	4,15,449	7,37,607	6,43,607	5,83,499	4,11,871	4,31,469	7,45,245	
Provisions	3,71,978	7,71,832	8,19,918	5,64,292	5,27,470	6,13,899	9,90,203	
Spices, pepper, &c.	10,06,660	12,18,148	13,04,546	11,30,893	12,51,071	8,83,377	10,20,912	
Woollens	4,35,601	6,15,230	7,43,705	4,62,413	2,57,190	4,88,709	6,50,927	
Wool	6,176	39,618	1,36,852	98,564	1,86,091	1,90,708	2,92,725	
Beetle-nuts	2,62,300	2,58,288	2,62,501	1,98,582	2,44,477	2,51,914	2,88,154	
Cochineal	6,05,355	2,25,660	2,61,506	2,27,870	1,12,859	3,28,182	6,54,099	
Elephants' teeth, ivory ..	4,57,120	4,49,788	5,18,001	6,32,453	5,40,801	4,48,397	5,82,727	
Raw silk	21,22,185	23,73,201	22,98,091	22,08,498	22,58,600	10,40,568	34,03,461	
Indigo	97,150	1,35,813	53,316	91,219	2,11,372	4,42,115	4,87,848	
Grain	9,74,572	10,42,724	9,02,320	9,20,857	20,48,865	17,14,189	20,93,762	
Fruits, cocoa-nuts, &c.	11,22,424	12,10,030	10,50,467	12,89,895	11,88,238	15,20,892	11,87,055	
Tea	3,51,272	2,21,427	1,67,865	1,78,993	1,51,450	93,343	3,85,023	
Sugar	21,00,492	18,97,875	25,13,738	28,90,445	24,42,694	11,84,124	25,75,272	
Coffee	7,44,120	5,08,253	2,40,999	1,59,419	3,86,462	1,02,136	5,93,792	
Guns	3,50,312	3,46,950	4,05,269	3,51,628	3,94,251	2,22,132	2,44,450	
Metals	23,38,487	30,67,670	14,89,861	15,33,654	17,14,544	18,23,336	29,49,888	
Glass-ware	1,46,530	2,23,584	2,45,721	2,00,754	1,15,387	1,15,281	1,46,867	
Sundries	20,66,174	24,50,302	20,10,678	20,73,707	17,38,210	19,78,997	26,42,539	
Total	2,66,99,302	3,11,95,427	3,32,48,993	2,88,25,070	3,02,77,719	2,70,48,080	4,24,96,294	3,82,96,088
Horses	4,36,250	4,93,200	5,18,300	11,67,375	5,24,800	3,78,400	5,32,900	8,50,200
	2,71,35,552	3,16,88,627	3,37,67,203	2,99,92,445	3,08,02,519	2,74,26,480	4,30,29,194	3,91,46,288

Stores for the Government of India not included in the Reports of Internal Commerce:—

Y E A R S.	Rupees.	Y E A R S.	Rupees.
1834-35	4,09,864		9,13,237
1835-36	3,14,688		8,68,708
1836-37	5,94,502	1840-41	16,80,902
1837-38	2,40,105	1841-42	11,96,279

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834-35					
	Cotton.	Coffee.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Grain.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Sugar.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	68,18,510	3,66,767	4,63,859	11,684	3,31,821	87,922
France	63,716	41,588	4,800	...	5,911	...
Cape of Good Hope .....	...	4,000	...	...	...	1,400
Isle of France, and Bourbon .....	...	1,000	...	5,000	750	225
China	44,38,342	...	8,850	...	22,560	...
Penang and Eastward	68,750	42,682	...	10,200	4,08,503	475
Ceylon .....	...	...	...	27,358	2,155	455
Goa .....	...	...	...	16,318	37,798	21,668
Cutch and Scinde .....	...	350	15,870	98,141	6,38,992	3,80,278
Persian Gulf	15,100	89,240	...	1,65,936	12,67,129	2,06,032
Arabian Gulf	1,69,897	6,607	...	1,64,389	4,81,487	39,579
Coast of Africa	3,400	...	...	25,468	1,68,743	18,090
America .....	...	91,440	13,480	...	5,625	...
Total, exclusive of Consignment between the Ports in India	1,15,97,805	6,47,074	5,07,659	5,24,594	33,71,404	6,90,104
Bengal .....	...	90,080	...	...	92,156	5,600
Coast of Coromandel .....	...	5,495	...	350	24,071	10,138
Malabar and Canara	17,989	13,780	...	18,930	3,22,200	45,546
Total between the Ports in India	17,989	1,09,363	...	19,280	4,38,517	61,344
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	1,16,15,794	7,57,037	5,07,659	5,43,874	38,09,921	7,51,538
Quantities	not stated.					

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.						
	Cotton.	Coffee.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Grain.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Sugar.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	1,03,54,845	7,49,557	4,23,648	7,700	5,17,786	28,411
France	2,36,083	27,492	7,631	...	11,880	...
Penang and Eastward	62,732	12,200	...	16,326	2,92,280	975
Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	9,770	...
Cape of Good Hope .....	...	...	...	...	215	...
Isle of France and Bourbon .....	...	...	...	7,150	4,330	...
China	75,10,322	...	68,587	...	...	...
Ceylon .....	...	...	29,337	17,165	18,852	9,57
Goa .....	...	...	...	16,453	72,380	28,70
Cutch and Scinde	250	6,145	3,125	40,674	5,02,469	4,30,29
Persian Gulf	64,625	490	...	1,00,662	22,80,803	4,12,91
Arabian Gulf	3,31,633	952	...	2,99,298	5,80,264	54,07
Coast of Africa .....	...	...	...	36,270	1,80,610	6,56
America .....	...	7,480	61,031	...	...	...
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,85,61,090	8,04,316	5,93,360	6,07,988	44,71,043	9,72,41
Bengal .....	...	1,500	150	...	600	12,80
Coast of Coromandel .....	...	1,800	...	816	21,627	1,96
Malabar and Canara	46,001	15,396	3,456	22,759	3,36,347	26,32
Total between the Ports in India	46,001	18,696	3,606	23,571	3,58,574	51,02
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	1,86,07,091	8,23,012	5,96,965	6,31,559	48,30,217	10,23,42
Quantities	not stated.					

Bombay in each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

1834—35

Pepper.	Raw Silk.	Opium.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	Total Exported.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1,72,435	68,150	....	14,05,322	96,76,470	....	96,76,470
....	....	....	49,054	1,09,099	....	1,09,099
1,700	....	....	25,032	32,132	....	32,132
710	....	....	13,853	21,638	....	21,638
....	....	97,82,015	13,36,794	1,56,08,551	....	1,56,08,551
....	1,000	1,53,950	1,52,398	8,37,958	....	8,37,958
....	....	....	32,875	66,803	....	66,803
....	3,306	....	75,257	1,55,147	....	1,57,547
44,245	2,10,232	....	5,31,699	18,99,837	2,700	19,01,737
63,483	14,246	....	2,89,527	21,10,713	1,900	21,10,713
33,352	3,195	....	2,31,941	11,30,747	....	11,30,747
4,266	....	....	92,426	3,12,483	....	3,12,483
....	....	....	75,459	1,06,004	....	1,06,004
3,20,291	3,00,449	99,36,965	43,11,637	3,22,07,672	4,600	3,22,12,272
88,525	....	....	9,94,716	12,71,145	25,400	12,96,545
1,456	....	....	1,88,604	2,30,114	....	2,30,114
....	6,100	2,150	4,75,205	9,01,990	2,16,910	11,18,900
89,981	6,100	2,150	16,58,525	24,03,249	2,42,310	26,45,559
4,10,272	3,06,549	99,38,115	59,70,162	3,46,10,921	2,40,910	3,48,57,831

Quantities not stated.

Pepper.	Raw Silk.	Opium.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	Total Exported.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
3,60,487	5,98,599	....	15,60,760	1,40,01,801	....	1,40,01,801
1,065	....	....	94,901	3,84,252	....	3,84,252
....	....	2,14,480	1,73,956	7,72,949	....	7,72,949
3,520	....	....	30,545	43,835	....	43,835
....	....	....	4,738	4,953	....	4,953
....	....	....	9,958	21,738	....	21,738
....	....	1,33,98,761	14,79,076	2,24,56,746	....	2,24,56,746
....	....	....	96,917	1,71,841	....	1,71,841
320	135	....	1,07,814	2,25,811	200	2,26,011
10,035	2,84,100	....	5,48,970	18,32,062	2,700	18,34,762
49,830	....	....	7,64,950	38,22,476	....	38,22,476
24,897	22,634	....	3,05,253	16,19,904	....	16,19,904
8,967	3,210	....	1,36,011	3,68,643	....	3,68,643
....	....	....	1,30,944	2,08,455	....	2,08,455
4,56,721	9,91,893	1,36,13,241	54,42,799	4,65,35,466	2,900	4,65,38,366
1,03,452	....	....	11,42,551	12,61,053	81,500	13,42,553
....	....	5,500	1,97,303	2,28,946	....	2,28,946
....	600	....	6,82,078	11,49,933	1,89,900	13,39,833
1,03,452	600	5,500	20,38,882	26,39,932	2,71,400	29,11,332
5,60,173	9,92,493	1,36,18,741	74,91,681	4,91,75,398	2,74,300	4,94,49,698

Quantities not stated.

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1836—37					
	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Pepper.	Silk.	Wool.	Coffee.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	supers.	rupees.	rupees.
Great Britain	1,02,36,925	3,60,824	2,60,856	3,97,146	3,22,973	2,02,184
France	79,220	....	52,225	11,539	....	25,182
Cape of Good Hope .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coast of Africa	1,210	....	4,426	953	....	....
Isle of France .....	....	....	1,498	....	....	9,400
America .....	....	0,197	....	....	31,444	8,485
China	70,11,729	71,277	....	....	....	1,880
Penang and Eastward	1,03,817	2,095	....	....	....	....
Ceylon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Persian Gulf	18,816	....	30,595	65,391	....	15,212
Arabian Gulf	2,03,094	....	13,174	11,947	....	....
Cutch and Scinde	1,470	5,350	53,746	1,60,341	....	2,062
Goa, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,76,56,881	4,49,643	4,18,563	6,47,317	3,54,417	3,24,500
Calcutta	5,250	....	3,300	....	....	20,692
Coast of Coromandel .....	....	....	8,770	....	....	1,314
Malabar	14,490	2,100	601	5,427	....	221
Total between the Ports in India	19,740	2,100	12,671	5,427	....	22,242
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	1,76,76,621	4,51,743	4,31,239	6,52,744	3,54,417	3,46,742
Quantities	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	115,488,364	2,028	33,095	180,469	2,414,019	1,444,189

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1837—38					
	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Pepper.	Silk.	Wool.	Coffee.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Arabian Gulf	1,47,570	....	21,255	23,495	....	....
Brazil .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope .....	....	....	105	....	....	24
China	80,23,130	83,037	330	....	....	50
Coast of Africa	9,923	....	7,032	....	....	....
Cutch and Scinde	8,220	19,814	32,323	2,70,302	....	421
France	27,585	206	1,253	....	7,309	4,891
Isle of France .....	....	....	900	....	....	870
Great Britain	55,01,257	5,90,077	1,66,102	21,752	3,01,125	189,041
Goa, &c.	525	....	279	....	....	....
Penang and Eastward	1,67,900	957	....	....	....	....
Persian Gulf	43,961	....	94,008	2,225	....	24,580
Ceylon .....	....	....	3,771	....	....	....
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,39,35,073	6,94,151	3,27,448	3,45,879	3,08,434	2,19,700
Calcutta	10,835	5,000	18,139	860	....	1,200
Coast of Coromandel	506	....	8,935	....	....	....
Malabar and Canara	17,259	....	1,180	1,892	....	125
Total between the Ports in India	28,600	5,600	28,254	2,752	....	1,322
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	1,39,63,673	6,99,751	3,55,702	3,48,631	3,08,434	2,21,022
Quantities	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	97,421,163	3,764	31,497	128,086	2,700,080	1,076,235

Bombay in each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1836—37

Shawls and Pieces Goods.	Opium.	Sugar.	Grain.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,11,653	....	42,903	....	11,33,853	1,35,29,317	....	1,35,29,317
7,465	....	....	....	61,812	2,37,443	....	2,37,443
....	....	....	....	612	612	....	612
3,30,065	....	11,513	10,120	2,35,034	5,93,331	....	5,93,331
....	....	425	9,870	5,490	26,771	....	26,771
8,800	....	2,486	1,400	1,73,944	2,31,756	....	2,31,756
2,100	2,40,33,171	....	....	15,16,090	3,26,60,247	....	3,26,60,247
1,21,019	2,16,650	....	....	2,27,457	6,84,986	....	6,84,986
1,610	....	1,160	18,422	16,626	37,818	15,000	52,818
10,92,480	....	5,26,524	1,28,492	15,70,831	34,57,341	....	34,57,341
3,66,951	....	30,632	1,74,151	4,44,791	12,47,340	....	12,47,340
1,13,754	....	4,31,111	75,830	14,73,328	23,27,347	....	23,27,347
23,357	....	18,538	6,800	1,12,561	1,61,259	....	1,61,259
25,79,884	2,42,49,821	10,74,592	4,28,113	70,21,432	5,52,01,568	15,751	5,52,20,319
18,155	....	14,031	....	8,15,449	8,76,884	2,49,900	11,26,784
4,096	....	7,034	3,797	2,70,236	2,95,249	500	2,95,749
57,220	....	25,772	17,741	7,87,967	9,11,547	2,95,500	12,07,047
79,471	....	46,810	21,538	18,73,651	20,83,680	5,45,900	26,29,580
26,58,756	2,42,49,821	11,21,432	4,49,651	88,95,083	5,72,88,248	5,61,651	5,78,49,899
....	chests. 21,073½	cwts. 89,513	....	....	....	....	....

1837—38

Shawls and Piece Goods.	Opium.	Sugar.	Grain.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
3,89,753	....	1,41,133	1,50,060	5,65,389	14,38,655	....	14,38,655
7,120	....	....	....	13,409	20,529	....	20,529
....	....	....	....	1,108	1,237	....	1,237
4,171	1,09,77,565	....	1,125	10,60,059	2,01,57,467	....	2,01,57,467
2,32,811	....	19,803	10,266	3,57,452	6,37,289	....	6,37,289
1,93,108	800	6,60,103	51,752	15,16,054	27,53,805	800	27,54,405
....	....	....	....	25,613	66,949	....	66,949
250	....	1,450	1,01,901	31,013	1,36,184	....	1,36,184
3,40,282	....	1,93,081	....	7,99,182	81,05,593	....	81,05,593
20,650	....	14,047	4,949	1,42,901	1,83,360	....	1,83,360
1,47,380	2,63,200	150	5,937	2,01,391	7,89,027	....	7,89,027
7,27,959	....	6,98,628	1,11,946	19,30,404	36,64,825	....	36,64,825
1,950	....	8,299	27,355	51,926	93,301	....	93,301
20,65,443	1,12,41,565	17,37,303	4,68,291	67,05,834	3,80,49,121	600	3,80,49,721
46,134	....	10,003	6,053	4,51,926	5,53,756	75,000	6,28,756
980	....	7,185	32,100	3,16,545	3,66,534	3,500	3,70,034
41,829	760	37,022	22,248	16,52,581	11,73,294	4,17,700	15,92,994
88,747	760	54,810	60,703	18,24,052	20,95,601	4,96,200	25,91,801
21,34,190	1,12,42,325	17,92,113	5,28,994	85,29,886	4,01,44,722	4,96,800	4,06,41,522
....	chests 10,627½	cwts. 151,569	bags. 130,000	....	....	....	....

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1838—39					
	Coffee.	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.	Sugar.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
America.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arabian Gulf.....	....	1,55,983	....	4,76,145	25,271	74,152
Cape of Good Hope.....	32	....	....	....	....	88
Ceylon.....	....	....	....	....	....	24,529
China.....	....	92,71,593	77,593	18,545	....	....
Coast of Africa.....	....	4,375	1,575	95,002	....	6,439
Cutch and Scinde.....	1,080	5,397	900	57,392	1,51,991	4,70,786
France.....	37,073	12,656	3,240	....	....	....
„ Isle of.....	....	117	....	....	....	83
Great Britain.....	3,14,391	47,69,009	3,17,057	7,44,316	45,551	2,42,927
Goa.....	....	225	....	3,042	....	6,411
Penang and Eastward.....	....	57,819	6,527	3,22,458	....	....
Persian Gulf.....	3,800	15,150	....	4,89,007	46,440	4,25,070
Stockholm.....	....	23,737	....	....	....	5,016
Lisbon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	3,57,070	1,43,16,131	4,06,892	22,05,907	2,79,253	12,56,101
Calcutta.....	7,358	1,619	....	16,413	900	300
Coast of Coromandel.....	....	....	....	800	....	3,500
Malabar and Canara.....	245	1,750	....	38,573	3,500	46,625
Total between the Ports in India.....	7,603	3,369	....	55,816	4,400	50,425
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	3,64,679	1,43,19,530	4,06,892	22,61,723	2,83,653	13,06,526
Quantities.....	lbs. 1,961,893	lbs. 101,480,687	cwts. 2,361	....	lbs. 99,026	cwts. 122,703

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1839—40					
	Coffee.		Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.	Sugar.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
America.....	4,687	....	4,038	900	....	....
Arabian Gulf.....	....	1,54,957	....	3,68,309	9,415	7,863
Ceylon.....	....	....	....	....	....	6,608
China.....	....	50,06,830	61,126	10,300	....	....
Coast of Africa.....	....	13,331	100	94,711	....	4,580
Cutch and Scinde.....	2,213	1,380	15,960	21,392	2,73,394	8,33,608
France.....	1,896	41,369	....	....	....	....
„ Isle of.....	....	9,110	....	381	....	....
Great Britain.....	1,65,241	89,45,303	3,71,053	5,07,737	91,763	53,274
Goa.....	....	....	....	5,511	525	12,116
Lisbon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla.....	....	27,953	....	....	....	....
New South Wales.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Penang and Eastward.....	....	4,23,428	....	2,61,047	532	150
Persian Gulf.....	770	14,962	....	4,26,405	20,750	3,12,380
St. Helena.....	810	....	....	....	....	....
Sydney.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	1,75,057	1,46,38,623	4,57,265	16,97,293	3,96,384	12,40,579
Calcutta.....	87,553	....	7,633	10,331	9,100	....
Coast of Coromandel.....	216	....	....	5,070	....	2,392
Malabar and Canara.....	....	7,685	....	82,338	2,000	25,985
Total between the Ports in India.....	87,769	....	7,633	97,739	11,100	28,477
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	2,63,426	1,46,46,308	4,64,898	17,95,032	4,07,484	12,69,056
Quantities.....	lbs. 1,076,840	lbs. 93,317,786	cwts. 2,703	....	lbs. 104,166	cwts. 84,008

from Bombay, during each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1838—39

Opium.	Grains.	Pepper.	Wool.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,892	9,892	.....	9,892
.....	64,755	12,031	.....	6,76,147	14,04,484	.....	14,04,484
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	193	1,000	1,193
.....	35,069	70	5,012	92,042	1,56,722	.....	1,56,722
1 58,47,400	.....	.....	.....	14,52,003	2,66,68,034	.....	2,66,68,034
.....	12,120	1,850	.....	1,02,175	3,13,536	.....	3,13,536
1,000	6,37,899	63,531	.....	14,93,528	28,84,124	.....	28,84,124
.....	4,350	18,780	7,831	41,260	1,25,200	.....	1,25,200
.....	20,500	.....	.....	18,723	39,423	12,800	52,223
.....	20,011	1,81,050	2,55,530	7,44,652	76,34,694	.....	76,34,694
.....	30,421	30	.....	84,949	1,34,081	.....	1,34,081
1,41,800	.....	.....	.....	2,04,846	7,33,450	.....	7,33,450
.....	1,74,022	16,745	.....	11,06,602	23,67,436	.....	23,67,436
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	30,125	.....	30,125
.....	.....	.....	.....	39 661	39,661	.....	39,661
1,59,90,200	10,08,150	2,91,147	2,68,373	62,48,825	4,26,31,655	13,800	4,26,44,855
.....	.....	31,410	.....	1,56,820	2,17,680	46,500	2,64,180
.....	12,466	.....	.....	77,966	94,732	.....	94,732
8 500	18,225	2,562	.....	9,27,095	10,47,135	1,94,300	11,41,435
8,560	30,691	36,972	...	11,61,631	13,59,547	2,40,800	16,00,347
1,59,98,760	10,38,811	3,31,119	2,68,373	74,10,506	4,39,90,602	2,54,600	4,42,45,202
chests.	bags.	cwts.	lbs.				
17,515	230,816	27,199	19,51,274				

1839—40

Opium.	Grain.	Pepper.	Wool.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
.....	.....	.....	14,860	41,250	65,735	.....	65,735
.....	1,27,310	11,357	.....	8,57,289	15,49,530	.....	15,49,530
.....	25,095	360	.....	94,806	1,27,169	.....	1,27,169
1,53,000	.....	.....	.....	9,40,349	62,11,605	.....	62,11,605
.....	24,518	5,438	.....	2,52,727	3,95,405	.....	3,95,405
.....	3,19,129	70,528	.....	27,52,901	42,00,506	.....	42,00,506
.....	15 808	.....	5,016	30,338	94,547	.....	94,547
.....	55 2 3	.....	.....	41,657	1,06,415	1,200	1,07,615
.....	32,114	1,92,973	3,63,458	11,77,517	1,19,02,468	.....	1,19,02,468
.....	10,415	124	.....	1,59,014	1,87,705	850	1,88,555
.....	.....	1,560	.....	23,407	21 957	.....	24,367
10,25,400	.....	.....	.....	5,000	10,58,353	.....	10,58,353
.....	12,710	.....	.....	.....	12,710	.....	12 710
30,78,150	11,728	.....	.....	2,27,375	40,07,998	.....	40,07,998
.....	1,43,411	63,720	.....	17,51,126	27,33,527	.....	27,33,527
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	970	.....	970
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,631	40,631	.....	40,631
42,90,550	7,78,250	3,49,050	3,85,364	83,95,507	3,28,10,531	2,050	3,28,12,581
.....	.....	32,102	.....	6,83,982	8,30,791	23,000	8,53,791
.....	17,024	3,250	.....	1,12,396	1,40,447	.....	1,40,447
2,325	20,212	2,385	.....	11,00,972	12,43,002	1,47,500	13,91,402
2,325	37,236	37,827	.....	18,57,340	22,15,140	1,70,500	23,85,640
42,98,875	8,15,495	3,86,877	3,85,364	1,02,92,856	3,50,25,671	1,72,560	3,51,98,221
chests.	bags.	cwts.	lbs.				
5,292	172,819	27,539	2,020,838				
lbs. 70							

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1840-41					
	Coffee.	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Indigo.	Pepper.	Shawls and Piece Goods.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
America.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arabian Gulf.....	130	1,40,764	....	5,085	38,370	2,88,146
Cape of Good Hope.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ceylon.....	....	....	....	217	290	....
China.....	90	48,77,869	32,478	....	....	2,910
Coast of Africa.....	40	212	....	....	2,991	1,18,886
Cutch and Scinde.....	8,718	4,040	8,717	3,167	51,856	41,461
France.....	15,835	54,168	....	24,320	16,193	....
— Isle of.....	25,220	5,761	....	....	....	....
Great Britain.....	7,62,362	1,18,55,477	6,11,407	3,18,070	2,14,818	6,23,397
Goa.....	....	....	....	....	300	2,226
Manilla.....	....	1,18,414	....	....	....	....
Penang and Eastward.....	360	18,96,332	75	....	....	4,00,434
Persian Gulf.....	19,275	6,270	....	1,48,931	37,892	3,95,162
St. Helena.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stockholm.....	....	28,960	....	....	....	1,850
Sydney.....	2,500	....	....	....	225	215
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	8,34,550	1,80,88,270	6,52,767	5,29,090	3,66,138	18,74,687
Calcutta.....	23,311	23,210	....	....	3,783	6,115
Coromandel.....	2,618	....	....	200	....	5,065
Malabar and Canara.....	193	2,795	....	1,356	997	41,393
Total between the Ports in India.....	25,522	26,005	....	1,556	4,780	52,623
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	8,60,072	1,80,14,275	6,52,767	5,30,646	3,70,918	19,27,310
Quantities.....	lbs. 2,825,519	lbs. 131,715,166	cwts. 3,381	lbs. 352,883	cwts. 21,660	....

1841-42

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Indigo.	Pepper.	Shawls and Piece Goods.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
America.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arabian Gulf.....	6,540	1,10,812	....	6,410	34,757	2,28,750
Cape of Good Hope.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ceylon.....	228	....	....	....	....	2,550
China.....	....	63,08,106	17,695	....	....	400
Coast of America.....	....	8,498	....	....	6,270	1,18,817
Cutch and Scinde.....	2,154	318	32,600	3,767	31,635	22,053
France.....	28,103	14,818	....	26,556	5,761	8,350
— Isle of.....	....	....	....	9	....	898
Goa.....	....	....	200	500	120	2,430
Great Britain.....	6,13,640	1,42,14,793	4,50,461	71,286	3,30,518	7,58,841
Kuracie.....	250	....	1,700	....	8,116	....
Madeira.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manilla.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Penang and Eastward.....	....	9,65,966	750	....	....	2,07,940
Persian Gulf.....	20,655	17,473	....	33,385	93,085	3,51,124
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	7,01,870	2,16,78,974	5,02,866	1,41,827	5,05,262	17,05,573
Calcutta.....	....	....	....	6,510	4,200	725
Coast of Coromandel.....	80	....	....	4,000	....	12,921
Malabar and Canara.....	430	436	....	919	921	26,383
Total between the Ports in India.....	510	436	....	11,429	5,121	3,929
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	7,02,380	2,16,79,410	5,02,866	1,53,256	5,10,383	17,44,602
Quantities.....	lbs. 2,709,787	lbs. 161,026,110	cwts. 2,887	lbs. 157,670	cwts. 37,667	....

Bombay, during each Year, from 1841—42—continued.

1840—41

Raw Silk.	Wool.	Sugar and Candy.	Opium.	Grain.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
.....	1,376	3,600	4,976	.....	4,976
42,769	1,25,558	.....	62,485	11,85,739	18,89,246	.....	18,89,246
.....	254	.....	.....	254
.....	13,606	.....	20,738	88,757	1,23,608	.....	1,23,608
.....	87,30,847	.....	9,76,403	1,46,26,597	4,500	1,16,31,097
4,06,689	19,246	.....	18,241	4,62,684	6,22,323	.....	6,22,323
.....	6,44,711	.....	1,90,618	40,82,566	54,45,410	10,500	51,55,916
.....	6,59,354	.....	.....	2,700	25,352	1,38,568	.....	1,38,568
1,92,971	36,410	44,394	1,11,678	5,000	1,16,678
.....	993	.....	37,802	13,25,058	1,66,31,802	.....	1,66,31,802
.....	9,663	.....	500	1,38,411	1,51,102	.....	1,51,102
.....	17,500	.....	18,000	1,53,914	.....	1,53,914
.....	26,80,927	24,335	4,63,173	54,61,636	.....	54,61,636
46,390	9,35,953	.....	60,240	19,50,712	36,40,325	.....	36,40,325
.....	552	552	.....	552
.....	10,227	.....	.....	2,390	43,427	.....	43,427
.....	42,534	1,653	47,127	.....	47,127
6,80,022	6,59,354	17,59,992	1,14,35,271	4,96,760	1,08,09,698	4,00,55,581	20,000	4,91,15,581
12,532	1,128	1,000	1,344	7,17,383	8,23,136	22,500	8,45,636
900	650	.....	2,512	1,59,084	1,70,340	.....	1,70,445
1,800	42,970	.....	20,012	11,35,478	12,46,594	2,76,920	15,23,914
15,232	45,018	4,000	23,868	20,11,945	22,40,579	2,99,420	25,39,999
7,04,251	6,59,354	18,05,010	1,14,39,274	5,20,637	1,28,51,013	51,336,160	3,19,420	5,16,55,580
lbs. 210,200 corges, 1,002	lbs. 4,428,055	cwts. 127,606	chests. 15,762	bags. 114,907	.....	.....	.....	.....

1841—42

Raw Silk.	Wool.	Sugar and Candy.	Opium.	Grain.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
.....	2,205	.....	.....	.....	9,180	11,365	.....	11,365
56,125	.....	97,531	.....	1,15,117	11,10,703	17,75,745	.....	17,75,745
.....	.....	6,050	675	21,575	98,438	1,29,516	.....	1,29,516
.....	.....	.....	1,03,22,215	.....	11,36,426	1,77,85,022	.....	1,77,85,022
.....	.....	13,271	.....	12,601	2,59,025	4,70,672	.....	4,70,672
2,31,670	.....	5,58,072	670	2,96,494	34,34,695	46,13,888	1,000	46,14,888
770	.....	4,353	.....	.....	35,493	1,21,204	.....	1,24,204
.....	.....	725	.....	800	21,312	23,744	1,080	24,824
.....	.....	1,5,550	1,920	100	1,53,001	1,73,830	.....	1,73,830
33,747	7,07,803	235	.....	55,301	10,11,093	1,83,67,092	.....	1,83,67,092
58,273	.....	45,185	.....	26,195	4,35,222	5,69,941	.....	5,69,941
.....	.....	50	9,53,340	2,647	2,69,360	23,99,153	.....	23,99,153
39,685	.....	8,97,168	.....	1,06,793	25,02,230	41,24,898	.....	41,24,898
4,22,430	7,69,408	16,38,199	1,12,78,820	6,37,623	1,05,36,178	5,05,10,090	2,080	5,05,21,170
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,65,017	7,76,732	40,300	8,17,032
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50,510	1,67,547	.....	1,67,547
12,573	.....	30,406	670	9,345	12,89,213	13,70,298	3,63,000	14,33,298
12,825	.....	30,406	670	9,345	22,04,806	23,14,577	4,03,300	27,17,877
4,35,255	7,69,408	16,08,603	1,12,79,490	6,46,968	1,27,40,984	5,28,33,067	4,05,360	5,32,39,747
lbs. 122,425 corges, 382 bundles, 6,995	lbs. 4,066,990	cwts. 118,193	chests. 16,356	bags. 149,715	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT showing the Imports and Exports of Treasure in each of the Presidencies of India, from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

YEARS.	B E N G A L.				M A D R A S.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1834-35.....		1,549	57,98,699	.....	15,31,150	10,64,776	4,66,374	
1835-36.....	68,71,687	5,65,994	63,05,693	.....	11,27,002	3,15,289	8,12,313	
	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.
1836-37.....	61,25,274	16,13,161	45,12,110	.....	7,59,580	7,26,198	33,422	
1837-38.....	1,01,88,830	14,04,337	90,84,493	.....	12,85,629	10,64,318	2,21,111	
1838-39.....	1,21,90,314	16,27,600	1,05,62,714	.....	13,11,340	9,12,371	3,98,969	
1839-40.....	1,22,67,867	20,00,174	1,02,67,693	.....	11,21,062	12,74,464	.....	1,50,402
1840-41.....	91,88,078	14,62,061	77,26,017	.....	6,81,465	8,93,098	.....	2,11,543
1841-42.....	1,33,75,944	15,91,555	1,17,84,389	.....	6,75,609	18,04,817	.....	11,29,208

YEARS.	B O M B A Y.				BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1834-35.....	1,17,72,307	3,24,601	1,14,47,706	.....	1,97,60,705	20,51,926	1,77,10,779	
1835-36.....	1,40,19,017	4,01,170	1,36,18,147	.....	2,20,18,906	12,82,452	2,07,36,453	
	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.	Company's rupees.
1836-37.....	1,34,76,818	3,00,018	1,31,76,800	.....	2,03,61,672	26,39,340	1,77,22,342	
1837-38.....	1,46,26,754	9,37,998	1,36,88,846	.....	2,61,01,013	34,06,563	2,26,94,450	
1838-39.....	1,66,07,541	9,39,087	1,56,68,454	.....	3,01,09,195	34,79,058	2,66,30,137	
1839-40.....	60,60,713	14,39,593	46,21,120	.....	1,94,52,462	47,95,231	1,47,57,231	
1840-41.....	85,07,121	18,73,326	66,33,795	.....	1,83,76,961	42,28,395	1,41,48,566	
1841-42.....	84,16,910	19,15,049	65,01,861	.....	2,21,68,193	53,11,421	1,71,56,772	

NOTE.—Consignments of Treasure between the several Ports and Presidencies of India are excluded from the above Statement.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Rates at which Bills of Exchange have been drawn at Calcutta upon England, from 1834—35 to 1841—42. •

RATES FOR PRIVATE BILLS AS TAKEN FROM PRICES CURRENT.

YEARS.	Highest Rate.		Lowest Rate.		Company's Advancements against Consignments.			
		s. d.				s. d.	s. d.	
1834-35.....	Company's rupee	2 0½	Company's rupee	1 10½	Company's rupee	1 11½	at	2 0½
	Sicca rupee	2 2	Sicca rupee	2 0	Sicca rupee	2 1	..	2 2
1835-36.....	Company's rupee	2 1½	Company's rupee	1 11½	Company's rupee	1 11½	..	2 0½
	Sicca rupee	2 3	Sicca rupee	2 1	Sicca rupee	2 1	..	2 1
1836-37.....	Company's rupee	2 3	Company's rupee	2 1	Company's rupee	2 0½	..	2 1
1837-38.....	"	2 3	"	1 11	"	2 0½	..	2 1
1838-39.....	"	2 2½	"	2 1	"	2 0½	..	2 1
1839-40.....	"	2 2½	"	2 0	"	2 0½	..	2 1
1840-41.....	"	2 1½	"	1 11½	"	2 0½	..	2 1
1841-42.....	"	2 2½	"	1 11½	"	2 0½	..	2 1

NOTE.—There are no quotations in the Price Current of the Rates of Exchange between the several Presidencies of India and Foreign Countries and States.

A RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have Entered Inwards between the Years 1800 and 1830 at the Port of Calcutta, from Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies; distinguishing the Countries from whence the Vessels came, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

FROM...	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		HAMBURG.		HOLLAND.	
FLAGS...	British.		French.		American.		British.		Dutch.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1800-10...	21	15,463	....	....	17	4,676	....	....	....	....
1810-11...	26	10,292	....	....	16	5,067	....	....	....	....
1811-12...	43	3,359	....	....	3	839	....	....	....	....
1812-13...	35	21,494	....	....	2	668	....	....	....	....
1813-14...	29	19,806	....	....	1	75	....	....	....	....
1814-15...	30	22,692	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1815-16...	52	30,717	....	....	22	7,225	....	....	....	....
1816-17...	91	48,986	3	1,843	41	14,739	....	....	2	860
1817-18...	132	67,187	10	5,007	40	11,233	....	....	....	....
1818-19...	114	59,435	20	8,796	54	16,498	....	....	4	1,107
1819-20...	67	34,962	12	4,347	21	6,977	....	....	2	406
1820-21...	68	38,530	9	3,746	13	4,320	....	....	....	....
1821-22...	63	30,839	12	4,826	19	5,568	....	....	....	....
1822-23...	59	38,191	15	5,469	15	4,605	....	....	....	....
1823-24...	57	32,844	5	1,371	7	2,117	....	....	....	....
1824-25...	64	40,874	11	4,316	7	2,020	....	....	....	....
1825-26...	83	49,529	12	3,324	17	15,761	....	....	....	....
1826-27...	81	47,165	10	4,007	7	1,983	1	216	....	....
1827-28...	102	51,924	19	5,808	10	2,788	1	254	....	....
1828-29...	106	57,304	30	9,181	11	13,851	4	881	....	....
1829-30...	78	41,903	20	7,078	13	3,898	1	262	....	....

* British from France for each of these years.

† One each British.

FROM.....	COPENHAGEN		SWEDEN.		CADIZ.		GIBRALTAR & MALTA.		PORTUGAL.		BRAZILS.			
FLAGS.....	Danish.		Swedish.		Spanish.		British.		Portuguese.		Portuguese.		British.	
YEARS	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1800-10...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3	1,250	....	....	....	....
1810-11...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	4	1,350	....	....
1811-12...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	5	2,205	41	382
1812-13...	..	..	..	..	1	450	....	....	12	5,380	....	....	....	....
1813-14...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	1,887	2	625	....	....
1814-15...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	8	3,850	5	1,750	1	340
1815-16...	1	300	..	..	1	604	....	....	7	3,780	4	1,095	....	....
1816-17...	1	300	..	..	..	..	....	....	9	4,450	6	1,280	....	....
1817-18...	3	1,210	..	..	..	..	3	705	5	2,240	5	1,360	....	....
1818-19...	6	2,916	..	..	1	1053	5	1758	5	2,888	6	2,340	1	376
1819-20...	2	830	..	..	..	..	5	2727	5	2,480	3	1,730	....	....
1820-21...	1	320	..	..	..	..	2	1328	6	3,902	3	2,145	....	....
1821-22...	1	353	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	1,250	2	463	....	....
1822-23...	1	468	..	..	..	..	....	....	5	2,200	2	780	....	....
1823-24...	1	150	..	..	..	..	1	390	..	..	3	1,210	....	....
1824-25...	1	408	1	360	..	..	....	....	2	660	3	942	....	....
1825-26...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	675	1	400	....	....
1826-27...	..	..	1	300	..	..	1	155	2	715	2	750	....	....
1827-28...	..	..	3	565	..	..	....	....	1	360	2	800	....	....
1828-29...	..	..	1	468	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1829-30...	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	116	....	....	....	....

* In the registers of ... which this account has been compiled, the Lisbon and Brazilian tonnage for this year is combined.
† American.

FROM.....	SOUTH AMERICA.		CHINA.				TOTAL †	
FLAGS.....	British.		British.*		Portuguese.		ships.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ship	to	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1800-10...	..	..	9	6,018	3	1225	12	7,273
1810-11...	..	..	9	5,323	3	1105	12	6,428
1811-12...	..	..	9	4,337	3	1175	15	7,292
1812-13...	..	..	7	5,749	4	1495	12	7,694
1813-14...	..	..	8	4,917	4	900	12	5,817
1814-15...	..	..	8	4,608	3	870	11	5,178
1815-16...	..	..	0	2,502	9	2746	15	5,348
1816-17...	..	..	20	11,387	8	2504	28	13,891
1817-18...	1	450	23	13,617	6	2084	29	15,701
1818-19...	2	1160	17	9,068	5	1500	22	10,568
1819-20...	5	2095	6	3,173	4	1690	10	4,863
1820-21...	4	1601	12	5,439	3	1010	16	6,691
1821-22...	5	1723	5	2,953	8	3070	13	6,023
1822-23...	6	2168	7	3,724	8	2900	15	6,024
1823-24...	11	4173	9	4,740	2	770	11	5,510
1824-25...	12	3766	8	3,734	3	1120	11	4,854
1825-26...	4	1110	15	6,042	2	780	17	5,822
1826-27...	4	1358	13	5,299	..	300	14	5,590
1827-28...	1	282	17	6,819	..	340	18	6,159
1828-29...	4	960	13	5,211	..	..	14	5,928
1829-30...	3	828	15	4,654	..	..	16	4,855

* All British but seven ships.

† All British and Portuguese except four, viz., one American, one French, and two Danish.

**NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards at the Port of Calcutta,
between 1809 and 1830—continued.**

FROM...	MAURITIUS.						MADEIRA..		MANILLA..						NEW SOUTH WALES.		
FLAGS...	British.		French.		TOTAL.*		American.		Spanish.		British.		TOTAL.†		British.		
YEARS.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships.	tons.	
1809-10...	..	..	1	200	1	200	2	677	1	450	3	305	6	1755	1	146
1810-11...	15	7003	3	570	19	8,623	1	217	3	829	1	450	4	1270	6	2067	
1811-12...	20	5794	..	..	22	6,393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1238
1812-13...	25	6812	..	..	27	7,489	1	284	1	60	1	380	2	440	8	2011
1813-14...	16	5008	..	..	16	5,008	..	..	2	724	1	80	5	1121	3	506
1814-15...	10	2752	10	2,752	1	250	1	250	4	777	4	777
1815-16...	23	5296	..	..	24	5,746	1	306	..	..	3	424	3	424	4	645
1816-17...	30	7711	..	..	30	7,711	..	..	..	..	2	470	2	479	7	1760
1817-18...	34	9358	5	1415	39	10,803	..	..	2	530	5	1119	7	1949	3	987
1818-19...	15	4790	4	1350	19	6,140	1	450	1	450	7	2106	7	2106
1819-20...	12	2879	1	407	13	3,286	1	267	1	267	9	3150	9	3150
1820-21...	13	3176	4	1606	17	4,782	..	..	1	610	1	300	2	910	10	2739
1821-22...	14	5268	5	1410	19	6,708	1	173	1	173	4	1537	4	1537
1822-23...	15	6718	9	2824	24	9,542	..	..	1	270	1	250	2	520	7	2607
1823-24...	6	2141	5	1113	11	3,254	1	184	..	1	184	4	1242	4	1242
1824-25...	6	2206	4	914	10	3,214	..	..	2	680	2	562	..	1242	4	1764
1825-26...	3	1170	6	1550	10	3,220	1	180	..	2	208	6	1535	6	1535
1826-27...	4	1546	9	2101	13	4,387	1	383	1	383	3	1213	3	1213
1827-28...	17	5700	7	2612	21	8,312	1	320	..	1	320	4	1160	4	1160
1828-29...	19	7837	2	571	21	8,408	1	303	1	303	1	1119	1	1119
1829-30...	17	5291	3	887	20	6,168	7	2543	7	2543

* All British and French except one American and one Danish.

† All British and Spanish but two.

FROM....	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		MOSAMBIQUE		JAVA.						AMBOYNA.	
FLAGS...	British.		British.		Dutch.		British.		TOTAL.		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10...												
1810-11...	1	430	..	..	..	..	1	350	1	350	2	750
1811-12...	1	380	..	..	..	..	10	8,078	19	8,078	1	500
1812-13...	3	830	..	..	..	..	10	2,782	10	2,782		
1813-14...	2	613	1	220	..	..	19	5,760	19	5,760	1	277
1814-15...	5	1,832	1	240	..	..	10	2,180	10	2,180	1	197
1815-16...	4	1,335	..	..	..	..	17	5,999	18	6,379	1	203
1816-17...	5	1,903	..	..	..	..	31	11,516	31	12,516	3	705
1817-18...	10	2,553	1	220	1	..	11	2,623	12	2,708	5	1,388
1818-19...	2	525	1	523	..	85	10	3,023	10	3,023		
1819-20...	5	2,183	..	..	1	200	9	2,123	10	2,323		
1820-21...	3	570	..	..	..	..	7	1,741	7	1,741		
1821-22...	2	561	1	190	1	300	18	5,351	19	5,651		
1822-23...	6	2,045	1	250	3	1,140	14	6,701	18	8,141		
1823-24...	5	1,469	..	..	1	320	10	3,738	11	4,058		
1824-25...	4	872	..	..	..	..	4	1,547	4	1,537		
1825-26...	1	235	..	..	3	878	7	2,371	10	3,140		
1826-27...	4	1,212	..	..	7	2,056	5	1,019	12	3,105		
1827-28...	2	277	..	..	2	460	4	935	6	1,395		
1828-29...	..	..	..	..	2	460	1	255	3	715		
1829-30...	..	..	..	..	2	444	1	174	3	618		

* One American.

† One Portuguese.

† One American.

† One French.

FROM.....	SUMATRA.		PENANG AND EASTWALL.				PEGUE.	
FLAGS.....	TOTAL.		British.		TOTAL.†		British †	
YEARS	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10...	1	500	29	9,324	31	9,974	14	3,880
1810-11...	10	2,390	24	6,261	26	7,111	20	4,115
1811-12...	8	1,760	33	9,664	40	11,014	14	5,108
1812-13...	9	2,525	27	7,497	27	7,497	23	6,641
1813-14...	17	4,211	30	9,605	33	10,285	21	6,234
1814-15...	15	3,776	12	3,572	12	3,572	32	7,725
1815-16...	11	2,905	21	4,619	21	4,619	36	7,685
1816-17...	8	2,421	15	6,437	22	6,787	30	8,428
1817-18...	9	1,871	21	2,851	16	2,921	43	14,011
1818-19...	11	2,852*	20	4,201	25	5,151	12	3,839
1819-20...	12	2,127*	23	8,534	21	8,834	10	3,226
1820-21...	8	1,885*	16	3,901	18	4,251	19	8,602
1821-22...	5	1,731	18	6,134	19	6,684	25	10,148
1822-23...	7	1,906	20	6,159	20	6,159	22	9,561
1823-24...	13	3,223	17	4,938	18	5,013	15	6,618
1824-25...	7	1,708	18	5,083	19	5,313	71	27,314
1825-26...	9	3,661*	11	2,081	13	3,381	25	5,740
1826-27...	5	702*	17	5,515	18	5,065	31	9,350
1827-28...	7	1,467	14	3,721	15	4,071	39	11,357
1828-29...	..	..	21	4,254	21	4,254	31	9,954
1829-30...	4	1,104	19	5,317	20	5,717	23	6,890

* One Dutch each of these years; all the others British, but one American in 1817, and one Portuguese in 1830.

† All British but one American in 1810, one Danish in 1824, and five Portuguese previous to 1821.

All British except three Portuguese in 1811-12, and 1829.

NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards at the Port of Calcutta, between 1809 and 1830—continued.

FROM.....	C E Y L O N.						ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.				MALDIVE ISLANDS.			
	British.		Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		TOTAL.		British.		TOTAL.	
Y E A R S.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	2	480	7	1030	9	1530	4	1137	29	11,777	..	..	21	4050
1810-11.....	..	..	6	990	6	990	4	1034	20	8,009	..	..	25	3750
1811-12.....	2	550	7	1050	9	1600	3	919	13	5,069	2	410	26	4010
1812-13.....	8	3343	2	300	10	3643	3	740	19	7,340	1	460	25	4060
1813-14.....	7	2801	4	600	11	3101	6	2153	17	7,453	1	250	30	4600
1814-15.....	4	465	2	300	6	765	5	1622	14	5,247	1	250	33†	5050
1815-16.....	9	2083	7	1050	16	3133	6	2138	20	7,488	..	..	24	4200
1816-17.....	5	1682	1	150	6	1832	8	3122	19	6,817	1	500	24	3950
1817-18.....	3	425	1	150	4	577	7	2544	19	7,187	1	500	32	5150
1818-19.....	15	8237	4	600	19	8837	15	6166	33	12,510	..	..	17	2550
1819-20.....	5	1410	2	300	7	1710	15	5629	31	12,624	..	..	16	2400
1820-21.....	3	456	1	150	4	606	13	5313	30	12,887	..	..	21	3150
1821-22.....	2	800	2	330	5*	1750	11	4466	27	12,236	1	150	27	4150
1822-23.....	4	773	3	450	7	1223	10	4071	21	8,871	..	..	33	4950
1823-24.....	3	850	2	300	5	1150	12	4617	22	9,198	..	..	27	4050
1824-25.....	4	1274	..	..	4	1274	3	956	14	5,937	1	200	21	3200
1825-26.....	3	244	4	600	7	844	2	805	13	5,450	1	203	10	1553
1826-27.....	2	553	2	300	4	853	3	902	14	5,449	..	..	14	2100
1827-28.....	7	1344	2	300	9	1644	8	3036	24	9,860	..	..	16	2400
1828-29.....	..	..	2	300	2	300	4	1538	13	5,526	..	..	11	1650
1829-30.....	3	723	..	..	3	723	4	1237	13	5,462	..	..	11	1650

One French in 1822.

† Two Russian in 1814.

Y E A R S.		G R A N D T O T A L.		Y E A R S.		G R A N D T O T A L.	
		ships.	tons.			ships.	tons.
1809-10.....		108	63,151	1820-21.....		261	101,032
1810-11.....		200	89,179	1821-22.....		261	102,864
1811-12.....		225	87,124	1822-23.....		286	116,611
1812-13.....		226	81,224	1823-24.....		228	87,524
1813-14.....		222	77,192	1824-25.....		274	111,641
1814-15.....		200	68,928	1825-26.....		244	97,281
1815-16.....		291	94,060	1826-27.....		215	97,067
1816-17.....		369	142,006	1827-28.....		304	111,233
1817-18.....		428	161,346	1828-29.....		278	110,214
1818-19.....		395	157,441	1829-30.....		236	89,655
1819-20.....		273	103,553				

A RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have cleared outwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, from the Port of Calcutta to Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries for which the Vessels cleared out, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

TO.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		HOLLAND.	
	British.		French.		American.		Dutch.	
Y E A R S.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	39	28,662	..	..	23	6,119	..	..
1810-11.....	24	14,488	..	..	17†	4,953	..	..
1811-12.....	45	31,788	..	..	8	2,309	..	..
1812-13.....	38	26,913	..	..	7	1,996	..	..
1813-14.....	45	30,202	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15.....	46	31,409	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815-16.....	51	30,954	..	..	19	6,311	..	..
1816-17.....	77	40,616	4	2518	36†	13,187	2	800
1817-18.....	125	65,155	12	5,655	38	13,538	..	..
1818-19.....	117	56,171	10	7883	53	16,129	3	962
1819-20.....	87	42,620	9*	3193	36	10,937	3	551
1820-21.....	68	35,084	8	3374	11	3,695	..	..
1821-22.....	49	26,634	8	3421	19	5,694	..	..
1822-23.....	61	36,374	12	4741	15	4,510	..	..
1823-24.....	68	35,961	4	1185	5	1,489	..	..
1824-25.....	50	27,631	7	3133	10	2,968	..	..
1825-26.....	75	45,231	12	3992	18†	5,077	..	..
1826-27.....	73	33,411	12	3150	7	2,110	..	..
1827-28.....	74	35,565	15	4874	11	3,254	..	..
1828-29.....	87	42,611	26	8153	12†	3,830	..	..
1829-30.....	70	38,485	15	5637	13	4,129	..	..

* One British, in 1820.

† One Portuguese.

† One British each of these years.

**NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards from the Port of Calcutta
between 1809 and 1830—continued.**

TO.....	COPENHAGEN.		SWEDEN.		CADIZ.		GIBRALTAR & MALTA.		PORTUGAL.		BRAZIL.	
FLAGS.....	Danish.		Swedish.		Spanish.		British.		TOTAL.†		TOTAL.‡	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	710	6	221
1810-11.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	200
1811-12.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	1	450	..	..	11	5560	2	62
1813-14.....	..	..	..	..	2	781	..	..	2	1087	6	175
1814-15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2700	5	185
1815-16.....	1	300	..	..	1	601	..	..	5	3000	6	320
1816-17.....	..	..	..	..	2	1037	..	..	11	5133	6	94
1817-18.....	5	2026	..	..	..	..	7	3014	4	1710	3	103
1818-19.....	3	1143	..	..	..	..	8	4339	4	2650	4	94
1819-20.....	5	2166	..	..	..	..	2	582	4	2300	3	85
1820-21.....	1	400	..	..	..	..	1	430	6	4306	2	18
1821-22.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1100	1	600	1	40
1822-23.....	1	468	..	..	..	..	2	1052	7	3510	1	40
1823-24.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50
1824-25.....	1	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	660	2	34
1825-26.....	..	500	1	360	..	..	2*	362	2	710	1	40
1826-27.....	..	..	1	300	..	..	1	155	1	450	1	40
1827-28.....	..	..	1	335	..	..	..	..	1	515	1	40
1828-29.....	..	..	3	745	..	..	..	..	1	327	1	40
1829-30.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* One French.

† All Portuguese, except one British, of 327 tons, in 1829.

‡ All Portuguese, except three British, two of 900 tons, in 1818, and one of 180 tons, in 1825; and one Spanish 106 tons, in 1815.

TO.....	SOUTH AMERICA.				CHINA.			
FLAGS.....	TOTAL.*		British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.†	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	..	..	10	5,458	3	1225	13	6,083
1810-11.....	..	..	6	3,380	4	1425	11	5,007
1811-12.....	..	..	8	5,101	4	1115	14	7,466
1812-13.....	..	..	3	1,971	4	1,175	7	3,146
1813-14.....	..	..	17	11,278	7	1020	24	13,108
1814-15.....	..	..	20	11,508	5	1790	25	13,298
1815-16.....	..	..	18	10,693	7	2475	25	13,068
1816-17.....	..	..	27	14,209	7	2310	31	16,519
1817-18.....	2	806	29	15,222	7	2540	30	17,708
1818-19.....	2	1351	22	12,523	7	2528	30	16,126
1819-20.....	5	1869	12	7,840	5	1060	18	10,14
1820-21.....	8	3100	21	14,757	8	3603	29	18,360
1821-22.....	8	2677	16	11,710	8	2583	24	14,32
1822-23.....	3	982	11	8,584	9	3730	20	12,31
1823-24.....	9	3012	13	9,093	2	770	15	10,76
1824-25.....	3	850	20	14,062	..	....	20	14,96
1825-26.....	4	243	18	7,095	4	1020	22	8,71
1826-27.....	1	282	29	19,006	5	1848	35	21,72
1827-28.....	..	..	26	16,719	1	300	27	17,07
1828-29.....	1	472	16	11,544	..	....	16	11,84
1829-30.....	2	820	15	4,761	2	411	18	5,87

* All British, except 1 Spanish, of 1053 tons, in 1818-19.

† All British and Portuguese, except 3 French, viz.:—1 of 677 tons and 1 of 332 tons in 1819-20, and 1 of 810 in 1827; 1 Danish of 201 tons in 1830; and 3 Indians—1 of 800 tons and 2 of 1250 tons in 1811-12.

TO.....	MAURITIUS.						MANILLA.						NEW SOUTH WALES.	
FLAGS.....	British.		French.		TOTAL.*		Spanish.		British.		TOTAL.†		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	1	300	..	..	1	500	1	450	1	900	2	1440	7	1751
1810-11.....	15	3,048	4	770	22	5,093	2	950	1	160	3	1110	10	1080
1811-12.....	22	4,731	..	..	22	4,731	1	650	..	..	1	650	9	1841
1812-13.....	39	10,073	..	..	39	10,073	1	80	1	387	4	917	2	940
1813-14.....	23	7,150	..	..	24	7,215	..	..	..	..	1	70	8	1271
1814-15.....	14	3,218	..	..	14	3,218	1	125	2	600	4	705	6	1360
1815-16.....	43	10,391	..	..	43	10,391	..	..	1	120	1	120	8	1117
1816-17.....	50	14,027	..	..	51	14,127	1	480	3	855	4	1341	6	1282
1817-18.....	16	4,031	2	456	18	4,487	..	..	6	1514	6	1514	5	967
1818-19.....	20	6,353	3	1160	23	7,533	1	280	3	786	4	1066	5	923
1819-20.....	14	4,006	4	1419	18	5,419	..	..	1	350	2	300	10	2152
1820-21.....	17	5,096	3	987	20	6,086	..	..	2	481	2	441	6	1096
1821-22.....	21	6,748	10	2979	32	12,060	1	610	2	852	3	1402	3	633
1822-23.....	20	8,735	12	3026	32	12,421	2	512	..	..	2	542	3	506
1823-24.....	14	4,982	6	1631	20	6,523	1	184	..	..	1	184	..	..
1824-25.....	7	3,060	6	2030	13	5,108	..	..	4	505	2	595	..	..
1825-26.....	5	1,941	5	1322	10	5,263	1	180	1	280	2	460	3	529
1826-27.....	9	3,706	6	1173	15	4,879	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	552
1827-28.....	37	13,452	10	2924	47	16,416	1	320	..	..	1	320	4	687
1828-29.....	51	18,314	7	2052	58	20,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	723
1829-30.....	40	14,151	8	2419	48	16,600	..	..	1	172	1	172	5	1149

* One Danish, of 353 tons, in 1822; one Portuguese, of 600 tons, in 1829; three Indian, of 1275 tons, in 1811; and one of 200 in 1817; and one Indian, of 600 tons, 1829.

**NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards from the Port of Calcutta,
between 1809 and 1830—continued.**

TO.....	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		MOSAMBIQUE.		J A V A.						AMBOYNA.		SUMATRA	
FLAGS	British.		TOTAL.*		Dutch.		British.		TOTAL.†		British.		TOTAL.‡	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1863
1810-11....	1	125	..	..	..	..	2	580	2	580	5	2080	6	1055
1811-12....	3	7020	..	..	..	..	13	4549	13	4549	5	954	12	2855
1812-13....	2	730	..	..	..	..	25	8332	25	8332	..	..	7	2366
1813-14....	2	684	1	220	..	..	10	3115	10	3115	1	90	13	3324
1814-15....	3	943	1	220	..	..	13	4190	13	4190	2	256	11	2937
1815-16....	9	3380	..	..	..	..	15	4258	15	4258	..	..	9	2976
1816-17....	8	1691	..	..	..	..	6	1802	6	1802	2	921	7	1959
1817-18....	5	..	1	220	1	190	9	2279	10	2469	..	..	14	3767
1818-19....	5	1549	..	..	..	..	3	814	4	1004	..	..	11	2809
1819-20....	8	2822	..	..	1	250	17	4644	19	5094	..	..	14	3528
1820-21....	2	888	..	..	1	683	17	4720	18	5103	..	..	6	1860
1821-22....	3	687	..	..	2	473	11	3932	13	4405	..	..	8	2444
1822-23....	7	2434	1	87	3	502	10	3761	13	4263	..	..	7	2083
1823-24....	7	1461	..	..	1	320	8	3053	9	3373	..	..	5	1269
1824-25....	2	450	..	..	..	..	4	1525	4	1525	..	..	4	1434
1825-26....	5	1034	..	..	4	1027	9	2147	13	3174	..	..	2	269
1826-27....	2	398	..	..	3	970	6	1367	9	2337	..	..	6	1389
1827-28....	4	633	..	..	3	1020	3	973	6	1993	..	..	1	198
1828-29....	1	535	..	..	2	460	1	255	3	715	..	..	..	..
1829-30....	..	..	..	..	2	444	3	578	6	1362	..	..	1	119

* All Portuguese, except one British, of 87 tons, in 1823.

† All British and Dutch, except one French, of 340 tons, in 1830; and two Danish, of 250 and 200 tons, in 1819-20.

‡ All British, except seven Dutch, viz., one, of 45 tons, in 1820; two, of 298 tons, in 1821; three, of 728 tons, in 1823; and one, of 119 tons, in 1830.

TO..... 'ENANG AND EASTWARDS.

P E G U E.

C E Y L O N.

FLAGS.	British.		Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		Indian.		TOTAL.		
YEARS	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	
1809-10	25	5,819				5,819	320	3	285	5	603	7	1,796	7	1050	14	2,446		
1810-11	22	4,867				4,867	1,585	3	385	9	1,970	..	..	6	900	6	900
1811-12		4,614				5,814	1,060	4	1000	9	2,060	6	1,714	7	1050	13	2,764		
1812-13		4,223				4,223	1,020	3	400	7	1,420	14	5,185	2	300	16	5,495		
1813-14		8,620				8,760	1,370	6	1270	16	3,240	12	3,644	4	600	16	4,244		
1814-15		4,233				4,233	2,600	7	750	21	3,640	12	2,795	2	300	14	3,095		
1815-16		3,985				3,985	1,290	17	1700	19	2,090	9	2,254	7	1050	16	3,304		
1816-17		6,573				6,573	700	3	950	7	1,740	8	3,101	1	150	9	3,251		
1817-18		4,403				4,403	2,607	6	1223	13	3,023	8	1,674	1	150	9	1,824		
1818-19		5,030				5,030	877	150	5	1,027	30	16,296	5	817	35	1,113			
1819-20		2,331				350	12	2,681	4,000	600	11	4,609	6	1,803	2	300	8	2,103	
1820-21		5,367				210	24	5,577	10	4,615	150	11	4,765	2	235	1	150	3	385
1821-22		11,291				32	11,291	15	8,164	950	18	9,114	2	808	2	300	15	1,383	
1822-23		9,158				438	27	9,596	22	9,506	..	22	9,506	2,015	3	450	8	2,466	
1823-24		6,151				500	19	6,651	10	3,841	..	10	3,841	2,787	2	300	9	3,087	
1824-25		3,650				..	14	3,650	5,234	900	23	6,134	740	..	..	3	740
1825-26		4,709				..	15	4,709	7,197	150	33	7,347	260	600	6	890	
1826-27	17	4,615				1	150	19	11,014	1	150	29	11,164	1,182	300	6	1,482		
1827-28	19	4,162				1	580	4,42	15,092	450	57	15,618	403	300	4	793	
1828-29	14	3,111				3,111	16	4,651	450	19	5,101	300	2	800	
1829-30	17	4,102				..	..	4,102	13	2,840	450	16	3,290	159	..	1	159

* One French in 1829, and one Danish, 250 tons, 1827.

† One Dutch, 76 tons in 1828.

‡ One French,

TO..... ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.

MALDIVE ISLANDS.

GRAND

FLAGS.....	British.		Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		Indian.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10....	6	2157	20	10,910	32	13,067	1	400	18	2700	19	3100	188	73,165	..	..	..	..
1810-11....	4	1238	8	3,000	12	4,238	..	..	25	3750	25	3750	181	54,707	..	..	..	..
1811-12....	5	1424	14	6,550	19	7,974	1	460	24	3600	25	4050	226	82,473	..	..	..	..
1812-13....	6	2066	18	8,035	24	10,111	..	..	24	3600	24	3600	231	85,612	..	..	..	..
1813-14....	8	2823	14	6,000	22	9,223	5	1800	20	4350	34	6150	255	83,535	..	..	..	..
1814-15....	6	1069	14	5,375	20	7,374	1	250	32	4800	33	5050	243	86,550	..	..	..	..
1815-16....	8	3154	13	4,980	21	8,104	2	700	28	4200	30	4900	309	102,456	..	..	..	..
1816-17....	9	3716	16	5,388	24	9,144	3	700	23	3450	25	4180	310	129,097	..	..	..	..
1817-18....	13	5075	16	6,553	29	11,628	2	841	31	4650	33	5491	397	153,111	..	..	..	..
1818-19....	17	5819	22	8,760	39	14,588	1	100	16	2400	17	2500	415	164,617	..	..	..	..
1819-20....	16	6785	16	7,045	32	13,830	1	500	16	2400	17	2900	323	121,397	..	..	..	..
1820-21....	12	5518	18	8,248	30	13,766	..	..	21	3150	21	3150	274	112,617	..	..	..	..
1821-22....	15	6748	18	7,981	33	14,709	..	..	27	4153	27	4153	290	117,390	..	..	..	..
1822-23....	10	4261	10	4,117	20	8,378	1	203	33	4950	34	5133	301	122,055	..	..	..	..
1823-24....	5	1733	9	4,385	14	6,268	..	..	27	4050	27	4050	225	89,587	..	..	..	..
1824-25....	4	1752	7	3,475	11	5,227	..	..	20	3000	20	3000	191	79,014	..	..	..	..
1825-26....	7	2834	10	3,611	17	6,579	1	203	9	1350	10	1553	231	98,429	..	..	..	..
1826-27....	17	6525	8	3,273	25	9,798	..	..	11	2100	14	2100	235	101,066	..	..	..	..
1827-28....	9	3958	14	6,250	23	10,217	..	..	16	2400	16	2400	313	116,169	..	..	..	..
1828-29....	7	2500	11	4,803	18	7,303	..	..	11	1650	11	1650	278	109,376	..	..	..	..
1829-30....	7	2444	11	5,083	18	7,527	..	..	11	1650	11	1650	242	96,553	..	..	..	..

* One Danish, 150 tons, in 1821.

† Two Russian, of 829 tons, in 1816, and two British from Okhotsk in 1818.

A RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have entered inwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, at the Port of Fort St. George and the Ports subordinate thereto, from Countries beyond the Territories of the three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries from whence the Vessels came, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

FROM	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		COPENHAGEN.		GIBRALTAR.	
FLAGS.....	British.		French.		American.		Danish.		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*	26	17,025	..	..	8	1820	..	..	..	..
1811—12.....	19	15,381	..	..	5	1051	..	..	..	..
1812—13.....	16	13,234	..	..	1	374	..	..	..	..
1813—14.....	20	17,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814—15.....	18	15,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815—16.....	26	20,120	..	..	1	90	..	..	..	..
1816—17.....	41	20,547	..	..	0	2381	..	..	..	..
1817—18.....	40	26,667	2	722	2	958	1	300	..	..
1818—19.....	30	22,635	1	367	6	1911	1	670	..	..
1819—20.....	27	16,011	..	..	1	336	1	486	..	..
1820—21.....	32	18,770	1	238	2	656	..	..	..	..
1821—22.....	33	18,731	1	311	3	730	..	..	..	..
1822—23.....	31	21,168	3	788	3	855	2	918	..	..
1823—24.....	31	18,496	1	222	..	..	1	353	..	..
1824—25.....	34	22,562	5†	1382	1	90	..	..	..	..
1825—26.....	38	24,325	4	1023	1	478	..	..	..	..
1826—27.....	36	21,553	8	1778	..	..	..	..	1	150
1827—28.....	39	21,427	9	2283	1	331	..	..	..	..
1828—29.....	40	23,873	16‡	3065	1	279	..	..	..	..
1829—30.....	31	18,791	19	5925	2	627	..	..	..	..

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811, but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† There were also 1 British, of 200 tons, in 1824, and 1 British, of 261 tons, in 1829 from France.

‡ Also 1 British, of 135 tons, from America in 1819.

FROM	PORTUGAL.		BRAZILS.		CHINA.		MAURITIUS AND BOURBON.			
FLAGS.....	Portuguese.		Portuguese.		British.	Portuguese.	British.	French.	TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*	1	500	..	..	23	1442	1	250	..	250
1811—12.....	..	..	1	400	31	1120	48	7553	..	405 8003
1812—13.....	2	950	2	590	1	260	31	7122	..	31 7122
1813—14.....	2†	1190	..	..	1	375	26	6519	..	26 6519
1814—15.....	2	700	1	180	2	725	13	3337	..	13 3337
1815—16.....	4	1870	..	..	1	342	33	7666	..	33 7666
1816—17.....	3	1360	..	..	..	..	28	7709	..	28 7709
1817—18.....	1	250	..	..	4	2101	20	3608	..	20 3608
1818—19.....	1	800	..	..	2	818	9	1817	..	9 1817
1819—20.....	1	300	..	..	..	..	19	2924	..	19 2924
1820—21.....	1	600	..	..	3	1531	13	2184	..	13 2184
1821—22.....	..	..	..	..	3	1782	13	2592	1	170 156 2892
1822—23.....	..	..	..	..	1	597	..	13	3985	2 340 15 4325
1823—24.....	..	..	..	..	2	1074	1	100	23	4174 3 650 276 4914
1824—25.....	..	..	..	..	12	4714	2	650	11	1856 7 1610 18 3466
1825—26.....	..	..	..	..	3	2171	3	670	6	1058 3 863 9 1721
1826—27.....	..	..	..	..	7	1025	4	1062	5	840 6 810 11 1650
1827—28.....	..	..	..	..	7	4782	3	560	4	452 3 648 7 1100
1828—29.....	..	..	..	..	6	4470	1	340	7	2663 1 134 8 2797
1829—30.....	..	..	..	..	7‡	4928	2	520	9	2656 3 912 136 3768

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† Also 1 British, of 736 tons, in 1814.

‡ 2 Arabian and Indian—1 of 75 tons, and 1 of 800 tons in 1810—11.

§ 1 Portuguese, of 90 tons, in 1824, 1 Arabian and Indian, of 450 tons, in 1812, 1 of 130 tons in 1822, and 1 of 200 tons in 1830. Two vessels also arrived in 1815 and 1817 from Madeira 1 Portuguese, of 506 tons, and 1 American, of 297 tons.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, at the Port of Fort St. George, &c.—*continued.*

FROM...	MANILLA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		COAST OF AFRICA.		JAVA AND MOLUCCAS.					
FLAGS..	TOTAL.†		British.		British.		British.		British.		Dutch.		TOTAL.†	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	4	780	..	..	2	600	..	..	17	3855	..	..	17	3855
1811—12..	3	630	1	522	2	1104	..	..	19	5556	..	..	19	5556
1812—13..	1	300	..	..	1	300	..	..	9	2857	..	..	9	2857
1813—14..	1	270	..	..	1	300	..	..	4	1421	..	..	4	1421
1814—15..	..	..	..	..	3	1060	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815—16..	2	260	..	..	3	718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1816—17..	1	270	..	..	1	137	..	..	2	915	..	..	2	915
1817—18..	2	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	340	..	..	2	340
1818—19..	2	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	419	..	..	2	419
1819—20..	1	83	..	..	2	1080	1	60	2	701	..	..	2	701
1820—21..	1	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1055	..	..	3	1055
1821—22..	1	278	..	..	3	1257	..	..	5	1627	..	..	5	1627
1822—23..	2	604	..	..	3	1272	..	..	6	2702	..	..	6	2702
1823—24..	1	45	1	167	3	945	..	..	8	2701	..	..	8	2701
1824—25..	2	315	..	..	4	1119	..	..	1	480	1	149	2	629
1825—26..	1	100	2	925	..	..	..	..	2	600	..	..	2	600
1826—27..	1	220	..	..	1	345	..	..	1	204	1	130	2	424
1827—28..	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	329	1	120	2	440
1828—29..	..	..	1	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	238	1	238
1829—30..	1	250	..	452	..	..	..	..	1	175	1	120	2	295

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inward from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† All British, except one Portuguese, of 120 tons, in 1816; and five Spanish vessels, three of 830 tons, in 1810—11, and two of 470 tons, in 1827—30.

‡ One Indian, of 400 tons, in 1813 and two Indian, of 600 tons, in 1826.

FROM...	S U M A T R A.						P E N A N G A N D E A S T W A R D.									
FLAGS..	British.		Dutch.		TOTAL.		British.		Portuguese.		Dutch.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	4	1420	..	..	4	1420	14	3,521	..	..	..	..	62	9572	76	13,096
1811—12..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	4,730	2	450	..	..	65	8985	111	14,165
1812—13..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	5,800	3	430	..	..	59	8211	113	14,441
1813—14..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5,210	..	..	..	..	40	6198	69	11,403
1814—15..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	6,956	1	300	..	..	24	2743	85	9,999
1815—16..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	6,441	..	..	..	..	43	6162	99	12,683
1816—17..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	7,007	1	300	..	..	37	3818	97	11,125
1817—18..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	14,194	2	440	..	..	32	3059	151	18,628
1818—19..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	14,625	..	..	..	..	27	4123	118	17,750
1819—20..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	13,843	2	500	..	..	28	4216	146	18,559
1820—21..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	10,921	2	450	..	..	151	3447	115	14,580
1821—22..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	14,421	2	618	5	465	3	900	81	16,404
1822—23..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	17,591	4	1240	..	..	8	1760	125	20,711
1823—24..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	9,850	..	..	1	85	7	1070	72	10,354
1824—25..	8	1216	1	140	9	1380	34	4,214	..	..	..	..	3	670	37	4,884
1825—26..	3	455	4	427	7	882	37	5,801	..	..	2	570	2	400	41	6,771
1826—27..	4	507	4	441	8	948	54	6,800	..	..	3	323	3	966	60	8,095
1827—28..	11	1375	6	545	18†	2658	40	6,314	..	..	1	119	5	880	40	8,556
1828—29..	5	808	4	516	11†	1054	38	6,572	..	..	1	120	11	2485	51	9,027
1829—30..	4	850	2	344	6	1203	45	7,227	..	..	1	302	11	2360	57*	9,970

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† Two French, of 472 tons, in 1828—29.

‡ One French, of 162 tons, in 1821.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, at the Port of Port St. George, &c.—*continued.*

FROM....	PEGUE.						CEYLON.					
	British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	2	580	11	1,770	13	2,350	492	19,492	295	11,816	787	21,308
1811-12..	5	336	31	8,705	36	9,041	447	15,294	310	11,682	756	26,976
1812-13..	2	385	6	1,200	8	1,585	513	22,355	214	8,116	727	30,471
1813-14..	10	3,015	5	1,180	15	4,195	686	24,619	216	8,620	902	33,239
1814-15..	15	2,370	4	1,250	19	3,626	622	22,856	305	12,510	927	35,372
1815-16..	7	985	13	3,190	20	4,175	605	20,300	378	22,007	983	42,367
1816-17..	7	1,065	8	1,820	15	2,885	372	15,217	331	11,323	703	26,530
1817-18..	5	1,542	4	720	9	2,262	467	16,797	371	11,983	838	28,780
1818-19..	5	1,095	7	1,710	12	2,805	396	15,752	356	10,945	751*	27,397
1819-20..	6	2,104	5	1,235	11	3,339	424	15,071	338	9,866	762	24,937
1820-21..	10	3,948	14	2,635	24	6,583	466	15,939	339	9,922	805	25,861
1821-22..	8	3,159	5	640	13	4,199	570	21,024	254	7,422	824	28,446
1822-23..	6	3,380	3	480	9	3,860	440	17,581	291	8,126	731*	25,957
1823-24..	5	1,916	7	1,330	12	3,246	500	21,709	359	9,945	859	31,744
1824-25..	29	13,813	3	703	32*	14,606	479	15,317	263	8,860	742*	24,377
1825-26..	33	16,142	11	2,150	44*	18,792	593	18,112	288	10,230	882	28,556
1826-27..	39	18,691	13	2,465	52	21,159	612	18,803	231	8,811	843	27,617
1827-28..	25	7,705	9	1,500	34	9,205	600	19,682	261	9,799	867	29,481
1828-29..	15	4,481	4	460	19	4,941	735	20,704	338	11,207	1,074	31,919
1829-30..	15	3,083	11	1,550	26	4,633	604	20,132	487	15,888	1,151	36,020

* One French, of 150 tons, in 1825, and one Danish, of 500 tons, in 1826. From Ceylon there arrived one Portuguese, of 700 tons, in 1819, three French, of 406 tons—one in 1822—27, and 1823—and one Dutch, of 208 tons, in 1826.

FROM.	ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.						MALDIVES.							
FLAGS.	British.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		TOTAL.		British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.		Total, exclusive of Foreign Settlements on the Continent of India.	
YEARS	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*...	12	3021	125	13,400	137	18,421	2	23	79	3471	81	3494	1114	103,381
1811-12	..	..	2	510	2	540	2	200	27	1948	29	2148	1046	81,940
1812-13	..	..	2	468	2	466	5	296	6	290	11	586	935	76,275
1813-14	..	..	8	3,250	8	3,250	..	..	5	159	5	159	1061	82,282
1814-15	1	404	4	1,700	5	2,104	..	..	1	100	1	100	1082	74,354
1815-16	1	300	3	1,660	4	1,960	..	..	4	165	4	165	1180	91,730
1816-17	3	1296	1	165	4	1,461	..	..	10	720	10	720	912	82,617
1817-18	2	750	2	799	4	1,549	..	..	6	345	6	345	1082	87,135
1818-19	4	1688	1	550	5	2,238	..	..	1	50	1	50	953	80,917
1819-20	5	2246	1	750	6	2,996	..	..	2	60	2	60	988	71,872
1820-21	2	799	1	600	3	1,399	..	..	1	50	1	50	1004	73,715
1821-22	7	2510	2	950	9	3,460	..	..	2	80	2	80	1005	80,401
1822-23	10	3612	3	1,525	13	5,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	1001	88,984
1823-24	12	3102	23	4,764	35	7,866	13	477	3	139	16	586	1149	82,813
1824-25	7	2229	19	4,245	26	6,474	6	255	1	50	7	305	930	87,231
1825-26	6	397	38	7,087	44	7,484	25	418	2	71	27	489	1100	94,987
1826-27	10	2910	23	4,275	35	7,225	5	396	5	191	10	587	1079	97,348
1827-28	18	3936	Turkish. 3 950 28 5,298		75	13,225	4*	823	..	..	48	823	1160	91,937
1828-29	10	2701	Turkish. 3 800 28 3,033		42	9,017	65	1358	2	70	67	1428	1339	95,345
1829-30	5	352	Turkish. 3 850		38	5,375	92	1805	4	131	96	1936	1452	94,702

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the port of Port St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Two Dutch, of 540 tons, in 1827; and three Portuguese, of 763 tons, in 1829-30.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards between the Years 1810 and 1830 at the Port of Fort St. George, &c.—*continued.*

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

FROM....		GOA AND DAMAUN.						PONDICHERRY AND MAHE.									
FLAGS...	British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.		British.		French.		American, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.		
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
1810*.....	263	3,589	822	11,759	1,084†	15,685											
1811—12...	4	115	..	..	4	115										
1812—13...	1	122	..	..	1	122										
1813—14...	..	..	2	400	2	400										
1814—15...																	
1815—16...	1	40	..	..	1	40										
1816—17...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	468	10	469
1817—18...	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	48	..	..	..	..	70	3,175	71	3,223
1818—19...	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,071	..	..	..	..	95	5,485	106	6,559
1819—20...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	230	..	..	..	..	66	3,189	69	3,419
1820—21...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	114	2	445	..	..	49	1,890	55	2,449
1821—22...	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	549	1	220	..	..	68	3,811	93	4,580
1822—23...	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,770	2	315	Portuguese.		69	3,893	122	6,009
1823—24...	332	2,718	161	3,430	493	6,178	101	1,251	..	..	2	331	79	3,792	180	4,953
1824—25...	171	1,594	154	3,643	325	5,256	62	1,339	..	..	..	..	103	4,763	105	6,102
1825—26...	301	2,401	171	1,265	472	6,066	41	779	..	..	..	..	65	2,900	106	3,379
1826—27...	323	2,546	213	5,037	536	7,583	45	1,582	3	565	American.		138	7,100	187	9,526	
1827—28...	345	3,622	231	3,850	576	7,508	72	1,017	5	883	1	279	61	2,857	138	4,757	
1828—29...	418	4,193	212	5,552	630	10,045	189	3,729	6	441	..	..	45	1,781	210	5,951
1829—30...	303	4,083	155	3,601	548	7,684	152	3,014	5	1,363	Dutch.		48	2,013	206	6,480	
											1	90					

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the Port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† Three Arab and Indian in 1810 of 337 tons.

FROM.....	TRANQUEBAR AND SERAMPORE.										VARIOUS PLACES AND SHIPS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
FLAGS	British.		Danish.		American, Portuguese, and French.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.					
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	4	18	..	..	..	..	15	504	19	522	Arab and Indian. 1 | 200		2251	109,588
1811—12....	..	..	..	..	1	154	9	260	10	414	Fayal, American. 2 | 358		1060	85,469
1812—13....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		930	76,497
1813—14....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Portuguese. 1 | 300		1063	82,682
1814—15....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1082	74,354
1815—16....	6	198	..	..	..	..	14	650	20	1158	..		1201	92,923
1816—17....	2	206	1	2	1	194	13	538	17	940	..		939	84,025
1817—18....	2	177	..	..	..	..	4	250	6	427	..		1160	90,789
1818—19....	2	182	1	295	..	..	4	190	7	667	..		1066	88,143
1819—20....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	251	9	251	..		1060	75,542
1820—21....	3	6	..	..	..	..	26	915	29	921	British and Indian. 4 | 581		1092	77,000
1821—22....	6	40	..	..	..	..	53	2053	50	2093	..		1118	87,074
1822—23....	2	6	1	468	..	..	47	1892	50	2336	..		1173	97,329
1823—24....	7	27	..	..	..	..	65	2738	72	2765	1 | 72		1885	96,781
1824—25....	6	66	..	..	..	..	58	2700	64	2766	..		1490	104,255
1825—26....	7	68	..	..	..	..	35	1800	42	1868	Indian. 1 | 5		1780	100,905
1826—27....	1	52	..	..	..	..	70	3770	71	3822	1 | 70		1874	100,344
1827—28....	2	75	2	12	..	..	40	2280	44	2367	..		1918	109,539
1828—29....	5	214	..	..	..	..	41	2235	46	2449	..		2255	113,790
1829—30....	4	70	2	112	..	..	27	1530	33	1712	..		2239	110,578

* There are no statements of vessels or tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have cleared outwards between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George, and the Ports subordinate thereto, to Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries for which the Vessels cleared out, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

TO.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.				AMERICA.		GIBRALTAR AND SPAIN.	
FLAG S....	British.		French.		TOTAL.†		American ‡		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*	18	13,358	..	..	..	..	4	835	..	..
1811-12	17	11,450	..	..	..	..	7	1570	..	..
1812-13	10	7,261	..	..	..	..	1	371	..	..
1813-14	14	11,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15	26	15,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815-16	19	11,431	..	..	..	..	2	697	1	601½
1816-17	16	9,941	..	..	..	..	3	1079	1	505
1817-18	19	13,112	..	..	..	..	4	1313	..	..
1818-19	26	21,401	..	..	..	..	4	1191	3	1180
1819-20	33	17,400	..	..	..	..	1	340	2	832
1820-21	34	19,170	..	..	..	..	2	652	..	..
1821-22	29	15,221	..	..	..	..	4	1272	2	1060
1822-23	31	19,908	1	240	1	240	5	1511	..	..
1823-24	37	19,787	..	..	..	..	1	321	1	575
1824-25	29	15,323	3	880	3	880	1	99	..	..
1825-26	31	15,837	2	550	2	550	1	396	..	..
1826-27	37	18,263	2	430	2	430	1	279	1	202
1827-28	28	15,015	2	509	2	509	1	331	..	..
1828-29	30	15,538	6	1301	7	1592	..	..	..	..
1829-30	29	16,189	5	1581	6	1701	2	627	..	..

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† All French, except two British, of 411 tons, in 1829-30.

‡ Two British, one of 517 tons in 1816, and one of 139 tons in 1826.

§ One American from Leghorn.

in 1820, of 200 tons.

|| There were also two Spanish ships in 1816 and 1817 from Spain.

TO.....	PORTUGAL.		SOUTH AMERICA.		CHINA.		MAURITIUS AND BOURBON					
FLAG S....	TOTAL.		British and Spanish.		British.		British.		French.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*	1	1200	1	200	..	..	1	200
1811-12	4	3773	21	3219	..	..	22	3560½
1812-13	5	5550	30	6643	..	..	30	6643
1813-14	5	5789	26	4822	..	..	27	4917
1814-15	1	600	..	..	1	600	17	3125	..	..	17	3125
1815-16	4	4800	23	5530	..	..	23	5530
Spanish.												
1816-17	1	480	4	4671	18	3339	..	..	18	3339
1817-18	1	250	..	..	2	2400	8	1072	..	..	8	1072
1818-19	2	2767	9	1741	..	..	9	1741
1819-20	2	2532	14	2442	..	..	14	2442
1820-21	4	19581	2	804	4	5375	9	990	..	..	9	990
British.												
1821-22	1	320	1	352	2	2532	10	2223	2	390	14	2985
1822-23	3	4107	10	2310	3	510	13	2820
1823-24	2	2654	5	744	..	..	5	744
1824-25	3	4054	4	1013	4	913	8	1026
1825-26	3	3912	7	1691	..	..	7	1691
1826-27	1	667	4	510	3	382	7	899
1827-28	2	562	5	5122	9	2064	3	770	19	2634
1828-29	1	472	4	4376	6	1247	..	..	8	1707
1829-30	4	1738	4	4449	14	3779	15	5036	30	8855

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Four British in 1821 and 1822 of 1678 tons, the rest were Portuguese.

‡ One Arab, of 320 tons, in 1811; two of 372 tons in 1822; two of 280 tons in 1829 and 1830; and two Portuguese, of 355 tons, in 1814 and 1830.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George—continued.

TO.....	MANILLA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		COAST OF AFRICA.		JAVA AND MOLUCCAS.			
FLAGS	TOTAL.		British.		British.		British.		British.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	3	860										
1811-12.....	2	500	1	560	1	300			30	25,495	41	26,176
1812-13.....									7	1,100	7	1,100
1813-14.....	1	270			1	108			4	328	5	608
1814-15.....	2	1019			1	300			5	1,240	5	1,240
1815-16.....	2	440	1	60	1	270			5	1,208	5	1,208
1816-17.....									2	1,639	2	1,639
1817-18.....	5	1085			4	1831			1	207	1	207
1818-19.....			1	187	3	1264						
1819-20.....					4	1837			2	353	2	353
1820-21.....	1	205	1	259	1	670	2	110	2	268	4	833
1821-22.....	1	278			2	1031			2	543	4	974
1822-23.....	1	250							1	293	2	619
1823-24.....					1	207	2	350				
1824-25.....	2	345			1	225			2	586	2	586
1825-26.....					1	800						
1826-27.....	1	57			2	299						
1827-28.....	2	523			1	130						
1828-29.....									1	310	1	310
1829-30.....	1	250										

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† All British, except 1 Indian, of 800 tons, in 1815, and 3 Spanish—1 of 380 tons in 1810, 1 of 220 tons in 1828, and 1 of 280 tons in 1830.

‡ All British, except 3 Indians, of 960 tons, in 1812 and 1813, 1 Danish, of 120 tons, in 1823, 1 American, of 327 tons, in 1821, and 3 French, of 875 tons, in 1823 and 1824.

TO.....	SUMATRA.						PENANG AND EASTWARD.							
FLAGS.....	British.		Dutch.		TOTAL.		British.		Dutch.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	2	1140			2	1140	71	22,698			69	11,298	141	34,146
1811-12.....							50	7,431			48	8,502	98	13,933
1812-13.....							71	10,832			64	9,195	134	20,027
1813-14.....							27	5,286			29	3,992	57	9,478
1814-15.....							82	10,787			39	5,396	131	16,183
1815-16.....							75	11,837			35	4,022	110	15,859
1816-17.....							81	13,306			33	3,004	114	16,370
1817-18.....							153	15,290			38	4,361	192	19,741
1818-19.....							126	14,982			23	4,246	149	19,228
1819-20.....							128	11,663			20	2,807	148	14,470
1820-21.....							127	11,972			14	1,783	142	13,955
1821-22.....							84	15,476	4	445	9	1,153	98	17,130
1822-23.....							107	15,827	2	240	10	2,268	119	18,335
1823-24.....							63	9,677	7	1770	11	3,808	83	15,255
1824-25.....	10	1784	2	298	12	2082	47	7,237			9	2,088	56	9,325
1825-26.....	9	1425	6	808	15	2233	43	7,699			7	1,330	51	9,279
1826-27.....	6	878	6	646	13	1679	53	11,212	2	238	2	350	57	11,800
1827-28.....	10	1909	12	1259	23	3468	50	6,887	2	199	4	728	56	7,814
1828-29.....	10	1591	5	607	16	2392	51	8,808	1	120	11	2,095	66	11,631
1829-30.....	6	1112	5	597	11	1709	47	8,078	1	392	1	400	60	11,430
											9	2,110		
											3	850		

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† One French each year 1827-8-9, of 155, 300, and 134 tons.

‡ One Portuguese each year 1810, 1814, 1817, and 1821—the four 640 tons. One American, 165 tons, in 1822. One Spanish, 250 tons, in 1826. Two French, 208 tons, in 1829.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George—*continued.*

TO.....	P R G U E.						C E Y L O N.							
FLAGS.....	British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL†		British.		French, Portuguese, and American.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.	
Y E A R S.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	1	180	15	2406	16	2,586	604	23,505	..	..	261	11,570	865	35,171
1811*—12.....	6	1,205	26	7602	32	8,867	642	21,401	..	..	215	7,108	857	28,569
1812—13.....	4	325	9	2172	13	2,497	623	27,832	..	..	155	5,448	778	33,280
1813—14.....	21	6,451	7	2096	28	8,547	1010	33,117	..	..	287	8,388	1297	41,705
1814—15.....	2	159	16	4225	18	4,384	913	33,781	..	..	107	8,162	1110	41,943
1815—16.....	15	3,387	20	4496	35	7,883	1232	36,354	1	120	281	8,963	1514	45,437
1816—17.....	7	1,587	12	3683	19	5,270	766	22,961	2	791	324	6,838	1092	30,590
1817—18.....	9	2,900	17	4602	26	7,502	673	24,016	..	..	440	10,208	1113	35,124
1818—19.....	4	760	2	446	6	1,206	767	28,120	1	40	331	8,426	1099	36,886
1819—20.....	8	3,623	4	1032	12	4,655	837	27,681	..	..	437	9,147	1274	36,828
1820—21.....	11	4,725	10	2193	24	6,918	866	28,122	..	..	362	9,768	1228	37,890
1821—22.....	7	2,842	10	2373	17	5,215	761	27,580	..	..	238	6,750	990	34,339
1822—23.....	9	3,831	4	1615	13	5,476	974	30,693	234	5201	370	23,045	2582	88,539
1823—24.....	27	12,016	11	1822	38	13,961	1697	23,917	..	..	310	9,146	1007	33,363
1824—25.....	54	27,366	1	450	58	28,663	633	20,127	..	..	298	11,370	931	31,566
1825—26.....	57	26,751	10	1721	67	28,472	863	30,206	..	..	376	12,277	1230	42,483
1826—27.....	20	8,914	5	1183	25	10,096	843	27,560	..	..	258	8,661	1101	36,224
1827—28.....	18	4,057	5	1036	23	5,093	675	21,922	..	..	302	9,948	977	31,870
1828—29.....	15	4,517	6	1112	21	5,629	835	26,915	1	8	420	11,328	1256	38,351
1829—30.....	29	5,617	7	1770	36	7,387	944	31,131	..	..	288	12,426	1232	43,557

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† Three French, of 847 tons, in 1825.

TO	ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.						M A L D I V E S.					
FLAGS	British.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		TOTAL†		British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.	
Y E A R S.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	6	1238	82	17,982	88	19,220	2	23	32	1312	34	1335
1811*—12.....	..	..	2	700	2	700	..	..	15	1400	15	1400
1812—13.....	1	100	..	..	1	100	..	..	6	285	6	285
1813—14.....	2	705	2	1,403	4	2,108	..	..	8	211	8	241
1814—15.....	1	335	..	..	1	335	..	..	2	120	2	120
1815—16.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	164	6	164
1816—17.....	1	350	..	..	1	350	..	..	11	655	11	655
1817—18.....	2	770	1	100	3	870	..	..	6	365	6	365
1818—19.....	2	786	..	..	2	786	..	..	5	140	5	140
1819—20.....	5	1857	1	250	6	2,107	..	..	3	51	3	51
1820—21.....	5	2012	..	..	5	2,012	..	..	2	100	2	100
1821—22.....	2	1112	..	..	2	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822—23.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823—24.....	25	3317	160	23,740	185	27,057	36	1175	4	171	40	1346
1824—25.....	6	1140	155	23,534	161	24,674	8	545	2	60	10	605
1825—26.....	34†	4055	210	32,508	245	37,073	25	369	5	209	30	578
1826—27.....	23	3821	153	26,205	175	30,027	12	811	4	290	16	1101
1827—28.....	40	5489	197	29,252	243	37,213	48	981	2	80	50	1061
1828—29.....	25	3866	Turkish. 6 | 2,472 171 | 28,946	..	200	33,962	43	1410	2	70	48	1480
1829—30.....	37	6513	Turkish. 4 | 1,150 161 | 26,516	..	200	33,823	56	1640	7	236	63	1876

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† One Dutch, of 450 tons, in 1826.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George—continued.

TO.....	GOA AND DAMAUN.								PONDICHERY AND MAHE.							
	British.		Portuguese.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL†		British.		French.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL†	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	375	6001	740	9620	1	130	1110	15,811								
1811*—12..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	0								
1812—13..	1	95	..	..	..	..	1	95								
1813—14..	..	..	4	372	..	..	4	372								
1814—15..	2	45	..	..	..	..	2	45								
1815—16..	2	77	..	..	1	10	3	87								
1816—17..	1	37	..	..	..	..	1	37	62	1422	..	..	3	76	65	1198
1817—18..	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	30	50	2123	..	..	50	2048	100	4771
1818—19..	2	65	..	..	..	..	2	65	20	1200	..	..	67	4608	93	5808
1819—20..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1059	..	..	16	810	21	2805
1820—21..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	723	..	..	16	551	27	1274
1821—22..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1386	1	150	27	1029	81	2565
1822—23..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1225	1	150	16	509	55	1884
1823—24..	270	2079	193	4221	..	..	469	6,303	102	1893	1	144	31	1186	135	3372
1824—25..	132	592	167	3969	..	..	299	4,561	138	2880	8	2206	20	794	166	5880
1825—26..	271	1761	188	4606	2	155	461	6,522	58	1877	5	907	10	277	73	3151
1826—27..	313	2627	217	5228	1	35	531	7,890	70	1863	5	919	26	1646	102	4038
1827—28..	311	3220	189	4620	..	..	500	7,810	110	2013	8	1791	23	1280	141	5084
1828—29..	358	3237	234	6398	..	..	592	9,605	189	3751	11	1876	31	2004	232	7853
1829—30..	398	3715	172	4002	..	..	570	7,717	146	2602	8	1836	12	796	166	5234

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the Statement of 1811—12.

† One American, 336 tons, in 1820; one Danish, 140 tons, in 1821; one Portuguese, 180 tons, in 1827; and one Dutch, 224 tons, in 1829.

TO.....	TRANQUEBAR AND SERAMPORE.						Various Places.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL†					
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	15	166	13	217	28	413	..	..	2,317	126,275
1811*—12..	1	50	..	..	1	50	..	..	1,101	101,423
1812—13..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	990	77,252
1813—14..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	85,508
1814—15..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	85,373
1815—16..	26	520	9	346	35	866	..	..	1,702	98,913
1816—17..	20	457	14	433	35	1,084	..	..	1,383	77,508
1817—18..	19	410	11	482	30	898	..	..	1,515	90,601
1818—19..	12	188	10	315	22	503	1	70	1,437	94,423
1819—20..	4	128	6	134	10	262	..	..	1,543	87,120
1820—21..	24	562	4	80	29	672	4	966	1,525	94,963
1821—22..	12	460	2	90	14	540	..	..	1,271	87,138
1822—23..	7	206	3	162	10	368	1	20	2,836	144,523
1823—24..	9	416	3	150	12	566	..	..	2,019	125,684
1824—25..	14	308	6	590	20	898	2	135	1,764	131,767
1825—26..	5	136	5	350	10	486	..	..	2,237	133,672
1826—27..	16	434	5	400	21	834	..	..	2,092	125,378
1827—28..	10	186	..	..	10	186	..	..	2,070	124,655
1828—29..	7	94	..	..	7	94	..	..	2,486	134,994
1829—30..	10	198	4	94	16	412	..	..	2,430	147,324

* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the Port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811—12.

† One American, 194 tons, in 1817; one Danish, 10 tons, in 1821; and one of 90 tons in 1830; one French, 24 tons, in 1830.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have entered inwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, at the Ports of Bombay and Surat, from Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries from whence the Vessels came, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

FROM.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		HAMBURG.		PORTUGAL.		BRAZILS.	
FLAGS.....	British.		French.		American.		TOTAL.*		Portuguese.		TOTAL.†	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	10	10,181	..	..	1	345	..	1	1	650	1	450
1810-11.....	12	10,972	..	..	2	613	..	..	..	..	1	500
1811-12.....	13	11,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2,700
1812-13.....	8	7,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,424
1813-14.....	8	8,030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15.....	11	10,698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500
1815-16.....	15	13,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	260	6	2,650
1816-17.....	33	21,790	..	..	6	2,132	..	..	..	..	6	3,325
1817-18.....	39	23,508	6	2,611	11	4,554	..	..	3	1,500	8	3,930
1818-19.....	36	21,328	6	2,903	20	7,011	..	..	..	..	7	3,010
1819-20.....	41	26,975	5	1,076	1	464	..	..	1	700	2	780
1820-21.....	23	16,155	1	102	..	..	..	..	1	400	3	1,160
1821-22.....	21	17,404	1	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822-23.....	22	15,800	5	1,230	..	..	1	707	..	..	..	..
1823-24.....	26	18,189	3	773	..	..	1	707	..	..	..	..
1824-25.....	31	20,041	3	994	1	91	1	707	..	..	..	..
1825-26.....	32	18,464	4	1,404	1	215	..	..	..	..	2	701
1826-27.....	27	15,013	8	1,861	1	160	1	..	..	..	..	..
1827-28.....	55	25,894	6	1,955	1	229	1	450	..	..	1	450
1828-29.....	71	32,899	12	3,039	1	229	1	343	..	..	1†	372
1829-30.....	46	25,086	4	1,438	1	185	..	375	..	..	1†	183

* All British, except one Dutch, of 450 tons, in 1827.

† Two British in 1829 and 1830, of 372 and 183 tons. All the others Portuguese, except three Brazilian in 1825 and 1828.

FROM.	CHINA.						ISLE OF FRANCE AND BOURBON.						MANILLA.		NEWSOUTH WALES.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
FLAGS	British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.*		British.		French.		TOTAL.*		TOTAL.†		British.		British.	
YEARS	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10	15	12,010	1	215	16	12,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	484	..	..	..	..
1810-11	8	5,794	..	..	8	5,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1811-12	7	4,626	..	..	7	4,626	5	792	..	..	5	792	2	650	..	..	..	..
1812-13	7	4,321	..	..	7	4,321	5	1565	..	..	6	1685	..	..	..	..	..	..
1813-14	6	4,476	..	..	6	4,476	3	1512	..	..	4	1,587	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15	12	8,231	1	350	13	8,581	2	915	..	..	2	915	1	750	1	672	..	..
1815-16	9	6,216	..	..	9	6,216	4	505	..	..	4	505	..	..	..	..	..	..
1816-17	11	6,281	..	..	11	6,281	4	811	..	..	4	811	1	625	..	..	..	..
1817-18	12	8,306	2	900	14	9,206	7	1291	..	..	7	1292	2	1135	..	..	..	..
1818-19	12	8,844	3	1251	15	10,095	8	1662	..	..	8	1662	1	200	..	..	..	..
1819-20	12	8,216	3	794	15	9,010	6	1322	..	..	6	1322	..	..	..	..	..	..
1820-21	8	5,152	5	1610	13	6,762	5	1592	..	..	5	1592	1	1810	..	..	2	808
1821-22	18	11,977	4	1090	22	13,067	6	1712	..	..	6	1712	2	141	..	..	..	..
1822-23	14	9,028	6	1760	20	10,808	8	1451	..	..	8	1451	1	447	..	..	1	199
1823-24	8	6,005	3	850	11	6,855	8	2119	3	723	12	3234	..	..	..	..	..	..
1824-25	15	7,692	5	1814	21	9,506	12	2950	..	..	13	4051	..	..	..	..	..	..
1825-26	15	10,273	5	1812	20	12,085	4	476	3	351	7	827	1	250	3	1647	..	..
1826-27	22	13,690	5	2918	27	15,738	8	1097	3	631	11	1728	..	..	1	380	..	..
1827-28	24	14,912	6	1836	30	16,748	7	1005	4	513	11	1518	..	..	1	269	..	..
1828-29	23	15,447	7	2097	30	17,544	2	509	..	..	2	509	..	..	1	493	..	..
1829-30	19	13,516	6	2088	25	15,604	5	1582	3	818	8	2400	..	..	6	2826	..	..

* One Arab, 350 tons, in 1824. † Two Danish, 195 tons, in 1813-14, and two in 1824-25, of 184 tons. ‡ Two Spanish, in 1812, of 950 tons, and one in 1826 of 250 tons, and one Arab, 750 tons, in 1815, all the other British.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, at the Ports of Bombay and Surat—continued.

FROM....	MOZAMBIQUE AND COAST OF AFRICA.								PENANG AND EASTWARDS.							
FLAGS ...	British.		Portuguese.		Arab.		TOTAL.		British.		Dutch and Portuguese.		Arab and Persian.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons
1809-10...	5	465	..	..	..	..	5	465	10	2834	..	..	..	..	9	1842
1810-11...	6	556	..	..	..	..	6	556	6	1029	..	..	1	114	7	1143
1811-12...	3	240	..	..	..	..	3	240	6	781	..	..	..	..	6	781
1812-13...	4	315	..	..	..	..	4	315	11	4816	..	..	1	318	12	5104
1813-14...	6	758	..	..	..	..	6	758	7	2038	..	..	..	..	7	2738
1814-15...	3	249	..	..	..	..	3	249	7	2090	..	..	2	979	9	8078
1815-16...	6	665	..	..	..	..	6	665	7	2214	..	..	..	..	7	2214
1816-17...	4	502	..	..	1	166	5	668	4	666	..	..	..	..	4	666
1817-18...	2	216	..	..	1	600	3	816	6	1317	..	..	..	..	6	1317
1818-19...	7	996	..	..	..	..	7	996	11	4532	..	..	..	..	11	4532
1819-20...	2	250	..	..	..	..	2	250	14	3171	..	..	1	353	15	3827
1820-21...	2	267	..	..	..	..	2	267	15	4182	..	..	..	..	15	4382
1821-22...	6	416	..	..	..	..	6	416	19	6079	..	..	1	263	20	6282
1822-23...	2	181	..	..	..	..	2	181	12	3294	Portuguese.		..	..	13	3465
1823-24...	5	613	..	..	..	..	5	613	10	2779	1	171	1	380	12	3330
1824-25...	4	525	1	171	..	..	5	696	9	1536	1	350	1	308	11	2194
1825-26...	1	241	1	200	3	290	5	721	6	1273	..	..	2	500	8	1773
1826-27...	2	306	..	..	..	..	2	306	8	1756	3	579	..	..	11	2335
1827-28...	1	33	..	..	1	100	2	133	7	2201	1	184	2	481	10	2866
1828-29...	3	423	1	91	..	..	4	517	11	3656	2	303	1	600	14	4559
1829-30...	2	235	1	133	..	..	3	368	13	3845	..	..	4	1471	19	5316

FROM..	CEYLON				ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.								GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU.						
FLAGS.	British.		TOTAL.		British.		French and others.		Turkish and Persian.		Arab.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.*		GRAND TOTAL.		
YEARS.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	
1809-10	5	550	5	550	11	3,758	..	..	..	..	16	2,382	27	6,110	..	..	78	34,300
1810-11	10	2,122	16	2,122	22	5,696	..	..	..	..	18	3,313	40	9,039	1	108	93	30,847
1811-12	7	709	7	709	8	1,991	..	..	..	..	26	4,973	31	6,961	..	..	82	29,251
1812-13	8	937	8	937	19	5,119	..	..	..	..	17	2,577	36	7,696	..	..	85	30,481
1813-14	6	985	6	985	13	4,085	..	..	..	..	22	3,286	35	7,371	..	..	72	25,245
1814-15	3	166	3	166	17	4,020	..	..	..	..	15	1,655	32	6,675	..	..	76	32,584
1815-16	3	419	3	419	19	5,530	..	..	..	..	14	1,068	33	6,904	..	..	84	33,280
1816-17	5	656	5	656	15	4,628	..	..	2	350	14	1,908	31	6,916	..	..	108	43,800
1817-18	4	837	4	837	22	7,403	..	..	1	300	12	1,105	35	8,808	1	300	139	59,804
1818-19	5	1,028	5	1,028	32	10,846	..	..	..	..	10	1,698	42	12,544	..	..	158	65,409
1819-20	3	311	3	311	39	12,559	..	..	..	..	12	1,586	51	14,545	1	542	145	61,240
1820-21	3	355	3	355	30	11,921	1	300	..	..	13	2,334	44	14,555	..	..	111	46,790
1821-22	4	588	4	588	29	16,307	..	..	2	802	10	2,172	41	13,341	..	..	123	54,292
1822-23	2	193	2	193	26	9,558	1	321	..	..	18	4,292	45	14,171	1	170	120	48,118
1823-24	2	135	2	135	22	7,498	1	216	1	219	18	5,739	43	13,014	1	400	110	48,180	
1824-25	6	1,021	6	1,021	9	2,516	Spanish.	1	242	14	4,518	23	7,064	1	300	116	47,021
1825-26	5	1,079	5	1,079	7	2,316	American	1	204	9	3,509	17	6,029	2	450	107	45,005
1826-27	4	418	4	418	11	4,328	..	..	..	..	12	1,768	23	6,096	1	214	117	44,729
1827-28	4	630	4	630	18	6,846	Dutch.	2	818	1	200	8	2,133	29	9,997	1	219	152	61,241
1828-29	5	783	5	783	18	6,708	..	1	238	10	2,589	29	9,585	2	430	175	71,344
1829-30	9	1,335	9	1,335	18	5,200	..	2	486	8	2,509	28	8,201	2	606	152	63,548

* One British, 282 tons, in 1830. All the others Portuguese.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have cleared outwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, from the Ports of Bombay and Surat, to Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies.

TO.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		BRAZILS.		C H I N A.					
FLAGS...	British.		French.		American.		TOTAL*		British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10..	13	10,058	..	..	1	345	1	450	15	12,934	..	..	15	12,034
1810-11..	8	5,217	..	..	..	..	2	900	14	12,427	..	..	14	12,427
1811-12..	4	2,326	..	..	..	..	5	3050	23	17,780	..	..	23	17,780
1812-13..	2	1,287	..	..	..	..	3	1824	13	13,692	..	..	13	13,692
1813-14..	10	6,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10,572	..	..	10	10,572
1814-15..	11	6,997	..	..	..	..	1	600	11	10,811	..	..	12	10,811
1815-16..	13	9,488	..	..	..	..	3	1150	20	16,470	1	600	21	17,070
1816-17..	12	5,431	..	..	3	1257	3	1675	19	16,276	3	1746	22	18,022
1817-18..	28	12,151	5	2282	0	3132	5	2600	19	17,310	..	..	19	17,310
1818-19..	41	19,126	6	2401	19	6024	7	2965	20	14,900	4	1950	24	20,850
1819-20..	31	14,187	5	1907	3	1240	2	7-0	16	16,213	1	600	17	16,813
1820-21..	17	7,595	1	162	..	..	1	300	7	6,540	5	1936	12	8,476
1821-22..	16	7,939	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19,416	1	600	24	20,016
1822-23..	24	13,743	2	404	..	..	..	..	23	19,392	2	470	25	19,862
1823-24..	23	11,731	1	234	..	..	..	..	17	15,419	..	..	17	15,419
1824-25..	28	12,803	..	..	1	91	..	..	25	17,121	3	1000	30†	18,854
1825-26..	34	15,438	2	846	2	419	..	..	20	15,563	3	1820	23	17,383
1826-27..	29	10,169	1	230	..	..	..	..	34	26,422	1	300	39	26,722
1827-28..	46	17,712	1	012	..	..	1	450	32	25,581	5	2103	37	27,080
1828-29..	61	24,001	3	1275	..	..	..	..	30	21,138	6	1593	36	25,731
1829-30..	34	13,359	4	1285	1	185	2	593	29	24,170	3	1230	32	25,709

* One Dutch, of 450 tons, to Hamburg, in 1827; and one British of 321 tons, to Gibraltar, in 1824; and one Brazilian of 450 tons, in 1824, and two British, of 593 tons, to Brazil; all others to Brazil and Portugal.

† Two Portuguese vessels, of 200 tons and 700 tons, sailed to Portugal, in 1817 and 1819; two Arab vessels, of 736 tons, sailed to China, in 1821.

TO.....	ISLE OF FRANCE AND BOURBON.						MOSAMBIQUE AND COAST OF AFRICA.							
FLAGS...	British.		French.		TOTAL.*		British.		Portuguese.		Arab.		TOTAL.†	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	305*	1	80	..	..	5	445
1810-11..	2	428	..	..	2	428	5	415	..	..	..	..	5	418
1811-12..	4	520	..	..	4	520	5	297	..	..	..	..	5	297
1812-13..	10	4638	..	..	12	4858	5	647	..	..	1	06	6	713
1813-14..	2	372	..	..	2	372	4	319	..	..	..	..	4	349
1814-15..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	695	..	..	1	83	7	778
1815-16..	3	450	..	..	3	450	6	665	..	..	..	..	6	665
1816-17..	4	562	..	..	4	562	6	674	..	..	..	..	6	674
1817-18..	7	1544	..	..	7	1548	6	431	..	..	..	..	6	431
1818-19..	10	2060	..	..	10	2060	5	515	..	..	..	..	5	515
1819-20..	4	807	..	..	4	807	6	631	..	..	..	..	6	631
1820-21..	3	418	..	..	3	418	9	1125	..	..	1	347	10	1472
1821-22..	8	2344	..	..	8	2344	10	1133	..	..	..	..	10	1133
1822-23..	7	1308	2	610	9	1927	3	275	..	..	..	..	3	275
1823-24..	8	1673	2	601	10	2274	6	809	2	261	..	..	8	1160
1824-25..	1	171	1	216	2	387	5	412	1	92	1	42	7	546
1825-26..	3	382	2	317	7	1173	4	522	..	..	1	50	5	572
1826-27..	3	374	1	153	4	527	5	226	..	..	1	160	7	586
1827-28..	3	396	4	698	7	1094	6	612	..	..	..	..	6	612
1828-29..	6	2148	..	..	6	2148	..	..	2	313	..	..	2	313
1829-30..	10	3050	1	332	11	3382	3	216	..	..	1	75	4	291

* Two Danish and Portuguese, of 220 tons, sailed to Bourbon, in 1813; and two Arab ships, of 474 tons, in 1826, and two Spanish ships, of 590 tons, and one of 242 tons, sailed to Manila, in 1812 and 1824.

† Three British ships, of 734 tons, sailed to New South Wales, and two to the Cape of Good Hope from Bourbon, in 1830; and one French ship, of 200 tons, to Africa, in 1827.

NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards from the Ports of Bombay and Surat, between 1809 and 1830—*continued.*

TO.....	PENANG AND EASTWARDS.										CEYLON.			
FLAGS.....	British.		French, American, Danish, and Portuguese.		Dutch.		Arab and Persian.		TOTAL.		British.		TOTAL.*	
YEARS.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1809—10.....	9	2080	1	215	..	..	2	300	12	2563	7	941	7	941
1810—11.....	6	1196	..	..	..	..	Persian. 1 | 284		7	1480	13	1756	13	1756
1811—12.....	11	3325	..	..	..	..	Arab. 3 | 805		13	3830	5	600	5	600
1812—13.....	9	3158	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3158	3	295	3	295
1813—14.....	9	2729	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2729	7	938	7	938
1814—15.....	8	2463	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2463	3	471	3	471
1815—16.....	6	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1911	3	225	3	225
1816—17.....	9	2173	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2173	5	767	5	767
1817—18.....	6	1547	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1547	4	895	4	895
1818—19.....	6	1331	American. 2 | 914		..	..	..	..	8	2245	1	180	1	180
1819—20.....	16	4,885	..	..	..	..	1	222	17	4607	3	400	3	400
1820—21.....	14	4346	..	..	1	300	1	363	16	5049	4	922	4	922
1821—22.....	18	5766	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5766	4	469	4	469
1822—23.....	7	1873	1	171	..	..	2	650	10	2604	2	125	2	125
1823—24.....	4	736	1	171	..	..	2	650	7	1557	3	335	4*	626
1824—25.....	12	2183	..	..	..	..	1	308	13	2491	4	649	4	649
1825—26.....	7	1308	..	..	..	..	3	1274	10	2582	2	214	2	214
1826—27.....	6	1151	French. 1 | 341		..	..	..	..	7	1792	3	211	4*	421
1827—28.....	12	3375	..	..	2	434	2	632	16	4141	5	357	5	357
1828—29.....	10	2708	American. 1 | 229		2	303	1	350	14	3650	7	1318	7	1318
1829—30.....	14	4041	..	..	2	486	2	561	18	5089	7	1462	7	1462

* One French, 291 tons in 1824, and one Dutch, 210 tons in 1827.

TO.....	ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.						GOA, DAMAUN, AND DIU.		GRAND TOTAL.	
FLAGS....	British.		Arab.		TOTAL.*		TOTAL.†		ships	tons.
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ps.	tons.		
1809—10.....	17	5242	17	2228	34	7468	..	..	88	35,806
1810—11.....	7	1611	12	1479	22	3886	1	108	74	27,047
1811—12.....	10	2787	21	2640	31	5427	..	..	93	35,089
1812—13.....	9	2539	25	2804	34	8343	..	..	82	31,170
1813—14.....	16	4325	17	1979	33	6304	..	..	75	27,842
1814—15.....	10	3161	14	2806	24	6267	..	..	66	28,387
1815—16.....	14	3976	17	2060	31	6036	..	..	86	36,065
1816—17.....	16	3489	16	2234	32	6123	..	..	96	36,684
1817—18.....	21	6374	14	1034	34	7408	1	400	125	40,924
1818—19.....	21*	6186	6	1543	27	7729	2	306	150	65,001
1819—20.....	20	5740	7	1097	27	6837	3	794	119	49,793
1820—21.....	21	6258	5	720	26	6978	2	330	92	31,702
1821—22.....	21	6797	9	2839	31	9636	3	1038	114	48,653
1822—23.....	18	5786	10	2500	28	8286	4	900	110	48,627
1823—24.....	7	2063	13	4301	20	6364	2	800	93	40,350
1824—25.....	4	1033	11	2341	16	3724	5	1264	106	40,869
1825—26.....	11	3265	10	2403	21	5668	1	200	107	44,495
1826—27.....	8	2390	7	3011	16	5361	4	1020	112	47,478
1827—28.....	10	2096	6	1328	18	4645	5	808	142	58,534
1828—29.....	7	1779	11	2572	19	4465	4	1182	152	64,083
1829—30.....	13	2877	6	1596	19	4373	4	1128	141	56,274

* Two Americans, of 160 and 229 tons, in 1827 and 1828; one Dutch, of 350 tons, in 1825, and two French, of 92 and 114 tons, in 1828 and 1829; three Persian, of 794 tons, in 1811; and one Turkish, of 293 tons, in 1822.

† One British, of 106 tons, in 1819; all the others Portuguese.

Number of Ships and Amount

entered inwards at the Port

in

Y E A R S.			Y E A R S.			Y E A R S.			Y E A R S.		
Y E A R S.	Ships.	Tons.	Y E A R S.	Ships.	Tons.	Y E A R S.	Ships.	Tons.	Y E A R S.	Ships.	Tons.
4....	none	none	1802-3	802-3	215	81,253	811-12	81,124	1820-21	261	104,932
5....	170	57,696	1803-4	803-4	177	65,927	812-13	84,228	1821-22	261	102,964
6....	172	63,924	1804-5	804-5	185	69,557	813-14	77,102	1822-23	266	106,641
7....	189	82,464	1805-6	805-6	210	82,814	814-15	200	68,928	272	87,524
8....	121	43,349	1806-7	806-7	194	72,544	815-16	291	94,966	273	111,641
9....	145	47,403	1807-8	807-8	191	56,345	816-17	369	42,005	244	97,281
10....	170	54,759	1808-9	808-9	168	63,151	817-18	424	61,346	245	97,007
11....	153	52,943	1809-10	809-10	69,179	69,179	818-19	273	53,533	304	111,233
12....			1810-11	810-11			819-20		1425	446	36,696
										383	

BRITISH SHIPPING.										1830-31		1831-32		1832-33		1833-34		1834-35		1835-36		1836-37		
										ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
Hon. Company's regular ships.....										4	5,624	7	6,790	7	6,790	8	10,547	9	13,453	9	13,453	10	16,554	
Hon. Company's chartered ditto.....										11	8,942	5	2,948	7	2,948	9	5,106	9	5,106	9	5,106	9	5,106	
Ships from United Kingdom.....										66	28,921	65	20,198	77	32,379	95	38,297	94	43,036	81	41,912	128	70,691	
" " Foreign Europe.....										1	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
" " South America.....										1	472	122	33,608	137	30,264	158	46,050	74	56,309	144	39,234	213	51,059	
Arabia, Turkish, and Dhoni.....										107	32,346	97	12,457	63	8,270	182	25,447	93	13,453	52	3,991	20	1,654	
Vessels laden with coast salt.....										95	9,355	94	8,722	153	15,339	319	35,703	227	30,457	141	31,719	167	19,757	
Ditto in Ballast.....										19	6,044	9	2,947	4	1,389	11	3,466	22	6,149	15	4,956	57	17,533	
Chinese and Burmese junks.....										4	663	..	..	..	..	2	190	4	304	..	..	..	..
Total.....										420	103,320	399	98,410	448	110,367	744	165,296	616	152,649	433	121,712	586	169,921	
FOREIGN SHIPPING.																								
From Foreign Europe.....										23	7,485	11	4,327	15	4,042	23	7,704	19	6,595	14	4,007	15	4,955	
North America.....										21	6,439	20	5,870	15	4,484	22	7,353	13	4,332	27	9,638	26	9,638	
Brazil.....										296
Atlantic ports.....										14	4,065	7	1,692	8	2,894	9	3,131	7	2,217	38	10,956	63	16,454	
In ballast and treasure.....										9	2,302	1	376	..	..	3	492	2	407	10	2,984	17	5,179
Total.....										67	20,432	39	12,235	34	12,320	57	19,184	41	13,542	89	29,385	111	36,264	
Grand Total.....										487	123,752	438	100,645	486	122,987	841	184,480	657	166,531	522	150,097	697	197,185	

The preceding and following Tables show the extraordinary Increase that has taken place in the Tonnage of this Port, the same having, in the different decennial Periods since 1795-96, augmented in the following proportion :—

Y E A R S.			I N W A R D.			O U T W A R D.			Y E A R S.			I N W A R D.			O U T W A R D.		
			ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.				ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1795-96	170	57,696	170	57,696	154	67,795	1825-26	241	97,281	1825-26	241	97,281	1825-26	241	97,281	1825-26	241
1805-06	210	83,414	210	83,414	229	82,679	1835-36	299	102,436	1835-36	299	102,436	1835-36	299	102,436	1835-36	299
1815-16	291	94,966	291	94,966	239	102,436	1845-46	1178	230,054	1845-46	1178	230,054	1845-46	1178	230,054	1845-46	1178

NUMBER OF SHIPS AND AMOUNT OF TONNAGE ENTERED INWARDS AT THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—continued.

C O U N T R I E S.	1837-38		1838-39		1839-40		1840-41		1841-42		1842-43		1843-44		1844-45		1845-46	
	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
From the United Kingdom direct and via Cape and Madras	123	53,139	145	63,028	137	67,285	158	91,403	250	111,148	174	89,225	160	77,172	222	106,590	267	136,579
Foreign Europe.....	..	..	..	..	3	1,031	5	1,776	14	4,447	14	3,841	6	1,814	9	2,359	5	1,890
South America.....	2	913	1	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	165	1	176
West Indies (Demerara).....	1	247	5	1,648	17	4,694	8	2,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malacca.....	56	18,417	55	17,576	46	13,922	62	21,042	71	23,949	29	10,237	72	31,566	48	21,074	41	22,723
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	12	3,122	10	4,037	13	5,323	12	5,114	11	5,206	12	8,545	23	12,074	18	11,075	48	23,272
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	5	1,111	3	238	4	816	3	514	7	1,021	5	3,985	5	1,411	14	5,067	11	6,225
Ceylon.....	11	3,877	19	7,500	24	10,733	43	20,345	50	24,467	9	3,303	6	2,791	2	1,131	1	436
Australia.....	33	11,334	32	11,334	27	9,389	30	4,172	53	21,364	88	39,150	51	20,219	46	17,343	43	14,749
China and Singapore.....	34	6,851	21	5,101	40	9,261	42	14,288	54	14,448	31	8,754	32	8,653	32	8,653	35	9,599
Penang, Malacca, and Rangoon	42	7,674	58	14,592	67	16,320	49	8,227	56	16,192	23	5,018	42	9,690	37	8,107	47	20,227
Fejee, Moulmein, and Rangoon	19	6,932	18	6,735	33	13,304	42	19,732	33	14,897	49	27,335	56	33,215	61	27,879	46	20,227
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	12	4,722	22	6,956	23	7,711	21	5,467	22	6,999	25	8,334	22	7,976	32	11,114	26	10,500
Madras and Coromandel Coast.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America.....	1	546	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandoway, Khyook, Payoo, and Chitagon.....	2	400	6	1,853	..	..	3	608	2	1,116	7	2,226	..	..	10	1,253	7	612
Sumatra and Batavia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	219	3	1,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoniffs from the Coromandel Coast, called Chooliabs and Telingabs.....	51	4,795	69	6,915	39	3,353	41	4,023	161	13,650	103	9,375	187	16,595	47	4,013	94	9,334
Dhonies from Laccadives and Ceylon.....	8	560	10	872	8	550	12	802	..	..	..	..	10	837	9	704	13	1,183
Dhonies from Balasore and Cuttack.....	97	4,888	206	8,940	13	775	5	203	74	3,409	242	11,116	308	13,430	345	15,192	386	17,694
Junks from Mergui and Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	171	3	136	3	150	1	65	1	110	2	212
Total.....	509	137,143	670	180,391	495	164,404	599	204,227	867	297,638	823	231,403	900	239,086	935	241,592	1,080	285,024
FOREIGN SHIPPING.																		
From foreign Europe (France, &c.).....	15	5,957	21	6,680	20	6,206	14	4,040	26	8,141	21	6,346	18	6,243	28	9,890	19	6,381
America (United States).....	13	4,359	18	6,074	22	9,166	20	7,282	27	12,364	16	7,630	11	6,890	19	8,069	23	11,005
Bremen vessels from Bremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	180	1	180	..	..	..	..	3	1,066	1	328
Portuguese vessels from China and Singapore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese vessels from Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	26	8,772	20	9,208	31	9,032	23	6,856	26	7,332	23	7,229	29	7,953	20	5,619	37	11,337
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	8	3,719	12	5,748	9	4,318	12	5,908	12	5,445	12	5,404	10	4,816	12	5,614	1	565
Malayan vessels from Penang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French vessels from Rangoon.....	4	1,953	1	300	8	2,095	9	2,416	5	1,592	5	1,244	3	494	1	150	2	375
Java and Sumatra.....	1	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burmese vessels from Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardinian vessels from Genoa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras.....	1	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhonies from the Maldives Islands.....	10	1,170	11	1,385	13	1,431	14	1,343	14	1,561	14	1,452	11	1,035	13	1,379	8	849
Tavoy and Mergui.....	9	500	3	230	4	720	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	6	1,732	4	1,105
Penang, Batavia, &c. (Dutch).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla (Spanish).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American vessels from Macao.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto from Batavia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	1	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	87	36,547	101	31,917	111	34,441	98	30,089	114	37,339	96	30,222	94	30,168	103	34,347	99	34,030
Grand total.....	596	163,690	771	192,308	607	198,846	697	224,316	1,001	304,977	919	261,627	1,004	269,256	1,038	275,939	1,179	320,054

NUMBER OF SHIPS AND AMOUNT OF TONNAGE CLEARED OUTWARDS AT THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

C O U N T R I E S.	1837-38										1845-46									
	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
BRITISH SHIPPING.																				
Cleared out for the United Kingdom, direct, or <i>via</i> Cape and Madras.....	184	59,285	153	70,218	164	76,036	221	104,697	236	103,650	249	121,017	236	111,695	254	121,363	282	140,230	282	140,230
Foreign Europe.....	2	767	3	730	2	558	2	403	2	503	1	332	1	316	1	316	1	331	1	331
West Indies (Demerara).....	4	1,348	4	1,650	12	3,245	6	1,416	5	1,335	4	1,336	4	1,335	5	2,329	4	969	4	969
Cape of Good Hope.....	75	27,625	55	17,640	61	29,043	97	34,143	99	20,700	56	24,554	94	45,228	75	34,053	92	35,792	92	35,792
Mauritius.....	13	5,434	8	3,693	14	8,156	7	2,660	20	9,105	27	14,796	28	16,133	13	7,781	36	20,085	36	20,085
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	5	1,327	1	23	5	1,916	5	1,334	7	1,912	6	2,755	2	359	13	3,595	7	1,862	7	1,862
Ceylon.....	10	2,506	10	2,026	17	6,023	12	3,492	4	1,440	5	1,388	3	591	2	374	2	623	2	623
Pondicherry.....	34	13,214	51	17,653	55	24,755	53	20,116	105	42,459	59	21,456	60	30,929	68	24,795	43	13,217	43	13,217
Halifax, in Nova Scotia.....	32	7,230	15	2,402	33	7,377	48	9,511	35	7,311	30	8,749	15	3,370	18	4,938	26	6,812	26	6,812
Trieste.....	91	4,580	32	5,062	34	7,294	34	6,539	40	13,246	24	6,732	41	7,961	32	4,683	40	5,643	40	5,643
Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.....	23	9,634	34	11,531	20	9,634	22	11,269	30	13,333	36	22,188	26	15,101	34	13,362	30	14,290	30	14,290
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	16	4,197	18	4,561	16	4,299	20	5,211	16	5,246	12	3,319	11	3,350	20	3,552	24	11,929	24	11,929
Nicaragua Islands.....	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194
Junkas for Arracan and Mergui.....	4	4	2	418	..	..	2	145	4	206	3	190	1	65	17	1,806	3	4612	3	4612
Dhories, or Native Coasting Vessels, called Cholas and Telingalas.....	55	5,424	79	8,006	44	3,974	48	4,926	102	13,460	114	10,429	191	16,940	33	1,767	110	8,947	110	8,947
" Lacadive Islands.....	8	840	7	670	10	872	8	550	12	819	..	..	10	837	4	370	10	95	10	95
" Balasore and Cuttack.....	11	478	5	268	5	256	5	184	5	258	9	2,732	2	83	5	331	14	44	14	44
" Khyok Phyo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,539	9	2,535	1	155	1	80	..	..	..	..
Total.....	444	146,372	430	146,138	505	175,424	597	207,434	788	248,714	541	240,982	733	244,539	599	227,139	725	252,620	725	252,620
Foreign Shipping.																				
Cleared out for Foreign Europe (France, &c.).....	8	2,422	23	8,044	18	5,555	10	2,981	14	5,318	16	4,854	23	7,156	16	5,355	29	9,121	29	9,121
Bremen vessels for Bremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	181	1	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardinian vessels for Genoa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America (United States).....	11	3,790	20	7,035	24	9,751	18	6,440	25	10,434	17	7,544	19	8,645	21	9,201	27	12,061	27	12,061
Bourbon.....	55	12,801	22	6,952	30	8,592	32	9,997	31	8,927	27	8,700	24	6,592	26	7,610	33	11,387	33	11,387
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	7	3,053	14	6,904	9	4,138	5	2,439	1	440	..	..	..	..	3	897	2	700	2	700
French vessels for Muscat.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	351	3	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java and Mergui.....	8	570	..	..	3	230	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java and Sumatra.....	4	1,143	8	2,303	6	1,433	8	2,176	4	1,359	5	1,254	4	1,378	8	2,773	6	1,940	6	1,940
Burmese vessels for Rangoon.....	1	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	1	362	..	..	3	1,139	2	957	2	512	1	209	2	430	..	..	1	110	1	110
South America.....	..	..	1	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese vessels for Lisbon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French vessels for China.....	1	336	4	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	666	2	1,059
American vessels for China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spanish vessels for China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhories for the Maldiv Islands.....	10	1,190	11	1,365	13	1,451	14	1,424	14	1,501	13	1,451	11	1,035	11	1,032	13	1,103	13	1,103
Danish.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	86	25,739	103	32,422	107	32,509	93	27,068	97	29,102	83	25,243	85	26,127	89	28,184	114	38,075	114	38,075
Grand Total.....	530	172,111	533	179,560	612	208,933	690	235,102	885	277,816	624	266,125	818	270,966	688	255,323	839	300,695	839	300,695

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, and Amount of their Tonnage entered inwards, at Ports of the United Kingdom, from Places, both British and Foreign, Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, from 1817 to 1833, inclusive.

Y E A R S.	London.		Bristol.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Portsmouth and Cowes.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1817.....	115	72,611	..	..	17	7,300	..	..	Portsmouth.	
1818.....	147	85,795	1	484	33	14,027	2	1072	1	750
1819.....	136	84,640	..	..	39	16,160	1	415	1	681
1820.....	121	76,161	1	427	22	9,283	2	750	1	510
1821.....	105	70,222	..	..	10	4,630	1	352	1	1200
1822.....	90	60,752	..	..	11	4,836	..	..	1	2200
1823.....	110	75,843	..	..	12	5,631	..	..	..	..
1824.....	133	79,329	..	..	14	6,111	..	..	1	677
1825.....	116	71,111	..	..	15	6,139	..	..	Cowes.	
1826.....	175	93,773	..	..	17	6,692	..	..	1	61
1827.....	180	98,982	..	..	22	7,734	1	310	1	336
1828.....	207	101,258	..	..	28	9,764	..	..	..	..
1829.....	211	106,130	3	1053	41	14,030	1	400	..	..
1830.....	217	108,219	3	1110	35	11,857	1	147	..	..
1831.....	218	103,566	4	1127	47	16,524	..	..	Plymouth.	
1832.....	217	103,677	6	2095	63	21,374	Bideford.		1	275
1833.....	190	97,927	1	604	63	21,921	1	302	..	..

Y E A R S.	Greenock.		Leith.		Glasgow.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1817.....	2	775	..	..	..	..	134	80,686
1818.....	3	1382	..	..	..	..	187	101,110
1819.....	5	2016	..	..	1	356	183	104,268
1820.....	3	1178	..	..	1	435	151	88,744
1821.....	1	582	1	260	..	..	119	77,216
1822.....	1	381	..	..	..	..	103	68,169
1823.....	1	381	..	..	..	..	123	81,855
1824.....	1	381	1	200	..	..	150	86,758
1825.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	77,311
1826.....	4	1218	..	..	..	..	190	101,683
1827.....	3	930	3	909	2	714	213	110,239
1828.....	5	1614	1	142	6	1712	217	114,520
1829.....	3	1065	1	385	5	1704	260	124,782
1830.....	1	240	2	416	4	1348	263	123,585
1831.....	9	2316	1	442	6	1808	283	126,143
1832.....	7	2003	4	951	4	1104	302	131,634
1833.....	6	2092	..	..	4	1345	265	121,191

* In 1829, one ship of 249, arrived at Belfast; and in 1827, one of 234 tons, arrived at Chichester.

SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom and Places East of the Cape of Good Hope, from 1820 to 1840, inclusive, and including St. Helena and Ascension.

ST. HELENA AND ASCENSION.

Y E A R S.	I N W A R D S.						O U T W A R D S.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1835	..	..	7	1835
1821.....	5	467	..	..	1	467	2	816	..	..	2	816
1822.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1536	..	..	6	1536
1823.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	781	..	..	2	781
1824.....	2	477	..	..	2	477	4	951	..	..	4	951
1825.....	2	270	..	..	2	270	2	767	..	..	2	767
1826.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	609	..	..	3	609
1827.....	1	185	..	..	1	185	6	1867	..	..	6	1867
1828.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	358	..	..	2	358
1829.....	2	599	..	..	2	599	3	634	..	..	3	634
1830.....	1	142	..	..	1	142	3	615	..	..	3	615
1831.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1164	..	..	6	1164
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	283	..	..	2	283
1833.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	622	..	..	3	622
1834.....	2	362	..	..	2	362	12	2158	..	..	12	2158
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1309	..	..	..	..
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	967	..	..	..	..
1837.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1611	..	..	..	..
1838.....	3	396	..	..	3	396	7	2766	..	..	..	..
1839.....	2	452	..	..	2	452	7	717	..	..	..	..
1840.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1009	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, &c.—continued.

MAURITIUS.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	5	2,332	..	..	5	2,332	2	753	..	..	2	753
1821.....	5	2,122	..	..	5	2,122	2	933	1	277	3	1,210
1822.....	4	1,690	..	..	4	1,690	1	404	..	..	1	494
1823.....	3	2,275	1	198	4	1,473	1	471	..	..	1	471
1824.....	6	2,197	..	..	6	2,197	5	1,822	..	..	5	1,822
1825.....	7	2,150	..	..	7	2,150	9	3,018	..	..	9	3,018
1826.....	24	6,632	..	..	24	6,632	20	6,105	..	..	20	6,105
1827.....	21	6,618	..	..	21	6,618	30	8,344	..	..	30	8,344
1828.....	47	13,053	..	..	47	13,053	28	8,430	..	..	28	8,430
1829.....	41	12,824	..	..	41	12,824	27	6,391	..	..	27	6,391
1830.....	55	17,189	..	..	55	17,189	33	8,036	..	..	33	8,036
1831.....	69	19,315	..	..	69	19,315	28	8,067	..	..	28	8,067
1832.....	64	17,287	..	..	64	17,287	55	16,246	..	..	55	16,246
1833.....	70	19,722	..	..	70	19,722	58	16,339	..	..	58	16,339
1834.....	75	20,509	..	..	75	20,509	33	9,192	..	..	33	9,192
1835.....	80	21,158	..	..	..	..	40	10,719	..	..	..	..
1836.....	68	17,090	..	..	..	..	66	18,516	..	..	..	..
1837.....	94	20,310	..	..	..	..	53	14,839	..	..	..	..
1838.....	73	21,736	..	..	..	..	59	16,476	..	..	..	..
1839.....	83	23,523	..	..	..	..	46	13,567	..	..	..	..
1840.....	83	24,420	..	..	..	..	63	17,011	..	..	..	..

* One British ship sailed in 1834 to Isle of Bourbon, and three foreign ships in 1837 and 1839—tonnage of the four 1675 tons. Twelve British ships, 2084 tons, sailed to Madagascar from 1836 to 1840, inclusive, and two arrived of 406 tons.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TERRITORIES AND CEYLON.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	132	78,348	..	..	132	78,348	92	51,133	..	..	92	51,133
1821.....	81	41,588	..	..	81	41,588	75	40,641	..	..	75	40,641
1822.....	72	37,956	..	..	72	37,956	82	46,093	..	..	82	46,093
1823.....	87	48,325	..	..	87	48,325	95	48,080	..	..	95	48,080
1824.....	100	48,666	1	350	101	49,016	92	48,299	..	..	92	48,299
1825.....	89	43,069	..	..	89	43,069	116	54,335	..	..	116	54,335
1826.....	123	58,243	..	..	123	58,243	120	53,273	..	..	120	53,273
1827.....	136	59,734	..	..	136	59,734	170	71,841	1	316	171	72,157
1828.....	149	63,131	..	..	149	63,131	184	78,125	..	..	184	78,125
1829.....	165	71,911	..	..	165	71,911	125	54,383	..	..	125	54,385
1830.....	148	65,498	..	..	148	65,498	141	59,605	..	..	141	59,605
1831.....	150	63,566	..	..	150	63,566	137	59,721	..	..	137	59,721
1832.....	168	72,895	..	..	168	72,895	163	85,260	..	..	163	85,260
1833.....	182	76,820	..	..	182	76,820	204	83,769	..	..	204	83,769
1834.....	180	75,461	..	..	186	75,461	197	90,838	..	..	197	90,838
1835.....	216	89,449	..	..	216	89,449	219	96,157	..	..	219	96,157
1836.....	228	97,371	..	..	228	97,371	267	117,784	..	..	267	117,784
1837.....	282	119,069	..	..	282	119,069	231	106,927	..	..	231	106,927
1838.....	253	106,004	..	..	253	106,004	243	117,824	..	..	243	117,824
1839.....	310	138,486	..	..	310	138,486	264	125,620	..	..	264	125,620
1840.....	284	137,883	..	..	288	137,883	379	178,834	1	370	380	179,204

CHINA.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	13	3,946	..	..	13	3,946	15	16,727	4	1,405	17	18,132
1821.....	24	29,059	..	..	24	29,059	20	27,174	1	340	21	27,514
1822.....	20	25,959	..	..	20	25,959	20	27,009	..	..	20	27,009
1823.....	20	27,319	..	..	20	27,319	15	26,128	1	260	16	26,388
1824.....	21	28,270	..	..	21	28,270	23	30,002	1	642	23	30,644
1825.....	20	26,986	..	..	20	26,986	21	26,018	..	..	21	26,018
1826.....	23	27,824	..	..	23	27,824	29	35,087	1	340	30	35,427
1827.....	29	35,977	..	..	29	35,977	22	26,026	1	326	23	26,352
1828.....	25	29,845	..	..	25	29,845	23	30,385	2	645	25	31,030
1829.....	20	27,915	..	..	20	27,915	22	28,557	..	..	22	28,557
1830.....	22	27,782	..	..	22	27,782	16	21,033	2	780	18	21,812
1831.....	21	27,889	..	..	21	27,889	22	28,081	3	1,126	25	29,207
1832.....	20	25,237	..	..	20	25,237	10	26,618	2	794	21	25,412
1833.....	21	27,985	..	..	21	27,985	25	29,627	3	1,087	28	30,714
1834.....	30	29,308	..	..	30	29,308	18	8,887	4	1,476	20	10,363
1835.....	67	35,427	..	..	67	35,427	33	21,216	9	3,803	42	25,019
1836.....	80	40,686	..	..	80	40,686	38	24,059	12	4,885	50	28,944
1837.....	62	32,212	..	..	62	32,212	26	17,694	2	872	28	18,566
1838.....	58	32,333	..	..	58	32,333	31	16,175	3	1,510	34	17,685
1839.....	47	26,261	..	..	47	26,261	19	10,404	2	1,113	21	11,517
1840.....	34	20,056	..	..	34	20,056	10	2,912	3	1,082	13	4,024

SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, &c.—continued.

SUMATRA AND JAVA.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	6	2293	1	570	7	2863	4	1,738	3	835	7	2,573
1821.....	3	1461	..	..	3	1461	..	..	2	640	2	640
1822.....	2	858	..	..	2	858	1	355	4	1348	5	1,704
1823.....	2	1053	..	..	2	1053	4	962	3	974	7	1,936
1824.....	8	3075	..	..	8	3075	3	696	1	4.0	4	1,148
1825.....	2	865	..	..	2	865	6	1,484	4	1421	10	2,905
1826.....	2	725	..	..	2	725	7	2,396	2	988	9	3,284
1827.....	4	1536	..	..	4	1536	3	888	2	875	5	1,763
1828.....	4	1305	..	..	4	1305	5	1,381	3	1031	8	2,412
1829.....	2	499	..	..	2	499	4	259	6	2141	7	2,400
1830.....	3	1189	1	370	4	1559	2	577	1	459	3	1,036
1831.....	2	883	..	..	2	883	12	3,505	4	1287	16	4,792
1832.....	2	600	3	1342	5	1942	8	1,855	2	802	10	2,657
1833.....	5	1464	4	1460	9	2944	11	2,461	4	51.4	25	7,025
1834.....	5	1901	2	584	7	2485	12	3,045	4	1623	16	4,668
1835.....	7	2235	1	389	8	2724	17	5,026	3	973	20	5,999
1836.....	3	1,735	3	1007	6	2742	14	4,335	4	1148	18	5,483
1837.....	5	1848	1	380	6	2228	8	2,718	1	259	9	2,977
1838.....	5	1876	3	1392	8	3268	31	10,505	4	1231	35	13,130
1839.....	20	8920	3	814	23	9734	14	4,432	5	1912	19	6,344
1840.....	14	6458	3	1019	17	6477	20	6,377	4	1122	24	7,499

NEW SOUTH WALES AND VANDIEMEN'S LAND.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	3	1,291	..	..	3	1,291	9	2,823	..	..	9	2,823
1821.....	4	1,349	..	..	4	1,349	16	4,842	..	..	16	4,842
1822.....	5	1,706	..	..	5	1,706	36	11,704	..	..	36	11,704
1823.....	11	3,883	..	..	11	3,883	35	12,737	..	..	35	12,737
1824.....	12	3,968	..	..	12	3,968	30	11,349	..	..	30	11,349
1825.....	12	3,971	..	..	12	3,971	42	15,576	..	..	42	15,576
1826.....	21	7,582	..	..	21	7,582	36	12,196	..	..	36	12,196
1827.....	19	5,439	..	..	19	5,439	63	23,019	..	..	63	23,019
1828.....	20	6,707	..	..	20	6,707	80	28,122	..	..	80	28,122
1829.....	30	8,970	..	..	30	8,970	81	28,719	..	..	81	28,719
1830.....	26	8,668	..	..	26	8,668	65	22,587	..	..	65	22,587
1831.....	35	11,875	..	..	35	11,875	78	27,623	..	..	78	27,623
1832.....	38	12,231	..	..	38	12,231	89	30,491	..	..	89	30,491
1833.....	42	13,407	..	..	42	13,407	95	30,926	..	..	95	30,926
1834.....	42	12,400	..	..	42	12,400	90	29,567	..	..	90	29,567
1835.....	49	16,019	..	..	49	16,019	102	35,919	..	..	102	35,919
1836.....	59	19,185	..	..	59	19,185	107	36,768	..	..	107	36,768
1837.....	63	18,846	..	..	63	18,846	128	47,240	..	..	128	47,240
1838.....	69	22,592	..	..	69	22,592	155	78,362	..	..	155	78,362
1839.....	73	22,374	..	..	73	22,374	225	90,127	..	..	225	90,127
1840.....	70	24,686	..	..	70	24,686	259	108,482	1	218	300	108,700

NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1821.....	1	1200	..	..	1	1200	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1824.....	1	105	..	..	1	105	2	145	..	..	2	145
1825.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1826.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1827.....	2	516	1	300	3	816	..	..	..	..	..	..
1828.....	2	479	..	..	2	479	..	..	..	..	..	..
1829.....	1	450	..	..	1	450	2	327	..	..	2	327
1830.....	2	431	..	..	2	431	3	728	..	..	3	728
1831.....	1	537	..	..	1	537	4	1359	..	..	4	1359
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	550	..	..	2	550
1833.....	1	382	..	..	1	382	2	365	..	..	2	365
1834.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	165	..	..	1	165
1836.....	1	363	..	..	1	363	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837.....	2	427	..	..	2	427	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838.....	2	907	..	..	2	907	1	191	..	..	1	191
1839.....	3	1106	..	..	3	1106	8	3818	..	..	8	3818
1840.....	3	1219	..	..	3	1219	20	6637	..	..	20	6637

SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Y E A R S.	I N W A R D S.						O U T W A R D S.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1831.....	7	2078	..	..	7	2078	..	..	..	..	..	..
1832.....	7	1942	..	..	7	1942	7	2158	1	147	8	3305
1833.....	10	2653	..	..	10	2653	3	1632	6	2038	9	3070
1834.....	6	1586	1	372	7	1958	3	728	..	..	3	728
1835.....	11	3342	3	1258	14	4600	4	888	2	894	6	1782
1836.....	5	1212	..	..	5	1212	2	488	..	..	2	488
1837.....	8	2148	1	119	9	2267	1	447	1	148	2	595
1838.....	14	5186	..	..	14	5186	4	890	..	..	4	890
1839.....	20	7102	..	..	20	7102	1	572	2	546	3	1118
1840.....	10	4176	1	285	11	4763	8	2615	1	640	9	3255

OTHER ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

Y E A R S.	I N W A R D S.						O U T W A R D S.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1831.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1085	..	..	4	1085
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	908	..	..	2	908
1833.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1247	..	..	3	1247
1834.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	424	..	..	1	424
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	221	..	..	1	221
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	264	..	..	1	264
1837.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1966	..	..	5	1966
1838.....	1	687	..	..	1	687	1	234	..	..	1	234
1840.....	2	541	..	..	2	541	1	432	..	..	1	432

ARABIAN AND AFRICAN PORTS IN THE RED SEA.

Y E A R S.	I N W A R D S.						O U T W A R D S.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1834.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	537	..	..	2	537
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	223	..	..	1	223
1836.....	3	569	..	..	3	569	6	692	..	..	6	692
1837.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1528	..	..	5	1528
1838.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	370	..	..	2	370
1839.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2288	..	..	8	2288
1840.....	1	431	..	..	1	431	8	2588	..	..	8	2588

CHINA AND INDIA SHIPPING.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1839 and 1840.

C O U N T R I E S.		ENTERED INWARDS.																	
		FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.									FROM OTHER SOURCES.						T O T A L.		
		At London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.								
		ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.			
From—																			
Calcutta.....	1839	93	49,585	2,925	61	22,082	1113	7	2625	138	6	2,075	106	167	76,367	4,282			
	1840	69	39,778	2,374	47	19,068	929	8	2753	150	11	3,808	182	135	65,407	3,615			
Madras.....	1839	14	7,201	527	1	216	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7,417	537			
	1840	16	9,059	624	1	401	18	..	..	..	1	477	24	18	9,537	666			
Bombay.....	1839	22	10,902	611	35	16,417	782	..	..	..	6	2,911	170	63	30,230	1,563			
	1840	25	16,669	1,054	45	22,557	1032	..	..	..	7	3,337	172	77	42,563	2,268			
China.....	1839	42	25,162	1,499	10	3,764	196	3	1279	77	5	1,660	84	60	31,865	1,856			
	1840	20	14,244	1,043	8	2,981	154	1	503	17	3	1,509	82	32	19,327	1,296			
Ceylon.....	1839	13	4,549	215	1	224	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4,773	258			
	1840	19	6,352	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,352	323			
Singapore and Penang.....	1839	31	11,184	629	2	556	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	11,740	552			
	1840	30	10,246	467	3	826	40	..	..	..	1	440	22	34	11,512	529			
Philippine Isles	1839	21	8,237	487	1	261	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8,498	499			
	1840	7	3,400	164	2	636	32	..	..	..	1	368	19	10	4,404	214			
Siam.....	1839	1	297	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	297	17			
	1840	3	1,152	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,152	49			
Java & Sumatra	1839	18	8,203	364	1	356	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8,559	386			
	1840	13	5,797	295	1	535	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6,332	318			
New South Wales.....	1839	63	20,076	1,031	6	1,090	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	21,766	1,119			
	1840	61	21,848	1,079	7	2,129	107	1	278	9	..	..	..	69	21,253	1,195			
Mauritius.....	1839	63	18,508	869	13	3,810	191	4	661	48	8	1,888	96	88	25,167	1,204			
	1840	54	15,272	708	17	4,530	231	4	1255	59	7	1,650	87	82	22,707	1,085			
Madagascar.....	1839	3	432	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	432	28			
	1840	3	419	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	419	28			
Cape of Good Hope.....	1839	57	10,288	566	7	1,182	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	11,470	628			
	1840	69	13,190	665	12	2,616	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	15,806	813			
South Seas.....	1839	22	8,077	597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8,077	597			
	1840	15	5,267	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5,267	375			
TOTAL.....	1839	463	182,801	10,295	138	50,558	2512	14	4805	263	25	8,531	456	640	246,758	13,526			
	1840	404	162,693	9,247	143	56,279	2711	14	4789	215	31	11,679	588	592	235,440	12,761			
Increase.....	1840	..	..	..	5	5,721	202	..	..	..	6	3,146	132						
Decrease.....	1840	59	20,186	1,048	..	..	..	..	76	48	..	..	..	48	11,318	762			

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

C O U N T R I E S.		From London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.			T O T A L.		
		ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.			
For—																
Calcutta.....	1839	54	32,619	2,112	46	16,750	862	3	1,415	82	20	6,862	351	123	57,646	3,407
	1840	70	42,921	2,670	66	25,981	1,397	5	2,002	112	43	15,200	783	184	86,164	4,862
Madras.....	1839	17	9,729	604	1	300	16	1	393	18	..	..	..	19	10,422	694
	1840	18	9,768	650	1	215	14	..	..	..	2	680	34	21	10,663	698
Bombay.....	1839	34	20,544	1,365	37	18,440	865	..	..	..	9	3,676	183	80	42,660	2,413
	1840	35	22,262	1,631	52	27,471	1,217	1	307	16	35	16,004	874	123	66,134	3,728
China.....	1839	11	7,002	522	13	4,703	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11,705	770
	1840	8	2,416	164	11	4,597	330	1	401	22	..	..	..	20	7,414	420
Ceylon.....	1839	10	3,137	165	1	330	12	..	..	..	1	260	14	17	5,463	280
	1840	15	4,897	250	1	297	16	..	..	..	10	3,164	159	25	7,645	392
Singapore.....	1839	4	1,039	64	11	8,442	172	..	..	..	9	2,708	142	46	14,515	789
	1840	10	3,080	157	26	8,062	407	1	659	23	9	2,708	142	46	14,515	789
Philippine Isles	1839	1	261	13	6	2,125	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2,386	116
	1840	2	677	39	6	1,877	105	..	..	..	1	213	12	8	2,564	144
Java & Sumatra	1839	2	853	46	1	123	8	..	..	..	3	1,201	62	5	1,896	98
	1840	1	279	16	1	216	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,426	91
Arabia.....	1839	5	1,082	73	..	..	..	1	343	18	..	..	..	2	353	37
	1840	2	358	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	1839	169	69,367	3,917	34	13,863	685	5	1,665	107	28	11,449	601	336	95,344	5,310
	1840	236	85,996	4,709	46	15,914	796	7	2,361	124	30	11,508	601	319	115,776	6,220
Mauritius.....	1839	35	10,110	490	9	2,763	146	5	1,720	90	16	4,105	211	65	18,704	927
	1840	55	16,384	741	11	2,806	149	5	1,520	72	18	5,408	275	89	25,118	1,237
Cape of Good Hope.....	1839	62	12,457	679	14	3,415	184	..	..	..	12	3,491	187	88	19,363	1,041
	1840	50	10,985	575	13	2,914	157	..	316	23	14	3,072	165	79	17,287	920
South Seas.....	1839	20	7,375	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7,375	663
	1840	19	6,420	577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,420	577
Total.....	1839	424	175,576	10,745	173	65,254	3,308	15	5,542	315	96	32,960	1,704	708	279,332	16,081
	1840	521	205,413	12,210	234	90,350	4,408	22	7,716	392	155	56,048	2,950	932	359,567	19,964
Increase in.....	1840	97	29,837	1,466	61	25,096	1,094	7	1,174	77	59	23,088	1,246	224	80,235	2,873

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED INWARDS.														
	FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.									FROM OTHER SOURCES.			TOTAL.		
	At London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.					
From—	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.
Calcutta.....	{ 1841 146	74,448	4,128	81	31,611	1,430	7	2614	127	13	5,011	256	247	113,684	5,941
	{ 1842 151	70,780	3,630	64	24,405	1,116	2	971	56	7	2,675	130	224	98,921	4,032
Madras.....	{ 1841 12	5,098	377	2	577	27	..	..	..	1	475	24	15	6,750	428
	{ 1842 16	7,007	408	2	518	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8,125	434
Bombay.....	{ 1841 34	20,920	1,124	61	33,596	1,362	1	461	22	12	5,715	200	108	60,008	2,908
	{ 1842 34	18,607	907	65	37,430	1,446	4	1697	71	4	1,674	80	107	59,408	2,500
China.....	{ 1841 36	18,349	1,075	12	4,425	203	..	..	..	7	2,641	136	55	25,415	1,414
	{ 1842 55	25,766	1,304	13	5,135	296	1	493	24	3	1,170	58	72	32,564	1,692
Ceylon.....	{ 1841 18	6,293	308	1	297	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,590	323
	{ 1842 27	6,330	410	6	1,906	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	10,236	490
Singapore and Penang.....	{ 1841 45	16,989	782	5	1,850	79	..	..	..	3	960	52	53	19,769	913
	{ 1842 43	13,763	630	4	1,007	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	14,770	682
Philippine Isles	{ 1841 17	6,099	333	2	734	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7,433	365
	{ 1842 7	2,343	108	4	1,327	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,670	171
Siam.....	{ 1841 1	297	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	297	18
	{ 1842 2	656	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	656	32
Java & Sumatra.	{ 1841 21	7,709	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	7,709	394
	{ 1842 11	3,239	144	1	388	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3,627	167
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.....	{ 1841 82	24,600	1,232	7	1,970	100	2	781	39	..	..	..	91	27,441	1,371
	{ 1842 70	20,892	1,040	8	2,052	101	..	..	..	1	133	10	79	23,077	1,151
Mauritius.....	{ 1841 70	20,280	935	13	3,578	177	3	789	43	13	2,518	178	99	28,165	1,333
	{ 1842 69	18,964	858	21	5,609	276	3	718	37	12	3,230	102	105	28,421	1,333
Madagascar.....	{ 1841 1	148	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	148	11
	{ 1842 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	{ 1841 33	6,957	368	4	720	40	1	150	8	..	..	..	38	7,827	416
	{ 1842 25	4,846	251	1	109	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5,045	261
South Seas.....	{ 1841 21	7,124	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	7,124	569
	{ 1842 15	4,907	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4,907	343
Total.....	{ 1841 537	216,507	11,654	188	79,358	3,465	14	4795	239	49	18,390	946	788	318,980	16,304
	{ 1842 525	200,600	10,061	189	80,066	3,489	10	3879	188	27	8,882	440	751	293,427	14,178
Increase in 1842		..	..	1	708	24									
Decrease in 1842		12	15,907	1,593	..	..	4	916	51	22	9,438	506	37	25,553	2,126

ENTERED OUTWARDS.																
COUNTRIES.		From London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.			TOTAL.		
For—		ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.
Calcutta	{ 1841 93	48,489	2,723	72	28,264	1317	6	2498	116	54	20,976	1042	225	100,217	5,255	
	{ 1842 76	45,210	2,458	58	23,957	1162	3	1132	55	27	12,223	580	164	82,522	4,255	
Madras	{ 1841 14	7,078	404	2	681	31	..	..	..	4	1,347	64	20	9,106	589
	{ 1842 22	13,072	816	4	1,219	64	..	..	..	2	981	50	28	15,272	932
Bombay	{ 1841 49	28,813	1,535	67	37,326	1512	1	565	30	26	14,383	776	143	81,087	3,887	
	{ 1842 49	30,295	1,924	45	28,478	1107	3	1287	60	27	13,626	692	124	73,686	3,773	
China	{ 1841 15	7,712	515	22	8,428	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	16,140	932
	{ 1842 32	15,524	794	34	14,698	687	..	..	..	3	1,283	61	69	31,505	1,545
Ceylon	{ 1841 16	4,823	253	4	1,171	60	..	..	..	5	1,450	74	24	7,444	387
	{ 1842 18	6,806	342	7	1,917	94	..	..	..	5	1,585	76	30	10,308	512
Singapore and Penang....	{ 1841 14	4,006	203	27	8,279	417	..	..	..	10	3,448	174	51	15,793	794
	{ 1842 15	7,120	474	19	6,730	316	..	..	..	17	5,655	276	51	19,514	1,066
Philippine Isles	{ 1841 1	441	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	441	19
	{ 1842 2	873	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	873	60
Java and Sumatra.....	{ 1841 2	639	27	3	934	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,573	77
	{ 1842 4	1,274	52	6	2,194	105	1	59	6	..	..	..	11	3,567	163
Arabia	{ 1841 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,094	54	3	1,094	54
	{ 1842 8	3,032	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,942	94	12	4,974	236
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.....	{ 1841 215	80,149	4,427	48	24,582	1049	7	2505	132	43	18,662	988	3	125,868	6,006	
	{ 1842 131	49,294	2,821	19	5,590	296	..	..	..	17	6,917	310	317	81,101	3,427
Mauritius.....	{ 1841 67	18,992	941	13	3,699	180	4	1283	64	41	10,512	534	125	34,486	1,738	
	{ 1842 37	10,865	506	4	1,188	50	2	723	32	31	9,311	464	74	21,787	1,051	
Cape of Good Hope	{ 1841 25	5,321	295	6	1,772	89	2	431	20	4	960	52	30	8,674	466	
	{ 1842 49	10,686	548	14	3,554	198	2	380	16	12	2,602	170	77	18,182	922	
South Seas.....	{ 1841 20	6,684	608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	6,684	608
	{ 1842 11	3,578	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,578	327
Total.....	{ 1841 530	213,407	12,101	268	115,106	5161	30	7272	373	190	72,823	3738	1006	408,637	21,392	
	{ 1842 484	197,838	11,286	210	89,528	4086	11	3821	189	145	56,485	2776	820	346,930	18,279	
Decrease in .. 1842	{ 1841 76	16,009	843	56	25,581	1073	9	3751	213	45	16,387	982	186	61,738	3,113	

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards, to and from Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1843 and 1844.

ENTERED INWARDS.											
COUNTRIES.		FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.						FROM OTHER SOURCES.		TOTAL.	
		At London.		Liverpool.		Bristol and Hull.		Glyde, and other Ports.			
		From—	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
Calcutta.....	1843	146	75,799	87	36,647	4	1,401	16	7,299	255	121,140
	1844	122	65,797	85	34,094	7	2,546	12	4,124	226	100,861
Madras.....	1843	18	9,239	1	245	..	..	..	..	19	9,484
	1844	19	9,119	3	972	..	..	..	..	22	10,091
Bombay.....	1843	42	21,902	41	25,480	1	537	6	3,011	90	50,990
	1844	36	21,629	61	34,940	4	1,670	8	3,941	109	61,580
China.....	1843	63	31,021	10	4,420	2	1,077	7	2,574	82	39,098
	1844	66	31,390	24	9,136	3	1,227	6	2,060	99	43,813
Ceylon.....	1843	27	8,353	2	477	..	..	..	..	29	8,830
	1844	34	11,886	1	292	..	..	..	..	35	12,178
Singapore & Penang	1843	44	15,908	5	1,472	..	..	..	..	49	17,378
	1844	28	9,311	15	4,822	..	..	..	..	43	14,133
Philippine Isles....	1843	10	3,575	2	616	..	..	..	..	12	4,191
	1844	18	6,999	3	880	..	..	..	..	21	7,879
Siam.....	1843	1	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	297
	1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java and Sumatra..	1843	15	5,503	2	758	..	..	..	..	17	6,261
	1844	16	5,534	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5,534
Arabia.....	1843	2	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	347
	1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales,	1843	84	25,356	4	1,016	..	..	1	159	89	27,061
New Zealand, &c.	1844	99	32,118	7	2,271	..	..	1	165	107	34,554
Mauritius.....	1843	47	13,888	7	1,780	5	1,132	12	3,007	71	20,107
	1844	57	16,987	10	2,890	4	1,048	10	2,593	81	23,518
Cape of Good Hope.	1843	27	4,505	1	223	..	..	..	..	28	4,728
	1844	26	4,867	1	199	..	..	2	513	29	5,579
South Seas.....	1843	19	6,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,803
	1844	14	4,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4,841
Total.....	1843	542	222,810	162	73,170	12	4,447	44	16,050	760	316,477
	1844	538	221,122	210	90,496	18	6,391	39	13,306	805	331,805
Increase in 1844		..	..	48	17,326	6	1,944	..	..	45	15,128
Decrease in 1844		4	1,688	..	..	..	..	5	2,454	..	..

CLEARED OUTWARDS.											
COUNTRIES.		From London.		Liverpool.		Bristol & Hull.		Glyde, and other Ports.		TOTAL.	
		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.		
		For—	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
Calcutta.....	1843	80	37,112	73	28,412	2	774	34	13,453	109	79,751
	1844	87	50,383	87	34,075	12	3,423	42	16,303	228	104,184
Madras.....	1843	15	7,655	6	1,759	..	..	10	2,488	31	12,302
	1844	19	10,429	14	3,696	..	..	6	2,283	39	16,408
Bombay.....	1843	34	17,808	53	27,033	1	329	23	10,747	111	55,917
	1844	41	23,791	64	29,792	1	420	26	12,561	132	66,564
China.....	1843	30	14,751	36	14,770	..	..	10	4,810	76	34,331
	1844	23	9,025	47	18,615	2	726	6	2,189	78	31,448
Ceylon.....	1843	13	4,765	5	1,248	..	..	7	1,886	25	7,899
	1844	19	7,029	5	1,621	..	..	6	1,632	30	10,302
Singapore & Penang	1843	8	2,650	23	6,246	..	..	16	5,431	47	13,727
	1844	6	2,519	18	4,805	..	..	10	3,147	34	10,469
Philippine Isles....	1843	1	338	2	637	..	..	..	..	3	995
	1844	1	440	2	603	..	..	..	..	3	1,043
Java and Sumatra..	1843	6	1,608	2	534	..	..	1	211	9	2,353
	1844	6	2,130	5	2,110	..	..	2	662	13	4,902
Arabia.....	1843	14	6,111	1	515	..	..	7	3,286	22	9,896
	1844	11	4,603	4	2,210	1	264	9	3,489	26	10,675
New South Wales,	1843	113	44,438	19	8,117	..	..	12	4,429	144	56,984
New Zealand, &c.	1844	90	37,069	14	4,591	..	..	7	2,777	111	44,837
Mauritius.....	1843	32	8,716	9	2,285	4	1,212	24	8,366	65	17,367
	1844	44	13,587	16	3,436	4	1,212	31	8,500	95	26,794
Cape of Good Hope.	1843	59	13,349	26	8,384	8	2,156	21	5,613	114	39,502
	1844	89	21,016	44	13,378	4	969	28	7,028	165	42,391
South Seas.....	1843	11	3,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,927
	1844	13	4,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4,005
Total.....	1843	395	162,628	255	99,960	11	3,239	165	59,064	826	324,911
	1844	449	186,917	320	119,340	24	7,014	172	60,644	965	373,915
Increase in 1844		54	24,289	65	19,380	13	3,775	7	1,580	139	48,904

NOTE.—There were likewise cleared out in ballast for the west coast of Africa and the following ports, in 1844, chiefly from Liverpool, 190 vessels, viz.: for Calcutta, thirteen, 4816 tons; Madras, twelve, 2685 tons; Bombay, 108, 44,808 tons; China, eight, 4122 tons; Ceylon, one, 298 tons; Philippine Islands, one, 312 tons; Java, six, 2276 tons; Arabia, one, 220 tons; New South Wales, one, 194 tons; Mauritius, sixteen, 3963 tons; and the Cape of Good Hope, twenty-three, 5819 tons; total, 190 vessels, 69,510 tons. The real object being that they should load guano on the

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1845 and 1846.

ENTERED INWARDS.											
COUNTRIES.	FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.						FROM OTHER SOURCES.		TOTAL.		
	At London.		Liverpool.		Bristol and Hull.		Clyde, and other Ports.				
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
From—	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846	
Calcutta.....	155	82,144	101	40,371	6	2028	8	3,196	270	127,739	
Madras.....	157	86,819	97	45,475	6	2184	13	5,466	273	130,944	
Bombay.....	32	15,100	6	1,754	..	..	..	..	38	16,854
China.....	36	18,328	5	1,577	..	..	..	..	41	19,902
Ceylon.....	36	19,222	40	22,006	4	1993	0	2,301	86	48,522	
Singapore & Penang	34	18,032	26	13,181	3	1349	6	3,055	69	35,657	
Philippine Islands..	75	34,623	32	12,489	2	777	3	654	112	48,543	
Siam.....	76	35,768	41	16,390	..	..	3	1,177	123	53,335
Java and Sumatra...	20	11,120	4	1,580	..	..	..	..	33	12,709
Arabia.....	35	12,178	2	498	..	..	..	..	37	12,676
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.	26	11,315	11	4,141	..	..	1	280	38	15,736
Mauritius.....	21	6,095	4	1,378	..	..	..	..	25	8,073
Cape of Good Hope.	10	3,036	2	1,238	..	..	..	..	12	4,874
South Seas.....	6	2,811	1	319	..	..	3	1,507	10	4,667
Total.....	1845	598	250,895	229	91,060	12	4798	21	7,507	860	354,260
	1846	581	250,876	211	86,870	14	5167	46	17,120	852	360,039
Increase in	1846	2	369	25	9,613	..	5,779
Decrease in	1846	17	19	18	4,181	8	..

CLEARED OUTWARDS.											
COUNTRIES.	From London.		Liverpool.		Bristol & Hull.		Clyde, and other Ports.		TOTAL.		
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.			
	For—	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846
Calcutta.....	105	61,777	111	53,105	7	3,075	44	17,900	270	135,857	
Madras.....	80	50,753	98	45,281	4	1,581	30	14,028	221	117,643	
Bombay.....	30	16,958	14	5,140	..	..	4	1,196	48	23,303
China.....	27	14,861	8	2,032	1	277	4	1,656	40	18,829	
Ceylon.....	52	29,303	47	21,028	1	354	22	11,914	122	63,199	
Singapore & Penang	58	33,725	51	24,292	3	1,562	15	7,627	127	67,206	
Philippine Islands..	23	10,400	62	33,810	1	434	2	674	84	35,324	
Siam.....	28	14,236	56	20,645	..	..	7	3,409	91	38,310
Java and Sumatra...	25	11,332	8	3,563	1	355	11	3,330	45	19,580	
Arabia.....	26	10,038	4	910	..	..	17	8,452	47	17,000
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.	10	3,128	17	5,576	..	..	29	7,032	47	15,736
Mauritius.....	14	4,750	13	3,785	1	480	18	5,916	46	14,890	
Cape of Good Hope.	1	311	2	688	..	..	1	240	4	1,339
South Seas.....	2	1,074	2	511	..	..	5	1,770	9	3,355
Total.....	1845	500	223,556	538	135,198	10	4,218	159	60,176	1,007	422,988
	1846	508	229,981	282	111,612	14	5,518	175	66,738	979	413,849
Increase in	1846	8	7,425	4	1,300	16	6,562
Decrease in	1846	56	23,586	28	8,399

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Vessels and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards at the chief Ports of the United Kingdom, from and to the different Ports and Places undermentioned.

YEARS.	CALCUTTA.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1841.....	247	113,684	225	100,217	15	6,750	26	9,106	168	60,598	143	81,087
1842.....	224	98,921	164	82,522	18	8,125	28	15,272	107	59,408	124	73,686
1843.....	255	121,140	160	79,751	19	8,484	31	12,302	90	50,090	111	55,917
1844.....	226	100,861	228	104,184	22	10,091	39	16,408	159	61,080	132	66,564
1845.....	270	127,739	270	135,857	38	10,854	48	23,303	86	45,522	122	63,190
1846.....	273	139,944	221	117,643	41	19,902	40	18,829	99	35,657	127	67,306

YEARS.	CEYLON.				SINGAPORE & PENANG.				CHINA.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1841.....	19	6,590	24	7,444	53	19,789	51	15,793	55	25,415	37	18,140
1842.....	33	10,326	30	10,308	47	14,770	51	19,514	72	32,564	69	31,503
1843.....	29	8,830	25	7,899	49	17,378	47	13,727	82	39,099	76	31,331
1844.....	35	12,178	29	10,302	43	14,133	34	10,462	99	43,813	78	31,448
1845.....	33	12,709	45	18,580	38	15,736	47	15,736	112	48,543	88	35,324
1846.....	37	12,676	47	17,000	25	8,073	46	14,890	123	53,335	91	38,310

CHAPTER V.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, FINANCES, AND DEBTS OF INDIA.

WE have introduced the preceding tables of commerce and navigation in a chronological form, from the earliest to the most recent period, without the interruptions of letterpress descriptions,—and we shall now, in the same order, give the financial statistics of India. Brief explanatory statements relative to the resources, products, trade, and taxation of that Empire will be found hereafter.

STATEMENT of the Contributions from the East India Company to the Public, from the Years 1768 to 1812 inclusive :—

Paid from 1768 to 1775, in consequence of an agreement concerning the territorial possessions (7th Geo. III. chap. 57, and the 9th Geo. III. chap. 24).....	£2,169,399
Paid from 1769 to 1773, for indemnity on tea.....	483,050
Paid in 1779, bounty for seamen raised for the service of government.....	13,653
Paid in 1780 and 1781, for three ships of the line presented to government.....	95,249
Paid in 1781 and 1787 for agreement for a new charter in 1781.....	400,000
Paid in 1789 and 1790 for victualling the navy, and charges for troops in India.....	500,000
Claim for subsistence of prisoners of war, and other expenses, written off in 1793.....	445,632
Paid in 1793 and 1794, for participation, pursuant to charter act of 1793.....	500,000
Paid in 1795 and 1796, expense of raising 3000 seamen for government.....	57,000
Paid in 1803 and 1804, armed ships hired for the service of government.....	67,530
Loss from 1793 to 1811 by saltpetre supplied as per obligation of the charter.....	408,906
Forming a total of £5,135,519, exclusive of the various expenses incurred by the Company in freight, demurrage, &c., and in the high interest of money advanced for the public service in India.	

The two East India Companies were united with a capital of 3,200,000*l.*, upon which calls were made to the amount of 87½ per cent; but owing to some deficiency, the capital upon which the dividends were made stood at 3,163,200*l.* The dividends were paid half-yearly, at the following rates :—

Christmas.....1708, to Lady Day.....1709.....	½ year, at	5 per cent per annum.....	£39,540
Lady Day.....1709, to Michaelmas.....1709.....	½ ditto.....	8 ditto.....	128,528
Michaelmas.....1709, to ditto.....1711.....	2 ditto.....	9 ditto.....	569,376
Ditto.....1711, to Christmas.....1710.....	5½ ditto.....	10 ditto.....	1,660,680

The capital from this period was increased to 3,194,080*l*.—

Christmas.....	1716, to Midsummer 1722	..... 6½ years, at 10 per cent per annum.....	£1,756,741
Midsummer.....	1772, to ditto..... 1732	..... 10 ditto.... 8 ditto.....	2,553,204
Ditto.....	1732, to ditto..... 1743	..... 11 ditto.... 7 ditto.....	2,450,442
Ditto.....	1743, to Christmas.. 1755	..... 12½ ditto.... 8 ditto.....	3,194,080
Christmas.....	1755, to ditto..... 1760	..... 11 ditto.... 6 ditto.....	2,108,093
Ditto.....	1766, to ditto..... 1768	..... 2 ditto.... 10 ditto.....	638,816
Ditto.....	1768, to ditto..... 1769	..... 1 ditto.... 11 ditto.....	351,349
Ditto.....	1769, to ditto..... 1770	..... 1 ditto.... 12 ditto.....	383,200
Ditto.....	1770, to Midsummer 1772	..... 1½ ditto.... 12½ ditto.....	598,890
Midsummer.....	1772, to ditto..... 1776	..... 4 ditto.... 6 ditto.....	766,579
Ditto.....	1776, to Christmas.. 1777	..... 1½ ditto.... 7 ditto.....	335,378
Christmas.....	1777, to Midsummer 1787	..... 9½ ditto.... 8 ditto.....	2,427,501

The capital from this period was increased to 4,000,000*l*.—

Midsummer.....	1787, to Christmas.. 1789..... 2½ years, at 8 per cent per annum.....	800,000
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The capital from this period was increased to 5,000,000*l*.—

Christmas.....	1789, to Christmas.. 1792..... 3 years, at 8 per cent per annum.....	1,200,000
Ditto.....	1792, to Midsummer.. 1793.....	..... ½ ditto.... 10½ ditto.....	525,000

The capital from this period was increased to 6,000,000*l*. — •

Paid in the years 1793—4 to 1809— 10 inclusive, 17½ years, as dividends and interest.....	12,512,284
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Forming a total paid as dividends in 102 years.....	£ 35,008,834
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AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Assets of the East India Company in Great Britain, on the 1st of March, 1812, taken from Papers laid before the House of Commons, and from the Reports of the Secret Committee appointed to examine and report on the Company's Affairs.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount.
£	£	£	£
DEBTS OWING BY THE COMPANY.		THE COMPANY'S ASSETS IN GREAT BRITAIN WERE AS FOLLOW:—	
Bonds bearing interest.....	6,365,900	Cash, balance in the Treasury on the 1st of March, 1810.....	998,394
Sundry bonds not bearing interest.....	15,417	Amount of goods sold, not paid for.....	1,096,390
Bills of exchange unpaid, drawn from China.....	43,596	The Honourable Board of Ordnance, for saltpetre supplied.....	10,598
-- the different parts of India.....	4,238,382	Prime cost of goods in England unsold.....	4,800,141
Customs and excise on goods sold, and customs on goods unsold.....	935,313	Outward cargoes not arrived in India or China, at the date of accounts.....	1,876,872
Bank, for loan on mortgage of annuities, and on bond with interest.....	800,000	Exports paid for, exclusive of bullion, 1809—10.....	1,288,926
Freight and demurrage.....	32,330	Impress and war contingencies paid owners of ships not arrived in England.....	665,043
Supercargoes' commission on all goods sold and unsold.....	162,800	Total.....	10,733,764
Proprietors of private trade on all goods sold.....	663,000	SUNDRY SUMS, PART OF WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL.	
Amount owing for exports of former seasons.....	124,987	What due from Government to the Company.....	1,407,560
Alms-houses at Poplar.....	61,742	Due from Government for supplies to his Majesty's troops.....	960,000
Amount owing to the warehouse, and other contingent funds.....	12,098	Value of ships, sloops, and vessels.....	70,020
Sundry warrants which have passed the court unpaid.....	34,500	Value of the East India House and warehouses.....	1,138,000
Owing for teas returned by the purchasers, and resold.....	971	What the Company paid for their dead stock in India.....	400,000
Interest on bonds, and dividends on stock.....	176,823	Owing by sundry persons returned from India.....	19,712
Total of debts owing by the Company.. OWING TO PROPRIETORS AT THE PRICES PAID, VIZ:—	13,875,765	Due from Government on account of hemp from India.....	120,801
What paid by the adventurers, being 87½ per cent on £3,200,000.....	2,800,000	Total.....	3,916,09
Additional capital sold to ditto, being 15½ per cent on £800,000.....	1,240,000	Total Amount of Assets in England..	14,049,85
Ditto in 1789, being 174 p. c. on £1,000,000	1,740,000	Balance against the Company in England, including their capital stock.....	7,905,908
Ditto in 1793, being 200 p. c. on £1,000,000	2,000,000		
Total.....	7,780,000		
Total Amount owing by the Company at home.....	21,655,765		

GENERAL View during each of the Thirty-four Years ending in 1825, of the Financial State of the British Possessions in India as to the Revenue Expenditure and Debt of the Honourable East India Company at their several Presidencies in the East Indies. The whole extracted from Official Documents presented to Parliament.

YEARS.	Total revenues	Expenditures of the Presidencies of				Interest on Debts.	Political Charges, paid in England	Total Expenditure, including Commercial Charges.	Debts bearing Interest at 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 per cent.	Debts not bearing Interest at 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 per cent.	Total Debts in the East Indies bearing and not bearing Interest at 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 per cent.
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay	Ben- coolen, Prince of Wales's Island, and St. Helena						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1793..	8,225,625	3,425,290	2,140,307	739,001	66,217	636,220	165,347	7,304,828	7,129,934	2,012,786	9,142,720
1794..	8,276,771	3,354,736	1,925,497	790,691	40,322	520,205	171,392	6,950,347	6,192,980	1,778,685	7,971,665
1795..	8,026,193	3,464,141	1,871,525	747,839	02,080	484,301	163,399	6,986,278	5,538,888	1,766,369	7,305,257
1796..	7,866,094	3,636,193	2,103,902	734,153	104,134	414,750	199,128	7,391,710	5,335,042	1,463,890	6,798,932
1797..	8,016,171	3,774,320	2,411,959	804,913	101,190	426,847	375,097	8,137,226	5,603,600	1,532,282	7,135,882
1798..	8,039,881	3,943,116	2,517,774	950,512	163,299	603,920	203,784	8,541,953	7,352,023	1,790,710	7,142,733
1799..	8,652,033	3,912,999	3,281,605	1,223,208	120,668	721,525	300,736	9,716,334	8,789,211	2,077,377	10,866,588
1800..	9,742,937	4,453,119	3,065,880	1,517,900	171,363	957,236	273,817	10,603,323	9,850,100	2,734,266	12,584,366
1801..	10,485,058	4,702,400	4,405,559	1,297,543	156,325	1,002,684	307,635	12,097,227	11,702,249	2,996,887	13,999,136
1802..	12,163,590	4,733,478	5,035,214	1,204,760	241,220	1,386,593	482,730	13,201,008	14,174,139	2,436,304	16,610,440
1803..	13,464,537	4,914,105	4,908,840	1,220,165	196,848	1,361,453	393,207	13,081,971	15,587,760	2,816,120	18,403,880
1804..	13,273,014	5,327,903	6,063,720	1,632,631	304,056	1,394,322	435,224	15,307,963	16,711,226	2,861,027	19,572,253
1805..	14,040,397	6,508,200	5,991,748	2,048,487	372,103	1,569,750	485,905	18,192,010	18,696,662	3,424,820	22,121,482
1806..	15,403,411	7,719,944	5,385,640	2,455,746	250,599	1,860,090	575,795	18,418,863	21,278,306	4,348,325	25,626,631
1807..	14,071,915	7,723,216	5,269,700	2,166,605	179,197	2,224,956	492,083	18,306,330	24,431,990	4,070,049	28,502,039
1808..	15,669,905	6,371,843	5,192,673	2,069,107	128,737	2,225,668	505,797	16,658,031	26,365,679	3,888,692	30,254,371
1809..	15,526,055	6,476,986	4,933,743	1,738,495	168,208	2,241,665	550,766	16,267,702	27,012,120	4,095,099	32,077,819
1810..	16,464,361	7,158,961	4,869,476	1,747,139	143,817	1,925,300	565,031	16,561,422	27,152,725	3,724,063	30,876,788
1811..	16,679,107	7,241,839	5,110,977	1,557,165	150,769	1,715,232	580,767	16,521,359	26,292,928	3,789,542	30,082,470
1812..	16,605,617	7,058,871	4,619,010	1,512,485	145,871	1,488,242	690,613	15,777,303	24,363,020	3,784,392	28,153,012
1813..	16,488,984	7,257,731	4,859,136	1,542,582	293,471	1,491,870	1,400,700	16,935,470	25,797,274	3,624,156	29,421,430
1814..	17,267,901	7,135,172	4,893,224	1,589,329	310,278	1,537,434	1,335,579	16,801,016	26,231,595	3,734,098	29,965,693
1815..	17,297,279	7,273,005	5,134,240	1,675,200	291,013	1,526,407	1,393,393	17,393,324	26,828,414	3,836,152	30,664,566
1816..	17,232,818	7,854,681	5,389,476	1,927,430	308,780	1,584,187	1,459,426	18,432,950	27,669,478	4,609,629	32,279,107
1817..	18,077,577	8,025,980	5,201,399	1,902,460	291,418	1,720,232	1,464,029	18,005,513	29,042,936	5,026,624	33,069,560
1818..	18,375,620	8,483,924	5,475,234	1,885,786	308,947	1,753,018	1,366,431	19,213,360	29,802,977	4,822,541	33,625,518
1819..	19,466,017	9,067,277	5,979,048	2,492,193	295,838	1,684,271	1,375,832	20,914,556	29,398,938	5,216,781	34,615,719
1820..	19,237,090	8,920,451	5,694,844	2,395,844	318,579	2,000,109	1,426,766	20,762,593	31,045,608	6,261,299	37,306,907
1821..	21,352,342	8,780,757	5,872,489	3,176,143	298,846	1,908,853	1,329,168	21,036,266	32,782,798	5,961,516	38,744,314
1822..	21,803,207	8,540,182	5,408,592	3,609,894	176,848	1,935,300	1,392,005	21,060,811	33,082,996	7,413,254	40,496,250
1823..	23,171,701	8,746,042	5,072,992	4,264,448	305,528	1,694,731	1,720,724	21,804,465	31,599,035	6,941,742	38,540,777
1824..	21,380,384	9,445,638	4,213,817	3,228,150	299,037	1,652,449	1,153,886	21,602,857	29,348,486	7,434,211	36,782,697
1825..	20,750,183	11,394,496	5,714,849	3,279,290	324,308	1,460,433	1,580,259	23,753,743	26,434,269	7,995,423	34,429,692

NOTE.—The years end, for the account of revenue and expenditure, in February, and in April, for the debts.

BALANCE of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs in respect to their Territorial and Commercial Assets and Debts in the East Indies.

YEARS.	Cash and Bills.	Stores.	Debts, including Advances for Investment.	Export Goods.	Import Goods.	Salt, Opium, Rum, Grain, and Cattle.	Grand TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1793.....	1,816,170	982,882	3,729,502	565,111	261,152	150,489	7,503,308
1794.....	1,854,493	1,042,302	4,682,122	467,435	162,997	78,010	8,288,965
1795.....	1,997,954	1,196,592	4,512,094	728,673	345,255	62,648	8,765,216
1796.....	2,103,821	1,216,877	4,716,562	559,826	202,178	69,002	8,867,266
1797.....	800,446	1,186,265	4,469,021	744,535	105,203	163,002	8,958,670
1798.....	1,494,495	1,303,587	5,434,051	1,436,386	330,183	472,468	10,531,146
1799.....	1,312,087	1,651,438	5,578,455	731,640	239,407	409,875	9,922,902
1800.....	1,878,593	1,475,692	5,399,986	943,436	384,506	484,396	10,031,609
1801.....	2,129,623	1,723,409	5,873,749	702,458	287,089	597,170	11,134,151
1802.....	2,333,571	1,737,426	5,526,251	801,864	309,534	650,246	11,348,392
1803.....	2,769,019	1,684,723	5,559,769	470,160	510,384	686,742	12,009,792
1804.....	3,176,471	1,787,966	5,555,680	461,838	588,105	695,772	12,635,832
1805.....	3,157,556	2,061,563	6,391,461	1,022,008	1,156,229	686,960	14,475,807
1806.....	3,388,594	2,044,517	8,155,358	845,357	1,102,652	785,226	16,321,876
1807.....	4,548,370	1,708,787	8,114,504	939,808	968,368	907,765	17,008,062
1808.....	4,613,082	2,016,822	8,368,871	1,065,460	826,441	719,363	17,609,639
1809.....	6,801,806	2,254,049	7,155,298	691,248	848,403	1,038,070	22,741,542
1810.....	7,419,786	1,938,371	7,950,040	710,325	1,004,291	1,104,285	20,127,707
1811.....	9,216,382	2,611,527	9,029,427	1,678,650	913,602	818,132	24,287,730
1812.....	7,515,264	3,559,712	12,189,975	1,665,695	1,035,002	876,071	25,842,609
1813.....	5,082,340	2,865,174	13,489,734	1,336,704	1,343,993	1,110,655	25,094,384
1814.....	6,065,937	2,847,386	14,423,848	1,227,873	1,267,061	1,179,118	27,011,223
1815.....	6,681,425	2,710,764	6,908,892	837,157	1,488,055	1,218,950	19,908,243
1816.....	6,256,745	2,607,935	8,020,385	718,637	1,548,514	1,412,475	23,564,691
1817.....	7,142,082	2,673,119	7,740,908	826,723	1,322,831	1,482,671	21,188,334
1818.....	6,769,395	2,856,285	7,708,244	1,180,222	1,157,865	1,387,468	21,050,479
1819.....	8,089,215	2,612,700	7,649,515	1,016,949	955,275	1,484,469	21,808,123
1820.....	9,421,590	2,821,509	7,123,997	1,043,506	661,752	1,426,362	22,409,716
1821.....	11,066,438	2,886,606	8,439,790	995,948	633,143	1,701,294	25,723,283
1822.....	11,316,693	3,627,818	7,328,046	1,351,342	586,630	1,680,929	25,290,428
1823.....	12,592,733	3,113,007	7,270,560	1,083,250	616,887	1,698,547	26,574,984
1824.....	8,094,441	3,098,972	7,245,491	1,181,094	389,264	2,020,720	22,039,662
1825.....	7,026,278	3,083,009	7,128,357	1,207,483	370,571	2,157,689	20,973,887

NOTE.—The years in this account end on the 30th of April for each year.

GENERAL Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India (exclusive of the Commercial Charges) drawn from the Accounts presented to Parliament, including the Interest paid upon the Debts, and the General Result, in each Year, from 1809—10 to the Year 1831—32 inclusive.

YEARS.	REVENUE.					
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Prince of Wales's Island.	Total Revenues.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1809—10.....	10,283,656	5,515,187	685,548	12,891	70,372	16,547,654
1810—11.....	10,682,249	5,238,870	738,373	14,619	80,440	16,774,257
1811—12.....	10,706,173	5,156,717	742,726	14,866	68,557	16,689,039
1812—13.....	10,425,092	5,291,127	743,595	15,114	48,891	16,583,779
1813—14.....	11,172,471	5,297,088	759,152	13,459	57,075	17,299,245
1814—15.....	11,089,823	5,322,164	819,204	11,772	54,316	17,297,879
1815—16.....	11,243,273	5,106,107	818,815	10,755	53,868	17,232,818
1816—17.....	11,789,511	5,660,220	840,404	12,581	50,929	18,077,577
1817—18.....	11,621,513	5,381,307	1,302,445	13,970	50,585	18,375,820
1818—19.....	12,370,370	5,361,432	1,660,200	9,988	67,027	19,459,017
1819—20.....	12,187,570	5,407,004	1,577,032	8,018	49,938	19,249,462
1820—21.....	13,487,318	5,403,506	2,401,312	8,183	52,022	21,352,341
1821—22.....	13,340,502	5,567,020	2,855,740	8,177	41,660	21,803,108
1822—23.....	14,163,277	5,585,210	3,372,447	6,691	44,076	23,171,701
1823—24.....	12,950,306	5,498,765	2,789,550	5,805	35,968	21,280,384
1824—25.....	13,479,192	5,440,743	1,785,217	6,811	38,220	20,750,163
1825—26.....	13,119,658	5,714,915	2,202,393	Transferred to the Government of the Netherlands.		21,128,388
1826—27.....	14,757,089	5,081,681	2,588,983			23,363,497
1827—28.....	14,928,021	5,347,836	2,342,325	.....	46,079	22,863,263
1828—29.....	14,785,860	5,275,049	2,331,802	.....	47,980	22,740,691
1829—30.....	11,942,779	4,460,122	2,024,028	.....	28,300	18,574,358
1830—31.....	12,214,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,687,143
1831—32.....	11,844,909	.....	.....	.....	Transferred to Bengal.	18,113,480

GENERAL Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India, &c.—continued.

YEARS.	CHARGES.						Total Charges.	Nett Revenue.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Prince of Wales's Island.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1809—10....	7,158,961	4,869,476	1,747,140	70,986	131,817	13,978,380	2,560,274	
1810—11....	7,241,840	5,116,977	1,557,166	80,482	123,020	14,113,485	2,660,772	
1811—12....	7,058,871	4,619,610	1,542,480	68,710	101,117	13,390,824	3,298,215	
1812—13....	7,357,731	4,659,136	1,542,562	60,047	113,313	13,841,791	2,681,988	
1813—14....	7,135,172	4,893,224	1,589,329	69,478	115,759	13,802,962	3,496,283	
1814—15....	7,873,905	5,124,246	1,675,200	60,540	117,711	14,366,702	2,936,577	
1815—16....	7,854,681	5,280,478	1,937,430	72,702	119,684	15,274,063	1,958,765	
1816—17....	8,025,980	5,201,399	1,902,460	65,547	109,562	15,304,948	2,774,629	
1817—18....	8,483,924	5,475,254	1,885,786	92,366	100,277	16,037,607	2,338,212	
1818—19....	9,047,377	5,979,045	2,492,193	94,122	81,412	17,738,149	1,720,968	
1819—20....	8,930,160	5,694,844	2,395,644	125,799	70,501	17,343,148	1,987,314	
1820—21....	8,750,757	5,572,489	3,197,366	101,131	81,412	17,703,155	3,040,086	
1821—22....	8,540,182	5,405,592	3,000,894	74,009	85,939	17,715,616	4,087,492	
1822—23....	8,746,042	5,072,092	4,264,448	95,478	88,957	18,268,917	4,902,784	
1823—24....	9,445,538	6,228,823	3,248,150	88,467	98,302	19,049,280	2,191,104	
1824—25....	11,204,456	5,737,035	3,279,398	101,328	113,331	20,625,788	124,305	
1825—26....	12,634,516	5,704,829	4,007,020	Transferred to the Govern- ment of the Netherlands.		135,204	22,481,659	nett charge. 1,353,271
1826—27....	11,891,536	5,537,947	3,975,411	.....		149,217	21,574,111	nett revenue, 1,809,366
1827—28....	11,237,357	6,007,597	4,033,477	.....		196,522	21,674,053	884,310
1828—29....	10,143,611	5,502,224	3,652,787	.....		185,720	19,484,342	3,256,849
1829—30....	8,165,350	4,444,156	3,018,456	.....		131,885	15,789,856	2,814,602
1830—31....	7,993,086	4,333,900	3,011,671	.....		Transferred to		15,338,357
1831—32....	8,224,321	4,199,993	2,732,865	.....		Bengal.		15,157,179
								3,548,301

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Charges of India, including Charges in England, in each Year from 1832 to 1842, inclusive.

YEARS.	REVENUE.				Allowances and Assignments Payable out of the Revenue, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the King of Delhi, the Nabobs of the Carnatic, the ex-Paishwa, and others.	Nett Revenue
	Bengal and Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Gross Revenue.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1832—33.....	12,179,775	4,108,061	2,125,340	18,413,176		
1833—34.....	11,366,028	4,368,208	2,292,682	18,016,918	1,383,663	16,632,255
1834—35.....	11,561,396	4,480,026	2,186,34	18,128,390	1,424,125	17,704,230
1835—36.....	12,560,808	4,699,261	2,424,444	19,584,513	1,396,322	18,188,191
1836—37.....	12,800,219	4,929,569	2,535,834	19,665,622	1,504,067	18,161,555
1837—38.....	12,586,629	4,617,271	2,426,779	19,530,679	1,508,688	18,021,991
1838—39.....	12,929,444	4,643,458	2,338,258	19,811,560	1,620,101	18,191,459
1839—40.....	11,937,412	4,665,374	2,255,034	18,858,720	1,596,377	17,262,343
1840—41.....	12,247,546	4,663,724	2,632,405	19,543,674	1,637,636	17,906,038
1841—42.....						

GENERAL Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India (exclusive of the Commercial Charges), drawn from the Accounts presented to Parliament, including the Interest paid upon the Debts, and the General Result, in each Year, from 1809—10 to the Year 1831—32, inclusive.

Y E A R S.	I N T E R E S T O N D E B T.						Total Charges and Interest.	Nett Revenue.	Nett Charge.	Expenses of the Island of St. Helena.	Surplus Revenue.	Surplus Charge.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Prince of Wales's Island.	Total Interest.						
1809—10.....	£ 1,333,726	£ 453,993	£ 321,300	..	..	£ 2,159,019	£ 16,137,399	£ 410,255	..	£ 53,931	£ 326,434	..
1810—11.....	1,798,037	116,192	291,562	..	..	2,196,691	16,310,176	464,091	..	31,250	381,861	..
1811—12.....	1,317,447	80,795	38,835	..	..	1,457,077	14,947,901	1,811,138	..	81,854	1,759,984	..
1812—13.....	1,427,452	53,226	19,462	1,130	..	1,491,870	15,333,661	1,190,118	..	82,902	1,107,126	..
1813—14.....	1,427,874	93,197	15,763	690	..	1,537,434	15,340,396	1,938,849	..	95,254	1,863,595	..
1814—15.....	1,390,651	99,434	21,534	608	..	1,502,217	15,962,919	1,434,360	..	92,087	1,442,273	..
1815—16.....	1,447,125	116,843	18,927	519	844	1,584,157	16,858,220	374,595	..	201,748	172,850	..
1816—17.....	1,576,635	120,153	22,090	592	..	1,719,470	17,024,418	1,053,159	..	279,744	773,415	..
1817—18.....	1,508,876	127,018	26,588	596	..	1,753,018	17,790,625	585,195	..	255,663	329,626	..
1818—19.....	1,516,064	111,774	36,811	659	..	1,665,928	19,404,077	54,940	..	294,092	..	239,182
1819—20.....	1,796,794	111,446	29,671	414	..	940,327	19,183,475	46,987	..	169,278	..	192,991
1820—21.....	4,751,644	124,227	28,941	373	..	1,902,565	19,605,740	1,746,301	..	274,565	1,471,936	..
1821—22.....	1,609,300	104,797	18,535	273	..	1,592,835	19,648,451	2,154,657	..	296,038	1,946,619	..
1822—23.....	1,517,531	166,995	9,961	244	..	1,694,731	19,963,648	3,208,053	..	190,003	3,087,960	..
1823—24.....	1,466,540	169,775	16,353	431	..	1,652,449	20,741,729	598,655	..	112,209	426,387	..
1824—25.....	1,235,683	214,757	19,993	Transferred to the Government of the Netherlands	..	1,460,433	22,086,221	..	1,336,038	100,449	..	1,445,192
1825—26.....	1,398,983	212,637	24,068	..	253	1,575,941	24,057,600	..	2,992,212	110,413	..	3,030,625
1826—27.....	1,513,616	213,370	20,610	..	1272	1,749,068	23,323,179	60,313	..	114,500	..	54,182
1827—28.....	1,750,034	179,025	27,230	..	2024	1,938,313	23,933,566	..	1,070,003	190,371	..	1,190,574
1828—29.....	7,998,996	199,272	22,597	..	300	2,191,165	21,605,507	1,135,184	..	113,054	1,022,130	..
1829—30.....	1,534,841	169,183	17,640	..	182	1,791,856	17,481,712	1,092,646	..	104,393	989,253	..
1830—31.....	1,677,784	179,781	35,193	..	Transferred to Bengal.	1,892,748	17,231,105	1,656,038	..	100,257	1,555,781	..
1831—32.....	1,793,568	186,251	22,060	..	..	1,993,879	17,151,058	1,963,422	..	94,182	1,169,270	..
1832—33.....	1,630,000	170,530	Actual.	..	..	1,845,992	17,050,477	1,606,792	..	95,553	1,513,149	..
Estimate .....	..	25,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AN Account of the Remittances in Merchandise made from India on Account of the East India Company, showing the Invoice Value of the Goods, the Charges of Importation, and the Nett Amount realised for the same, at the Company's Sales, together with the Rate per Sicca Rupee which the Remittances so made have realised in each Year since 1814, and for the whole Period.

YEARS, OF EXPORT FROM INDIA.	Invoice Value.	Sale Amount.	CHARGES DEPRAYED OUT OF PROCEEDS.			Total Charges.	Nett Proceeds.	Rate of Remittance per Sicca Rupee.
			Customs.	Freight.	5 per Cent Charges of Merchandise.			
	sicca rupees.	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d. d.
1814—15	1,04,91,845	1,797,201	41,513	307,892	89,840	499,265	1,297,936	2 5½ 7 6 of ½
1815—16	1,16,86,813	1,956,197	49,483	359,064	97,910	496,367	1,459,830	2 5½ 1 0
1816—17	1,12,03,637	2,060,194	40,645	313,034	104,510	458,189	1,602,005	2 10½ 8 0
1817—18	1,38,43,297	2,228,044	24,718	212,686	111,402	348,806	1,879,238	2 8½ 3 2
1818—19	1,05,81,467	1,504,320	....	174,866	75,221	250,027	1,254,393	2 4½ 7 1
1819—20	1,30,39,426	1,601,188	....	175,172	80,659	255,231	1,345,957	2 0½ 1 8
1820—21	1,52,31,913	1,892,137	..	141,055	84,607	225,663	1,666,474	1 11 4 2
1821—22	1,10,72,236	1,346,949	....	88,118	67,047	155,865	1,185,084	2 1½ 7 5
1822—23	1,32,58,778	1,565,321	....	102,457	79,271	181,728	1,403,693	2 1½ 6 3
1823—24	1,04,83,896	1,239,070	....	94,531	61,954	156,485	1,082,585	2 0½ 1 3
1824—25	1,34,53,783	1,499,636	....	103,032	74,982	178,014	1,321,622	1 11½ 3 0
1825—26	1,47,77,786	1,677,339	....	120,283	83,877	210,160	1,467,379	1 11½ 3 2
1826—27	1,56,67,740	1,728,501	....	106,112	86,325	192,537	1,535,964	1 11½ 1 1
1827—28	1,90,47,662	1,888,324	....	111,792	94,416	206,118	1,682,206	1 9 7 8
1828—29	1,59,72,408	1,536,302	....	124,349	76,829	201,169	1,335,229	1 8 2 5
1829—30	1,62,07,777	1,550,021	....	116,784	77,502	4,286	1,350,795	1 8 3 3
1830—31	1,46,57,091	1,444,843	....	70,509	72,342	142,751	1,302,092	1 9½ 2 5
1831—32	1,01,10,757	1,206,795	..	78,905	60,340	140,145	1,066,650	2 1½ 2 8
	24,07,78,334	20,566,038	146,369	2,868,092	1,478,345	4,492,806	25,074,132	2 0½ 0 7
								1 0 0

* The small portion of goods remaining unsold of these years' consignments is included at an estimated sale value, and some part of the amount estimated in the former account is

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Charges of India, including Charges in England, in each Year from 1832 to 1841 inclusive.

Y E A R S.		CHARGES EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.				INTEREST ON DEBTS.			
		Bengal and Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal and Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1832-33	.....	9,857,728	4,140,689	2,637,710	15,536,127	1,521,407	171,704	25,031	1,718,299
1833-34	.....	7,445,059	3,763,167	2,212,316	13,420,542	1,379,136	175,853	32,068	1,778,037
1834-35	.....	7,761,742	3,566,683	2,121,094	13,450,529	1,625,849	117,889	30,415	1,774,133
1835-36	.....	7,454,656	3,343,411	2,156,652	12,955,019	1,562,306	69,046	32,158	1,666,510
1836-37	.....	7,638,823	3,413,146	2,304,866	13,356,835	1,251,233	61,120	33,246	1,345,619
1837-38	.....	7,794,532	3,523,040	2,254,275	13,571,847	1,275,191	54,031	36,159	1,365,381
1838-39	.....	8,640,943	3,613,837	2,250,945	14,505,725	1,301,346	43,431	40,729	1,388,506
1839-40	.....	8,703,051	4,103,644	2,341,976	15,148,673	1,232,573	47,179	40,719	1,340,771
1840-41	.....	9,131,651	3,883,933	2,232,592	15,248,186	1,370,334	56,466	56,091	1,476,891

Y E A R S.		C H A R G E S.				Nett Produce of the Commercial Assets of the Company.	
		Total Charges in India, including Interest.	Expenses of the Island of St. Helena.	Charges in England on account of India.	Extraordinary Receipts from the Produce of Commercial Assets in England (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 85).	Nett Charge or Deficiency.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1832-33	.....	17,354,410	95,533	1,227,536	18,677,508	264,332	49,398
1833-34	.....	15,128,270	91,641	1,259,637	16,579,548	.....	9,095,284
1834-35	.....	15,224,582	11,557	2,102,595	17,395,707	.....	2,043,507
1835-36	.....	14,611,389	23,335	2,102,811	16,746,575	.....	2,473,465
1836-37	.....	14,702,484	.....	2,270,847	16,973,331	.....	1,499,923
1837-38	.....	11,557,226	.....	2,304,345	17,211,673	.....	142,579
1838-39	.....	15,869,221	.....	2,615,465	14,509,686	.....	19,109
1839-40	.....	16,329,146	.....	2,578,968	19,108,412	1,815,036	.....

Y E A R S.		NETT REVENUES, deducting Allowances, Assignments, and Charges of Collection.		C H A R G E S.		Surplus in Bengal and North-Western Provinces.		Nett Extraordinary Receipts from the Produce of the Commercial Assets.		Nett Surplus in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, including Produce of the Commercial Assets.	
		Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces.	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency).	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1840-41	.....	6,034,158	3,755,979	8,734,104	80,52,004	9,53,59,056	85,13,508	15,162	15,162	50,28,070	50,28,070
1841-42	.....	6,02,52,579	4,22,84,604	9,13,37,516	85,51,495	9,96,19,011	1,14,18,172	40,766	40,766	1,14,58,538	1,14,58,538
1842-43	.....	7,92,56,159	4,22,50,728	11,56,15,887	83,06,090	10,59,70,678	95,45,299	1,732	1,732	95,43,477	95,43,477

STATEMENT of the Revenue derived from Land Sayer and Abkarry, Customs, Salt, Opium, Tobacco, Stamps, and Postage, in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal, at Madras and Bombay, in the Years 1899-10, 1819-20, 1829-30, 1839-40, showing the Charges of Collecting each Branch of the Revenue and the per Centage on the separate Receipts, also distinguishing the Stipends and Allowances paid out of the Revenues, and the Amount of Nett Revenue after those Stipends and Charges of Collection have been deducted from the Gross Revenue, showing likewise separately the several Heads of other Charges, and the final Results of Surplus or Deficit in each Year converted into Sterling at $\frac{1}{2}$ the Sicca Rupee. (Laid before the Court by Colonel Sykes, December 14, 1842.)

B E N G A L A N D A G R A .											
1809-10				1819-20				1829-30			
R E V E N U E S.				R E V E N U E S.				R E V E N U E S.			
Land Sayer & Abkarry	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Land Sayer & Abkarry	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Land Sayer & Abkarry	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.
£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	
Lower Provinces 2,572,481	207,535	2,664,601	7.237	Lower Provinces 2,572,481	207,535	2,664,601	7.237	Lower Provinces 2,572,481	207,535	2,664,601	7.237
North-West. do. 3,104,318	236,977	2,871,341	7.654	North-West. do. 3,104,318	236,977	2,871,341	7.654	North-West. do. 3,104,318	236,977	2,871,341	7.654
Total. 5,676,800	444,512	5,335,948	7.138	Total. 5,676,800	444,512	5,335,948	7.138	Total. 5,676,800	444,512	5,335,948	7.138
Lower Provinces 2,111,565	22,683	1,988,902	10.712	Lower Provinces 2,111,565	22,683	1,988,902	10.712	Lower Provinces 2,111,565	22,683	1,988,902	10.712
North-West. do. 230,778	33,460	196,868	14.675	North-West. do. 230,778	33,460	196,868	14.675	North-West. do. 230,778	33,460	196,868	14.675
Total. 2,342,343	56,143	2,286,200	12.779	Total. 2,342,343	56,143	2,286,200	12.779	Total. 2,342,343	56,143	2,286,200	12.779
Salt (deducting cost) 1,284,334	131,792	1,152,542	10.261	Salt (deducting cost) 1,284,334	131,792	1,152,542	10.261	Salt (deducting cost) 1,284,334	131,792	1,152,542	10.261
Opium (ditto) 646,485	24,513	621,972	3.792	Opium (ditto) 646,485	24,513	621,972	3.792	Opium (ditto) 646,485	24,513	621,972	3.792
Stamps 52,940	8,237	44,703	15.447	Stamps 52,940	8,237	44,703	15.447	Stamps 52,940	8,237	44,703	15.447
Post Office 38,707	31,635	7,072	81.729	Post Office 38,707	31,635	7,072	81.729	Post Office 38,707	31,635	7,072	81.729
Total. 5,345,601	657,560	7,748,941	aver. 8.259	Total. 5,345,601	657,560	7,748,941	aver. 8.259	Total. 5,345,601	657,560	7,748,941	aver. 8.259
Revenues of Prince of Wales's Island.		68,940		Revenues of Prince of Wales's Island.		68,940		Revenues of Prince of Wales's Island.		68,940	
Ditto of ceded territory on the Nerbuldab.				Ditto of ceded territory on the Nerbuldab.				Ditto of ceded territory on the Nerbuldab.			
Tributes and subsidies.				Tributes and subsidies.				Tributes and subsidies.			
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues.		7,817,951		Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues.		7,817,951		Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues.		7,817,951	
Nett revenues.		7,151,037		Nett revenues.		7,151,037		Nett revenues.		7,151,037	
Charges.				Charges.				Charges.			
Civil and political charges, including contingencies.	£	543,034		Civil and political charges, including contingencies.	£	543,034		Civil and political charges, including contingencies.	£	543,034	
Judicial ditto.	323,447			Judicial ditto.	323,447			Judicial ditto.	323,447		
Provincial police ditto.	63,334			Provincial police ditto.	63,334			Provincial police ditto.	63,334		
Mint ditto.	85,012			Mint ditto.	85,012			Mint ditto.	85,012		
Military ditto.	22,345			Military ditto.	22,345			Military ditto.	22,345		
Buildings and fortifications.	64,788			Buildings and fortifications.	64,788			Buildings and fortifications.	64,788		
Charges of Prince of Wales's Island, &c. for Government.	2,972,800			Charges of Prince of Wales's Island, &c. for Government.	2,972,800			Charges of Prince of Wales's Island, &c. for Government.	2,972,800		
Decan prize (included in revenues of former years).	170,307			Decan prize (included in revenues of former years).	170,307			Decan prize (included in revenues of former years).	170,307		
Interest on debt.	1,393,881			Interest on debt.	1,393,881			Interest on debt.	1,393,881		
Total charges including interest on debt.	5,934,817			Total charges including interest on debt.	5,934,817			Total charges including interest on debt.	5,934,817		
Surplus.	1,166,220			Surplus.	1,166,220			Surplus.	1,166,220		

per centage of other charges to nett revenue.

per centage of other charges to nett revenue.

per centage of other charges to nett revenue.

per centage of other charges to nett revenue.

per centage of other charges to nett revenue.

STATEMENT of the Revenue—continued.

B O M B A Y.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1899—10				1899—20				1899—40			
	Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collec- tion.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collec- tion.	Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collec- tion.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collec- tion.	Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collec- tion.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collec- tion.
Land Sayer and Abkarry	£ 444,583.	£ 52,173.	£ 392,412.	11.735	£ 1,048,075.	£ 132,485.	£ 915,590.	12.641	£ 1,731,436.	£ 273,537.	£ 1,457,899.	18.798
Customs.....	101,853.	19,391.	82,462.	19.034	235,633	35,410	190,223	15.694	220,876	43,709	177,167	19.788
Salt.....	1,711	..	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	130,963	11,693	119,270	8.929
Opium.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,481	7,481	10,970	49.545
Stamps.....	..	..	..	..	14,973	..	14,973	..	46,073	3,084	43,019	6.629
Post office.....	5,189	4,283	906	82.510	5,295	3,875	1,420	73.192	16,641	26,098	9,457	136.829
Subsidy from the Catch government.....	533,334	75,947	457,387	average. 13.707	1,293,976	171,770	1,122,206	average. 13.276	2,164,440	365,572	1,798,868	average. 16.989
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nett revenues after deducting allowances and assignments and charges of collection.....	468,716	..	468,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deficit.....	1,161,785	..	1,161,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHARGES.	1,628,501	..	1,628,501	per cen- tage of other charges to nett revenue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	per cen- tage of other charges to nett revenue.
Charges of the civil and political establishments including contingencies	104,364	22,362	81,992	10.255	113,862	10,255	103,607	10.255	..	..	..	..
Judicial and police charges.....	47,850	10,252	37,598	7.513	83,921	..	83,921	7.513	..	..	..	..
Mint charges (deducting mint duties).....	97	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine charges (deducting receipts).....	113,372	24,291	89,081	6.047	67,516	..	67,516	6.047	..	..	..	..
Military charges.....	1,069,827	227,724	842,103	136.175	1,312,007	..	1,312,007	136.175	..	..	..	..
Buildings and fortifications.....	82,431	6,544	75,887	1.498	16,635	..	16,635	1.498	..	..	..	..
Interest and debt.....	267,750	57,369	210,381	2.226	24,726	..	24,726	2.226	..	..	..	..
TOTAL charges including interest on debt	1,628,501	343,228	1,285,273	103.613	1,816,633	..	1,816,633	103.613	..	..	..	..

A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Rate per Cent at which the Indian Revenue was collected in the Years 1809—10, 1819—20, 1829—30, and 1839—40, showing also the Rate per Cent which the other Charges bore to the Nett Revenue in each of those Years.—(Laid before the Court by Colonel Sykes, December 14, 1842.)

R E V E N U E S.	B E N G A L.				M A D R A S.				B O M B A Y.				I N D I A.			
	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Land Sayer and North Western ditto	7.237	9.184	2.765	10.580												
Abkary.....	7.624	7.019	7.800	11.692												
	7.486	8.033	8.679	11.310	4.663	9.507	11.773	12.309	11.735	12.641	14.463	15.798	6.620	8.888	10.230	12.200
Customs.....	10.712	14.429	17.431	41.102												
North Western ditto	14.675	13.716	10.798	32.559												
	12.779	14.105	14.315	18.285	19.301	20.375	7.867	12.800	19.038	15.694	6.902	19.758	15.641	16.505	10.345	16.696
Salt.....	10.261	10.452	13.575	10.950	14.103	20.381	6.903	9.207	..	..	..	..	11.442	17.468	13.679	10.359
Opium.....	3.792	3.133	9.326	23.324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.792	5.133	9.378	24.086
Tobacco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.605	9.940	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.705	9.989
Stamps.....	15.547	44.592	19.584	8.901	30.326	6.863	20.431	10.414	..	..	40.259	6.679	17.531	32.198	22.343	8.814
Post-office.....	81.729	71.050	90.530	91.654	116.824	108.567	59.460	116.072	82.540	73.182	135.327	155.429	90.601	80.619	94.649	105.990
Average charge of collection.....	8.259	10.225	10.791	12.560	6.756	11.421	11.444	12.735	13.707	13.276	13.985	16.869	9.016	10.919	11.390	13.186
Grill and political charges, including contingencies.....	7.564	9.894	8.327	9.541	4.531	6.018	8.044	8.818	22.362	10.235	23.009	30.512	7.221	8.900	9.575	13.290
Judicial ditto.....	8.172	6.804	5.974	9.447	5.984	7.216	6.813	7.280	10.252	7.513	18.036	17.102	7.525	6.880	7.107	9.565
Provincial police ditto.....	2.077	1.936	1.603	2.328	1.968	2.812	1.833	1.817	..	..	..	..	1.991	2.093	1.535	2.063
Marine ditto.....	6.906	1.071	0.983	1.200	..	0.160	0.386	0.082	24.291	6.067	11.095	9.014	1.585	1.251	1.712	1.687
Military ditto.....	41.571	45.009	36.721	45.913	71.290	84.449	77.420	80.536	227.724	136.175	117.849	78.151	58.377	64.290	53.754	57.721
Buildings and fortifications.....	1.324	1.729	2.731	1.349	1.576	1.916	1.375	1.378	6.948	1.498	7.938	2.082	1.639	1.756	2.810	1.428
Total charges, exclusive of interest	64.340	68.537	61.429	70.165	85.370	100.884	196.326	99.904	291.537	161.386	177.282	144.359	80.451	66.561	80.018	84.874
Interest on debt.....	19.352	18.298	16.115	13.978	10.286	2.656	4.973	1.374	57.371	2.226	1.394	3.065	18.010	12.803	12.124	9.756
Total charges, including interest on debt.....	83.692	86.835	77.544	84.143	95.656	109.550	101.299	101.278	348.928	163.612	178.666	147.364	98.461	79.366	92.142	94.630

NOTES ON A FEW OF THE HEADS OF CHARGE.

BENGAL AND AGRA.

LAND.—The increase in the per centage for collecting the land revenue in 1839—40, as compared with 1829—30, is partly accounted for by the augmentation of revenue surveys, the excavation of canals, and for additional native officers and establishments employed in investigating and conducting resumption cases.

CUSTOMS.—The large comparative augmentation in the per centage on customs in Agra, in 1839—40, does not result so much from an increase in the charges as from a reduction of receipts, occasioned by the abolition of the transit duties.

OPIMUM.—Although the charge on opium was less in 1839—40 than in 1829—30, the per centage borne to the receipts is greater, in consequence of the reduction in the price of the drug and diminished sale from our hostilities with the Chinese, the nett receipt from opium in 1829—30 having yielded upwards of 1,100,000*l.*, whilst in 1839—40 it produced little beyond 300,000*l.*

STAMPS.—The apparent decrease in the per centage for collecting this duty is merely nominal, a portion of the charge being included in the judicial branch in 1839—40.

JUDICIAL.—The large increase in the charges of this branch of expenditure is almost wholly attributable to the additional means employed for improving and extending the administration of justice amongst the people.

MADRAS.

LAND.—The increase in the per centage of charge in 1839—40 is occasioned principally by additional surveys. The small per centage remarkable in 1809—10, is the result of an accidental credit in that year of large sums for refunded charges on audit, combined with some miscellaneous revenue receipts which are brought in reduction of the charges of that year.

CUSTOMS.—The increase in the per centage on the customs will be seen to accrue more from a diminution in the receipts than from an increase of charge, occasioned, it is presumed, by the abolition of transit duties.

SALT AND TOBACCO.—The variations in the per centage on these sources of revenue are evidently occasioned more by the different modes adopted for separating the cost of the articles from the charges upon them, than by a positive increase in the latter.

BOMBAY.

LAND.—The per centage for collection is apparently one and one-third higher in 1839—40 than in 1829—30, but if service pensions and some extraordinary payments were excluded in both years, the actual charge in 1839—40 would be rather less than in 1829—30.

CUSTOMS.—The increase in the per centage for collection is accounted for by the diminution of receipts owing to the abolition of the transit duties.

SALT.—This is a new source of revenue at Bombay, and may be regarded as partaking of the nature of a custom-duty. The receipts and charges on account of the tax should, therefore, be considered in connexion with that duty, and hence would result an amelioration in the per centage on "customs" in 1839—40.

CIVIL CHARGES.—The large increase under this head in 1839—40 is occasioned by the writing off in that year of the accumulated balance standing in the debit of "Warden's Official Fund," amounting to about 200,000*l.*

MARINE.—The diminution in the per centage charge of the marine in 1839—40, as compared with 1829—30, appears to be owing to a smaller outlay at Bombay, for building and purchase of vessels and timber in that year, than was incurred for the same purposes in 1829—30.

INDIA.

MILITARY.—The high per centage of military charge upon the revenues of India, in the year 1819—20, as compared with the rate in the preceding and succeeding decennial periods, is to be traced to the augmentation of the army a year or two previously, consequent upon the great Mahratta war about that time.

INTEREST.—The diminution of the per centage charge for interest is the result of redemption of debt *by* means of the Company's commercial assets, and reduction in the rate of interest, by substituting new loans for old ones, which bore higher interest.

The above explanations show that there is considerable difficulty in establishing exact comparisons in the heads of charge between the decennial periods, partly owing to novel or temporary charges, and partly owing to changes in the modes of keeping account, but the total charges, nevertheless, both of collection and for carrying on the government of India, show an increase under the former heads from eight per cent on the gross revenue in 1809—10, to thirteen per cent in 1839—40, and under the latter heads from 80.551 per cent in 1809—10 to 84.874 in 1839—40.

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

R E V E N U E S.					1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	Estimate, 1845—46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Mint duties.....	4,90,723	7,57,385	7,12,910	7,07,300				
Post-office collections.....	6,30,730	6,20,830	6,32,264	6,29,600				
Stamp duties.....	22,77,370	22,12,725	23,38,332	23,59,500				
Excise duties in Calcutta.....	2,83,391	2,83,859	2,63,470	3,01,000				
Judicial fees and fines.....	6,92,724	7,38,364	7,06,877	7,49,800				
Miscellaneous civil receipts, including nett gain by exchange operations between India and England.....	12,17,953	16,07,406						
Land revenue.....	3,66,76,045	3,53,10,597	3,50,02,005	3,49,82,000				
Sayer and Abkarry.....	24,24,751	24,43,825	24,23,411	24,74,000				
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....	1,10,468	60,121	1,32,970	77,100				
Receipts from the territory ceded by the Burmese.....	16,68,153	18,54,800	18,01,765	17,04,400				
Receipts from Scinde.....		9,37,937	27,40,722	31,30,800				
Customs.....	53,13,379	60,41,245	64,16,885	76,04,100				
Sale of salt.....	1,86,83,043	1,84,76,471	1,88,62,834	1,86,85,000				
Sale of opium.....	1,82,70,950	2,28,27,792	2,46,96,455	3,01,60,000				
Marine and pilotage receipts.....	8,18,873	7,85,742	8,17,923	8,77,000				
REVENUES of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.								
Prince of Wales's Island.....	Co.'s Rs. 1,85,125	Co.'s Rs. 2,01,933	Co.'s Rs. 1,67,262	Co.'s Rs. 1,75,800				
Singapore.....	4,87,835	5,11,388	5,10,268	5,06,000				
Malacca.....	56,128	61,300	62,270	59,750				
Subsidy received from the Nagpore Government.....		7,29,082	7,74,022	7,39,806				
Tributes from the Nizam, Rujpoot, and other states.....		8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000				
Interest on arrears of revenue, &c.....		3,99,018	5,03,038	7,60,340				
		4,44,300	14,259	50,058				
Total gross revenues.....		9,08,35,585	9,70,86,425	9,90,61,039				
Deduct, Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues in accord- ance with treaties or other engagements.....		25,03,890	26,28,239	25,58,742				
CHARGES of collecting the Revenues (including Cost of Salt and Opium).		8,83,31,675	9,44,58,187	9,74,02,297				
Charges of collecting the stamp duties.....	Co.'s Rs. 1,49,635	Co.'s Rs. 1,09,586	Co.'s Rs. 1,06,852	Co.'s Rs. 1,00,000				
Land Sayer and Abkarry.....	44,57,862	38,76,563	37,12,497	35,34,800				
Revenues.....	4,80,465	4,51,365	4,53,196	4,58,900				
Customs.....								
Cost and charges of salt, including payments made to the French and Danish Governments under con- vention.....	49,31,034	57,81,686	55,41,141	54,09,980				
Cost and charges of opium.....	50,56,320	60,08,310	66,13,011	77,16,600				
Total nett revenues of Bengal Presidency, after payment of allow- ance and assignments, and charges of collection.....		1,60,75,516	1,62,87,510	1,64,26,097				
RECEIPTS from the Produce of the Commercial Assets (Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 1. and 4.)		7,32,56,159	7,81,70,677	8,09,75,600				
At Bengal:— Sale of commercial factories and re- coveries of outstanding commer- cial advances.....	Co.'s Rs. 7,308	Co.'s Rs. 5,428	Co.'s Rs. 5,856	Co.'s Rs. 10,000				
China:— On account, balances due from Hong merchants in China.....	....	6,638	....	....		
Total revenues and receipts.....		7,308	12,066	5,856				
Bengal deficiency.....		7,32,03,467	7,81,82,743	8,09,81,456				
Company's rupees.....		2,44,10,231	2,14,36,273	1,21,84,391				
		9,76,73,698	9,96,19,016	9,31,65,847				

NOTE.—The Bengal Accounts having formerly included those of the territories which, under the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), the aggregate of revenues and charges of those provinces is here inserted.

Y E A R S.	N E T T R E V E N U E S. after Payment of Allowances and Assignments and Charges of Collection.			C H A R G E S.		
	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency).	TOTAL.	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency).	TOTAL.
	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.
1842—43.....	7,23,56,159	4,92,59,738	11,55,15,887	9,70,64,658	89,06,020	10,59,70,678
1843—44.....	7,81,70,677	4,47,51,272	12,29,21,949	9,90,19,016	89,56,574	10,79,75,590
1844—45.....						

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, &c.—*continued.*

CHARGES.		1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	Estimate 1845—46
CIVIL and POLITICAL.		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint charges.....		2,06,100	2,98,483	4,10,920	4,12,03
Post-office charges.....		5,38,064	5,67,162	5,67,325	5,55,96
Charges of the civil and political establishments, including contingent charges.....		97,53,410	95,74,142	77,15,425	92,06,50
Nett loss by exchange operations between India and England (with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee), deducting miscellaneous civil receipts.....		....	....	4,57,685	9,40,68
TOTAL civil and political charges.....		1,03,87,574	1,04,39,777	91,51,855	1,01,75,61
JUDICIAL and POLICE.					
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other local courts within its jurisdiction, including law charges.....		11,13,658	10,94,701	11,22,579	10,29,26
Ditto, Sudder, Provincial, and Zillah Courts.....		43,78,033	43,26,980	44,86,761	45,58,55
Provincial police.....		8,36,133	8,32,307	8,66,096	9,43,20
TOTAL judicial and police charges.....		63,26,824	62,53,987	64,75,436	65,30,75
Charges in the territory ceded by the Burmese.....		10,96,790	11,16,068	11,33,967	10,52,56
Ditto of the province of Scinde.....		33,909	*76,62,979	*56,01,188	*60,30,97
Marine and pilotage charges.....		18,63,047	20,89,802	15,34,101	18,01,88
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs.....		3,58,370	11,83,635	5,91,175	5,81,00
CHARGES of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca :		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Prince of Wales's Island.....		3,13,047	3,26,948	3,42,505	3,62,086
Singapore.....		2,10,274	2,30,122	2,29,587	2,34,076
Malacca.....		1,00,842	1,03,598	1,04,977	96,127
Military charges (Bengal and Agra).....		4,81,51,011	4,97,88,764	4,86,52,506	4,71,69,473
Ditto, Buildings.....		3,51,844	8,60,910	11,07,548	5,00,000
War charges (exclusive of the expedition to China, chargeable to Her Majesty's Government, and of the war charges in Scinde).....		4,85,02,458	5,06,49,674	4,97,60,054	4,76,69,47
Mission and measures for the support of Shah Sujah.....		93,48,700	17,16,477	8,88,548	1,16,85,00
Danish Government, in consideration of the transfer to the British Government of the Danish settlements in India.....		27,77,028	15,60,680	2,30,00	
Unclaimed deposits of seven years' standing in the judicial and revenue departments, formerly credited to the public account, repaid.....		....	4,550	1,735	12,50,06
TOTAL charges exclusive of interest on debt.....		8,15,50,863	8,33,58,357	7,58,16,968	8,74,69,46
Deduct,					
Unclaimed deposits ditto, ditto, credited in 1842—43.....		13,009			
Receipts from the Gwalior Government on account of war charges, and in part compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities at Gwalior. Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, dated January 13, 1811.....		....	13,20,220		
Indemnity from the Lahore Government, under the 5th Article of the Treaty between the British Government and that state, dated March 9, 1846; and receipts from Rajah Golab Sing, on account of the transfer to him of territory in the Punjab.— <i>I vide</i> 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Rajah, dated March 16, 1846.....		....	....	....	1,00,00,06
NETT charges, exclusive of interest on debt.....		8,15,37,764	8,20,78,117	7,58,16,968	7,74,69,46
Interest on debt.....		1,61,26,804	1,75,40,899	1,73,47,060	1,86,18,02
Total charges of the Bengal Presidency, after deducting receipts from the Gwalior & Lahore Governments, & from the Rajah Golab Sing.....		9,76,64,658	9,96,19,016	9,31,64,034	9,60,87,46
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE consequent upon the Discharge of the Bengal Remittable Debt :					
The difference of exchange on bills drawn on the Court of Directors, in discharge of the 6 per cent Remittable Debt; viz., between the rate of 2s. 6d. the Sicca rupee, at which the loan is repayable, and the established rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee, made use of in these accounts in the conversion of sterling money into Indian currency.....		9,940	....	1,813	
4. TOTAL CHARGES..... Company's rupees.		9,76,73,698	9,96,19,016	9,31,65,847	9,60,87,46

NOTE.—The Bengal Accounts having formerly included those of the territories which, under the Act 3 and 4 Will. c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the Government of the North Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), the aggregate of revenues and charges of those provinces is here inserted.

YEARS.	Surplus in Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	Receipts from the Produce of the Commercial Assets.	Nett Surplus in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, including Produce of the Commercial Assets.	* Includes the amount stated as extra- ordinary military charges, and war charges, which amounted in 1843—44 to 66,30,006 Co.'s rup 1844—45 to 80,49,910 " 1845—46 (estimated) 41,56,000 " but is exclusive of the ordinary milita- ry charges, which are not distinguished in the Indian statements; and of the ex- traordinary military charges inserted in the Bombay accounts.
	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	
1842—43.....	95,45,209	Excess charge 1,732	95,43,477	
1843—44.....	1,49,52,359	" 12,000	1,49,64,425	
1844—45.....	2,43,94,532	" 4,048	2,43,98,575	
1845—46 (estimated).....	41,56,000	" 10,000	41,46,000	

R E C E I P T S.					1843-44				Estimate, 1845-46
Cash balances in the several treasuries of this Presidency on the 30th of April.....					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
					3,28,07,017	3,83,29,102	3,35,01,273	3,79,23,338	
DEBT INCURRED.									
Loans at 4 and 5 per cent.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.					
Treasury Notes issued.....	2,31,87,407	1,44,63,717	88,53,568	21,00,000					
Bills outstanding.....	25,26,000	21,48,507	12,33,967	24,88,000					
Received on account of civil and military funds.....	1,80,53,711	3,82,32,181	3,20,95,603	12,33,097					
Miscellaneous deposits.....	36,53,697	37,41,886	38,02,207	38,67,000					
Triinies received applicable to the maintenance of Scindiah's reformed contingent.....	2,21,38,950	2,53,10,246	2,12,97,597	2,10,85,000					
Gwalior contingent under treaty of 13th January, 1844.....	3,27,442	10,52,814							
	19,57,540	25,40,000					
TOTAL debt incurred.....					7,08,87,807	8,49,49,651	6,93,30,512	3,32,88,097	
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee advances..					45,01,172	31,76,122	22,51,657	30,64,700	
SUPPLIES from London.									
Bills on the Court for interest of India Debt.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.					
Other bills on the Court..	5,21,637	5,27,554	4,66,252	5,02,000					
Dividends on stock of the 5 per cent transfer loan paid in England.....	1,80,916	2,30,860	60,120	13,90,250					
Advances in England recovered in Bengal.....	12,41,026	12,80,815	13,22,839	13,65,023					
Remittances from China in bullion and bills, to be adjusted with Her Majesty's Government in England.....	22,28,318	27,41,847	20,69,125	20,56,930					
Miscellaneous, including other credits to Her Majesty's Government, and nett loss by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee.....	29,42,011	45,52,075						
The difference of exchange between the rate of 2s.6d. the Sicca rupee, at which the bills drawn from India, in liquidation of remittable debt, were discharged in England, and the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee made use of in the Company's accounts for the conversion of the Indian currency into sterling money.....	7,64,490	12,95,156	14,33,722	21,24,875					
Invoice value of copper for coinage.....	9,040	1,813						
	2,85,217	5,20,526	5,78,835	4,40,000					
TOTAL supplies from London.....					52,42,641	95,12,159	1,04,81,781	84,79,078	
SUPPLIES from the other Presidencies.									
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.					
Treasure.....	89,23,255	67,34,730	78,72,359	38,00,000					
Bills drawn.....	3,85,18,754	3,58,72,888	3,65,01,612	56,00,000					
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal and miscellaneous..	67,09,931	59,93,112	1,21,55,623	4,70,45,000					
	5,41,51,940	4,87,00,730	5,03,29,794	5,67,45,000					
MADRAS.									
Treasure.....	36,90,108	7,44,249	27,20,397	19,91,000					
Bills drawn.....	10,54,528	8,00,204	6,46,538						
Stores.....	24,024	19,983	9,352						
Indian loans discharged..	65,165	8,190	7,255						
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous..	35,33,205	72,81,644	53,87,971	55,43,585					
	83,67,330	88,54,270	87,80,611	75,74,645					
BOMBAY.									
Treasure.....	34,82,403	3,00,000	82,47,201	30,00,000					
Bills drawn.....	24,21,807	18,69,905	15,04,207	12,00,000					
Stores.....	13,761	18,321						
Indian loans discharged..	4,144						
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous..	1,01,62,044	1,19,75,682	69,25,864	66,					

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bengal Presidency, &c.—*continued.*

P A Y M E N T S.					1843-44		Katimate, 1845-46
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Deficit of Revenue.....					2,44,10,231	2,14,36,273	1,21,84,391
Debt Discharged.							1,16,83,685
Loans at 4, 5, and 6 per cent.....							
Treasury notes.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Bills outstanding.....	1,74,900	2,25,717	2,14,976	..			
Payments on account of civil and military fund..	58,00,345	20,15,057	14,49,120	22,26,000			
Miscellaneous deposits...	2,12,21,628	2,10,44,411	3,61,11,950	77,00,080			
Expense of Scindiah's reformed contingent, payable out of the assigned tributes.....	29,57,153	29,17,401	24,81,974	29,89,000			
Gwalior contingent, under treaty of 13th Jan. 1841.	2,11,50,771	2,16,50,020	2,17,73,214	1,97,72,300			
	4,34,783	9,87,634					
	..	..	22,91,910	14,50,000			
TOTAL Debt discharged.....					5,17,39,530	4,88,40,260	6,43,23,144
Advances made by Government repayable, including Tuccavee advances.....					58,74,878	28,08,912	33,32,806
SUPPLIES to London.							34,91,800
Bills drawn by the Court discharged.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Bills on her Majesty's Government transmitted	1,22,87,490	3,38,02,649	2,39,03,116	2,63,23,000			
Advances made upon the security of goods, repayable by bills drawn from Bengal in favour of the Court of Directors	8,54,400	12,92,672	4,57,906	3,34,000			
Miscellaneous, including net gain by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee.....	27,70,681	20,62,142	26,96,867	74,40,483			
Supplies to her Majesty's Government, including charges on account of the expedition to China, repayable in England..	8,18,550	10,63,924	12,551	16,000			
	1,21,48,170	1,15,34,747	48,16,680	36,28,000			
TOTAL Supplies to London.....					2,80,15,297	5,06,56,131	3,19,19,113
SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies.							3,77,43,483
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.							
Treasure.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Bills paid.....	96,93,200	51,74,395	1,26,32,517	1,27,00,000			
Stores.....	31,49,132	82,52,944	62,83,388				
Subscriptions to Indian loans.....	12,049	46,697					
Advances and disbursements on account of Agra, and miscellaneous	11,36,200	2,11,300	5,83,600	3,00,000			
	28,81,213	33,81,213	49,08,728	47,32,500			
	1,68,71,604	1,73,70,551	2,11,08,433	1,77,32,500			
MADRAS.							
Treasure.....	..	20,00,577					
Bills paid.....	2,75,377	11,73,060	12,92,945	27,30,250			
Stores.....	..	659					
Subscriptions to Indian loans.....	41,89,600	20,30,691	22,44,272	6,00,000			
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous.....	45,31,859	54,37,083	41,81,036	50,40,758			
	89,96,836	1,12,41,608	80,23,153	83,91,008			
BOMBAY.							
Treasure.....	20,00,000	55,00,007	39,00,285	2,00,000			
Bills paid.....	49,38,620	21,12,453	15,37,398	11,03,700			
Stores.....	..						
Subscriptions to Indian loans.....	20,83,000	1,10,01,000	44,21,644	7,00,000			
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous.....	79,68,059	28,38,231	56,64,670	74,06,000			
	1,69,90,357	2,17,52,591	1,51,63,987	94,09,700			
TOTAL Supplies to the other Presidencies.....					4,28,58,887	5,03,64,810	4,78,95,573
TOTAL.....					15,37,98,823	17,41,96,889	18,96,55,117
CASH Balance: in the several Treasuries, on the 30th April.....					3,83,29,102	3,35,01,273	3,78,23,388
GRAND TOTAL..... Company's Rupees					19,21,27,925	20,76,97,602	19,75,78,455
							15,78,94,475

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

R E V E N U E S.				1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	Estimate, 1845—46
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Post-office collections.....				4,68,834	5,22,816	5,32,950	6,00,000
Stamp duties.....				11,55,382	12,11,362	12,60,250	12,80,000
Judicial fees and fines.....				1,50,131	1,66,244	1,57,244	1,68,000
Miscellaneous civil receipts.....				73,644	13,756	3,66,808	13,000
Land Revenue.....				4,45,60,952	4,40,89,020	4,42,40,668	4,35,70,000
Sayer and Abkarry.....				20,66,632	22,00,113	23,21,072	22,00,000
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....				1,97,498	1,73,064	2,05,780	1,62,000
Customs.....				18,84,892	15,73,266	12,54,711	9,10,000
Receipts from salt (duties).....				25,37,057	26,17,623	48,95,202	55,00,000
Interest on arrears of revenue, &c.....				18,230	108	661	
TOTAL gross revenues.....				5,31,03,255	5,35,07,872	5,52,04,415	5,24,03,000
Deduct, Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the King of Delhi.....				56,48,918	38,47,949	45,01,929	42,03,000
CHARGES of collecting the Revenues.				4,80,54,337	4,07,19,923	5,07,02,486	4,82,00,000
Charges of collecting the stamp duties.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Ditto land and Sayer revenues.....	1,60,253	49,076	55,607	1,49,000			
Ditto customs.....	50,03,445	42,93,486	43,30,475	49,28,800			
Ditto salt duties.....	6,00,683	5,94,933	6,48,290	6,04,000			
	30,326	31,136	1,12,567	60,800			
Nett revenues, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection.....				4,22,59,728	4,47,51,272	4,55,49,557	4,24,56,500

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

R E C E I P T S.				1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	Estimate, 1845—46
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash balances in the several treasuries on the 30th of April.....				1,64,93,940	1,69,32,738	1,81,10,063	2,59,70,897
Surplus revenue.....				3,39,53,708	3,64,06,608	3,65,72,960	3,34,71,000
DEBT incurred.							
Temporary loans.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Bills outstanding.....	21,83,770	1,10,300					
Miscellaneous deposits.....	27,37,995	62,97,474	79,09,953	6,10,00,000			
Tributes received, applicable to the maintenance of Scindiah's reformed contingent.....	1,06,12,437	1,10,82,237	1,16,99,150	1,05,60,000			
	68,530	68,126	6,90,694				
TOTAL debt incurred.....				1,56,53,738	1,75,58,337	2,02,99,797	7,15,60,000
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee advances.				72,74,193	27,46,874	46,12,532	1,80,000
Supplies from London (miscellaneous).....				2,880	66,930		
SUPPLIES from the other Presidencies.							
BENGAL.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Treasure.....	1,11,20,752	56,46,109	1,31,52,701	80,00,000			
Bills drawn.....	33,21,000	74,14,731	61,43,637	61,50,000			
Stores.....	32,711	46,806	59,220				
Subscriptions received to Indian loans.....	11,36,250	2,11,300	5,83,600	*35,000			
Advances and disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and miscellaneous	25,67,901	39,32,126	48,16,508	35,47,500			
	1,81,81,614	1,72,51,132	2,47,55,726	1,77,32,500			
MADRAS.							
Bills drawn.....	131	..	109				
Miscellaneous.....	1,638	..	66	2,000			
	1,769	..	175	2,000			
BOMBAY.							
Bills drawn.....	38,379	..	10,037				
Advances and disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and miscellaneous	6,11,927	2,24,869	11,884	2,12,000			
	6,50,306	2,24,889	22,921	2,12,000			
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....				1,74,76,031	2,47,78,422	2,79,46,500	

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

C H A R G E S.	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	Estimate, 1845—46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL.				
Post-office charges.	4,90,272	5,28,993	5,38,725	6,00,000
Charges of the civil and political establishments, including contingent charges.	19,20,330	17,83,268	17,06,583	14,31,600
	24,10,602	23,12,263	22,45,308	20,31,600
JUDICIAL AND POLICE.				
Charges of the Sudder, Provincial, and Zillah courts.....	39,71,039	37,57,021	37,61,501	39,72,300
Provincial Police.....	14,24,330	19,00,544	25,16,598	25,69,000
TOTAL judicial and police charges.....	53,95,969	56,57,565	62,83,099	65,41,300
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs.	4,65,775	2,88,945	4,97,085	5,00,000
Deduct, Amount of unclaimed deposits of seven years' standing in the judicial and revenue departments, credited to the public account..	82,72,310	82,58,773	90,25,492	90,72,300
	1,15,042	81,565	62,566	56,000
TOTAL charges, exclusive of interest on debt...	81,57,304	81,77,208	89,62,026	90,16,900
Interest on debt.....	1,48,700	1,73,366	13,665	8,000
Total charges.....	83,06,020	83,50,574	89,75,691	90,24,900
Agra surplus.....	3,39,53,708	3,64,00,608	3,65,72,066	3,34,31,600
TOTAL...Company's Rupees	4,22,59,728	4,47,51,272	4,55,47,757	4,24,56,500

NOTE.—The military charges of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency) are included amongst the military charges of Bengal.

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

P A Y M E N T S.	1844—45				Estimate, 1845—46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
DEBT discharged :					
Temporary loans	Co.'s Rs. 21,03,750	Co.'s Rs. 26,62,830	Co.'s Rs. 2,59,821	Co.'s Rs.	
Bills outstanding	19,66,815	27,57,303	62,57,474	6,42,00,000	
Miscellaneous deposits....	1,03,19,924	99,51,358	1,15,06,101	1,07,28,000	
Expense on account of Scindiah's reformed contingent, payable out of the assigned tributes	10,759	11,002			
TOTAL debt discharged	1,47,01,248	1,53,83,185	1,81,03,696	7,40,28,000	
Advances made by Government, repayable, including Tuccavee advances.	59,63,024	52,65,346	43,00,130	2,45,000	
Supplies to London (miscellaneous).			350		
SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies.					
BENGAL.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
Treasure.....	93,23,515	61,23,167	77,40,529	35,00,000	
Bills paid	3,64,72,232	3,07,68,387	3,23,64,387	56,00,000	
Interest on India debt....	9,23,261	8,99,347	7,76,929	7,45,000	
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous	53,93,257	1,31,26,279	1,32,16,732	4,68,60,000	
	5,31,12,265	12,17,180	5,41,38,570	5,67,35,000	
MADRAS.					
Bills paid.....	3,68,079	2,18,933	7,02,701	1,50,000	
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous.	87,541	84,738	82,815	47,000	
	4,55,620	3,03,671	8,45,519	1,97,000	
BOMBAY.					
Bills paid		5,082	31,078	7,000	
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay and miscellaneous.	10,27,153	9,76,169	9,94,232	9,93,500	
	10,27,153	9,81,251	10,15,310	10,00,500	
TOTAL supplies to the other Presidencies.....	5,45,05,038	6,26,02,102	5,59,99,399	5,70,42,500	
TOTAL.....	7,32,50,310	7,30,90,683	7,84,03,675	13,31,16,500	
Cash balances in the several treasuries on 30th of April.....	1,60,52,728				

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E V E N U E S.					1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint duties.....					18,971	23,944	8,131	10,841
Post-office collections.....					3,78,121	4,00,613	4,05,033	4,02,066
Stamp Duties.....					4,75,468	4,46,161	3,01,565	2,32,540
Miscellaneous civil receipts, including nett gain by exchange operations between India and England.....					2,45,210	4,80,389	6,98,783	54,665
Judicial Fees and Fines.....					2,27,565	2,44,078	2,46,802	2,93,648
Land Revenue.....					3,27,40,723	3,26,37,341	3,37,81,887	3,46,01,048
Abkarry and small farms and licences.....					20,97,330	22,48,630	22,79,522	23,03,882
Moturpha					10,96,100	11,06,701	11,28,454	11,50,880
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....					6,61,082	1,77,109	2,35,016	2,27,414
Customs.....					42,76,720	42,35,452	20,01,607	16,51,054
Sale of tobacco.....					9,48,434	8,41,001	8,51,447	9,00,752
Sale of salt.....					39,97,619	43,21,604	45,25,604	47,06,411
Marine duties.....					1,02,596	62,026	50,949	78,850
Profits of the Madras government bank.....					1,44,692	69,568		
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin.....					34,46,131	34,46,430	34,46,431	34,46,430
TOTAL gross revenues.....					5,08,67,592	5,07,11,946	4,99,63,291	5,00,60,481
DEDUCT—	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Allowances and Assignments payable, out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the Nalob of the Carnatic, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Mysore princes....	51,11,071	52,32,937	51,30,851	52,81,101				
Sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore....	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189				
Interest and charges paid on the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore....	2,21,160	2,17,118	2,18,145	2,22,906	59,14,006	57,31,241	59,30,185	57,85,286
					4,49,53,566	4,50,10,702	4,40,33,166	4,42,75,195
CHARGES of collecting the revenues, including cost of salt and tobacco—								
Charges of collecting the stamp duties....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
	50,042	50,201	48,173	43,920				
Ditto land, Abkarry and Moturpha revenues.....	46,50,630	51,68,680	52,98,100	48,59,114				
Ditto customs.....	5,05,247	5,12,787	2,45,631	2,13,823				
Cost and charges of tobacco.....	2,52,300	2,71,716	2,31,180	2,01,311				
Ditto, ditto, of salt....	7,86,660	5,86,960	7,44,235	6,72,391	62,44,779	65,99,404	65,67,328	59,80,259
TOTAL nett revenues, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection.....					3,87,08,787	3,84,21,298	3,74,63,778	3,82,84,936

**AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years,
according to the latest Advices.**

C H A R G E S.		1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	
		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL.					
Mint charges.....		1,40,042	1,16,909	1,23,129	1,12,222
Post Office charges		3,06,672	3,02,197	3,08,929	4,03,600
Charges of the civil and political establishment, including contingent charges .		83,32,348	31,70,239	36,55,003	31,70,736
TOTAL civil and political charge			36,79,135	41,77,061	36,86,567
 JUDICIAL AND POLICE.					
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other local courts within its jurisdiction, including law charges		4,57,301	4,03,713	4,12,654	4,59,514
Ditto of the Sudder, Circuit, and Zillah Courts		23,20,922	22,09,367	22,33,854	21,02,465
Provincial police.....		7,97,131	7,85,562	7,87,731	8,01,639
TOTAL judicial and police charges		35,65,357	34,58,642	34,64,243	34,48,012
 MARINE AND PUBLIC WORKS.					
Marine charges.....		1,29,105	61,290	60,942	45,306
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs.....		2,85,314	84,446	90,672	1,79,025
 MILITARY.					
Military charges ..	Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs.	2,76,11,531	2,77,29,092	2,46,41,019	2,03,45,816
Ditto buildings.....		55,564	77,304	45,693	1,28,609
		2,76,07,095	2,78,06,396	2,90,86,712	2,04,74,425
TOTAL Charges, exclusive of interest on debt...		3,55,03,932	3,50,90,209	3,64,85,630	3,08,38,365
Interest on debt.		5,55,750	5,63,903	6,29,898	7,51,683
TOTAL charges...		3,60,61,682	3,56,54,112	3,71,15,528	3,75,85,048
Madras surplus.		26,47,105	27,67,186	3,50,250	6,09,898
Co.'s Rupees..		3,87,08,787	3,84,21,298	3,74,65,778	3,82,84,946

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E C E I P T S.					1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash balances in the several treasuries of this Presidency on April 30 ...					2,12,64,649	2,31,77,057	2,44,04,486	2,24,48,237
Surplus of revenue.....					26,47,106	27,67,186	3,50,250	6,99,888
Debt incurred.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Received on account of civil and military funds	27,47,814	26,46,848	28,66,908	26,28,567				
Receipts on account of the Bank of Madras, and transactions of the late Government Bank.....	21,04,415	72,09,715	7,19,998	4,417				
Miscellaneous deposits.....	73,75,429	73,10,600	54,36,248	54,82,737				
Bills outstanding.....	5,34,464	1,26,989		23,366				
Floating balance .....	..		47,827	1,94,501				
Sinking fund (and interest thereon), for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	3,00,873	3,12,120	3,23,367	3,34,614				
Total debt incurred.....					1,31,72,995	1,70,06,272	93,94,345	86,68,202
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee advances.....					11,97,339	10,46,023	21,48,521	17,30,613
SUPPLIES from London.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Bills on the Court for interest of India debt.	1,44,934	1,48,743	1,52,799	1,52,274				
Bills on the Court for principal of India debt	35,400		7,101					
Bills on the Court for interest claims on the late Rajah of Tanjore	12,312	26,032	48,247	43,225				
Other bills on the Court	9,304	6,175	9,098	11,126				
Advances in England repaid.....	17,83,625	19,41,271	21,57,409	22,16,233				
Miscellaneous, including credits to Her Majesty's Government, and nett loss by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate, of 2s. per Sicca rupee.....	73,339	94,619	57,503	3,52,817				
Copper from England for coinage.				1,37,486				
TOTAL supplies from London.					20,60,914	22,10,840	24,32,157	29,13,159
SUPPLIES from the other Presidencies.								
BENGAL.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasure.			20,00,000					
Bills drawn.....	2,73,846	11,69,213	12,98,828	31,91,090				
Stores.....	1,24,640	3,17,011	3,06,757	7,77,923				
Subscriptions received to Indian loans.....	41,89,600	26,29,529	21,80,400	6,10,900				
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras.....	41,18,872							
Miscellaneous	46,619	47,02,845	38,31,855	38,31,607				
SUPPLIES from PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.....	97,53,577	1,08,18,598	76,17,840	84,11,520				
	3,34,330	4,23,488	3,00,183	3,11,556				
	90,87,907	1,12,42,086	79,18,023	87,23,07				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.								
Bills drawn.....	1,48,900	1,70,637	7,50,000	74,903				
Advance and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous.	2,95,942	41,910	37,109	79,654				
	4,43,942	2,12,547	7,87,169	1,54,557				
BOMBAY.								
Treasure.....		11,82,539	16,21,360					
Bills drawn	81,486	46,578	20,003	16,203				
Stores.....	2,50,273	84,601	1,34,022	6,00,659				
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras.	25,43,809							
Miscellaneous.	17,073	7,10,161	7,06,634	33,27,613				
	28,62,642	20,23,876	24,82,021	39,53,473				
TOTAL supplies from the other Presidencies..					1,23,94,491	1,34,78,500	1,11,87,318	1,28,31,108
GRAND TOTAL.....					5,27,37,493	6,02,91,867	4,99,16,974	4,92,91,207

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

P A Y M E N T S.

1842—43 | 1843—44 | 1844—45 | 1845—46

Co.'s Rs. | Co.'s Rs. | Co.'s Rs. | Co.'s Rs.

DEBT discharged.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Promissory Notes.....	1,091		6,000	437
Payments on account of civil and military funds.....	32,40,358	19,42,312	20,12,750	21,30,399
Government Bank.....	1,44,091			
Payments on account of the Bank at Madras, and transactions of the late Government Bank.....		85,04,983	7,19,210	1,31,940
Miscellaneous Deposits.....	72,27,038	72,15,624	59,30,911	51,82,211
Bills outstanding.....		83,535	2,52,549	62,315
Floating Balance.....	4,26,618	3,72,081		
TOTAL debt discharged.....				
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Advances.....		1,10,30,706	1,81,18,935	89,51,510
Shares of the East India Company in the capital stock of the Bank of Madras (Act of the Government of India, No. 9 of 1813, s. 3 & 5).....		3,74,049	13,70,155	11,91,312
				35,91,202
			3,00,000	

SUPPLIES to London.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Bills drawn by the Court discharged..	6,35,976	20,56,177	24,93,387	51,04,217
Miscellaneous (including nett gain by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca, rupee).....	1,70,960	2,09,657	94,322	1,14,026
Supplies to her Majesty's Government Paid, with interest, the consideration for certain bills drawn in favour of the Court, the amount of which was realised in England..	1,25,113	93,187	09,065	1,19,193
Advances made upon security of goods, repayable by bills drawn in favour of the Court of Directors ..		3,05,414		
		10,575	1,80,340	3,35,731
TOTAL Supplies to London..				
		9,38,085	26,41,010	29,66,111
				56,74,075

SUPPLIES to the other

BENGAL.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....	22,00,000	20,00,000	35,00,745	
Bills paid.....	9,53,293	3,79,485	4,03,539	3,50,700
Stores.....	62,889	76,749	2,31,963	6,24,936
Indian loans discharged ..	65,165	8,029	7,101	6,000
Interest on India debt.....	21,40,408	24,17,883	26,21,081	25,17,264
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous..	23,13,192	21,40,869	22,00,350	17,47,889
	77,40,947	70,32,015	90,57,805	52,52,886
SUPPLIES to PRINCE of WALES's ISLAND.	2,14,127	1,60,442	1,37,998	1,08,745
	79,55,074	1,02,457	91,95,803	54,21,633

NORTH-WEST

Bills paid.....	97	60	54
Miscellaneous	2,533	541	80

BOMBAY.

Treasure.....	57,89,000	22,02,286	34,50,239	23,15,080
Bills paid.....	18,44,314	32,19,087	9,42,517	9,09,096
Stores.....	10,32,011	4,85,622	3,42,537	4,38,027
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous	3,87,866	3,15,210	4,87,839	4,31,894
	90,53,399	62,22,214	52,63,152	40,94,917

TOTAL supplies to the other Presidencies..... 1,70,08,506 | 1,34,17,301 | 1,44,80,561 | 95,10,684

TOTAL..... 2,95,60,436 | 3,58,47,401 | 2,74,68,731 | 2,65,92,363

CASH balances in the several treasuries on the 30th of April..... 2,31,77,057 | 2,41,04,480 | 2,24,48,231 | 2,26,98,944

GRAND TOTAL..... 5,27,37,493 | 6,02,51,887 | 4,99,16,971 | 4,92,91,307

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E V E N U E S.					1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Mint duties.....	2,11,943	5,09,675	3,81,094	1,06,252				
Post-office collections.	2,08,676	2,21,316	2,33,424	2,47,009				
Stamp duties.....	4,99,263	5,14,406	4,89,442	5,07,087				
Miscellaneous civil receipts, including nett gain by exchange operations between India and England.	3,65,567	73,038	25,831	23,481				
Judicial fees and fines.....	76,410	1,32,278	1,26,174	1,28,611				
Land revenues.....	2,02,51,088	2,02,50,932	1,92,07,005	1,91,96,831				
Sayer.....	14,24,368	14,98,105	9,83,062	9,23,812				
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department....	92,370	54,418	43,992	59,344				
Customs	34,79,026	38,42,374	37,04,923	33,04,717				
Receipts from salt (duties).....	16,83,007	18,60,563	20,03,929	22,61,840				
Sale of opium passes and opium.....	25,97,009	35,59,870	37,91,404	61,80,153				
Marine and dock dues.....	1,65,533	2,40,000	2,31,324	2,23,898				
Subsidy from the Cutch government.....	1,68,755	2,98,620	2,43,093	1,77,542				
TOTAL gross revenues..	3,12,23,013	4,30,55,645	3,14,65,299	3,33,41,477				
Deduct,	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the ex-paishwa and his minister.....	12,26,377	15,76,665	14,92,109	12,52,077				
Allowances to village officers and enamdars.....	49,86,634	51,96,208	51,35,174	56,17,68				
	62,13,011	67,72,873	66,27,583	68,69,764				
CHARGES of collecting the Revenues, including Cost of Salt and Opium.	2,50,10,002	2,62,82,772	2,48,37,716	2,64,71,713				
Charges for collecting the stamp duties	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Land and Sayer revenues..	35,805	31,237	37,218	33,898				
Customs.....	31,76,517	37,77,001	37,55,289	38,11,637				
Opium receipts.....	3,71,138	4,07,697	3,61,612	4,02,818				
Salt receipts.....	54,027	71,950	61,973	2,23,910				
	1,57,666	1,60,984	1,56,427	1,60,731				
	40,98,051	44,51,000	43,72,579	46,32,994				
TOTAL Nett Revenues, after payment of allowances and Assignments, and charges of collection.....	2,09,13,951	2,18,31,763	2,04,65,137	2,18,38,710				
Bombay deficit.....	3,20,040	16,78,861	61,60,711	55,73,651				
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,12,42,991	2,35,10,624	2,66,25,848	2,74,12,370				
C H A R G E S.					1842—43	1843—1844	1844—45	1845—46
CIVIL AND POLITICAL.					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint charges.....	2,13,748	1,89,566	2,36,557	2,82,759				
Post-office charges.....	3,84,769	3,98,670	3,79,624	3,83,568				
Charges of civil and political establishments, including contingent charges.....	32,50,381	32,53,829	36,38,355	41,65,297				
TOTAL civil and political charges	38,48,898	38,01,065	42,51,536	48,31,624				
JUDICIAL AND POLICE.								
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other local courts within its jurisdiction, including law charges.....	4,17,291	4,86,187	5,06,497	5,19,214				
Ditto of the Sadar and Zillah courts.....	19,33,449	19,82,917	20,05,791	21,00,746				
TOTAL judicial and police charges	23,50,740	24,39,104	25,12,288	26,19,960				
Charges on account of the province of Scinde (military charges extraordinary).....			2,53,018	3,37,763				
Indian navy and marine charges.....	1,126,867	14,44,667	15,89,634	16,93,391				
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs (civil).....	3,23,120	2,61,678	2,64,204	2,03,321				
Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.					
Military charges ..	1,28,01,981	1,49,47,936	1,71,44,817	1,70,05,706				
Ditto build-ings.....	65,461	41,045	27,008	42,762				
	1,28,67,442	1,49,88,981	1,71,71,825	1,70,48,528				
TOTAL charges exclusive of interest on debt.....	2,07,17,057	2,29,38,495	2,60,45,505	2,68,24,497				
Interest on debt.	5,25,934	6,72,129	5,80,843	5,87,873				
TOTAL charges	2,12,42,991	2,35,10,624	2,66,25,848	2,74,12,370				

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bombay Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E C E I P T S.

1843—44 | 1844—45 | 1845—46

Cash balances in the several treasuries of this Presidency, on the 30th of
 April Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs.
 1,20,03,961 1,58,54,853 3,41,96,855 2,70,37,411

D E B T I N C U R R E D.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasury notes issued	3,000			1,500
Temporary loan from the Bank of Bombay.			12,00,000	
Received on account of civil and military funds.	15,66,193	15,20,346	15,86,299	17,49,420
Miscellaneous deposits.....	38,19,688	40,54,658	34,02,191	42,13,041

TOTAL debt incurred.

53,88,881 | 55,84,004 | 61,88,493 | 59,63,961

Advances made by government repaid, including Tuccave advances...

13,50,859 | 37,08,802 | 11,40,177 | 17,01,780

S U P P L I E S F R O M L O N D O N.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Bills on the Court of Interest of India debt.	1,11,712	1,10,990	1,07,626	1,11,923
Other bills on the Court	21,504	31,535	58,480	1,10,344
Advances in England repaid..	8,89,275	9,18,034	11,15,210	11,04,010
Miscellaneous, including credits to her Majesty's Government, and nett loss by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee	2,10,281	1,46,698	1,63,216	70,565
Invoice value of copper for coinage	99,512			

TOTAL supplies from London.....

13,32,284 | 12,07,234 | 14,44,502 | 14,03,542

S U P P L I E S F R O M T H E O T H E R P R E S I D E N C I E S.

B E N G A L.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure	25,00,001	63,79,550	40,90,692	5,55,046
Bills drawn	46,04,375	14,372	78,744	16,35,458
Stores.	57,001	74,538	1,46,554	"
Subscriptions received to Indian Loans.....	20,86,000	1,10,01,000	44,17,500	6,74,400
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous .	81,76,068	53,26,400	67,89,613	84,20,905
	1,77,23,545	2,27,95,860	1,55,23,103	1,12,85,809

N O R T H - W E S T E R N P R O V I N C E S.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure	4,000	7,600	7,000	2,000
Bills drawn.....				
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous .	4,69,419	8,42,351	8,63,324	6,19,611
	4,73,419	8,40,951	8,70,324	6,21,611

M A D R A S.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure, including bills drawn.	96,24,879	46,24,695	39,28,039	43,87,921
Stores.	2,667	1,878		806
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous .	4,82,081	3,92,864	4,84,338	3,21,070
	1,01,09,627	50,09,437	44,12,377	47,10,697

TOTAL Supplies from the other Presidencies

2,43,06,591 | 2,86,55,246 | 2,08,05,804 | 1,60,18,117

G R A N D T O T A L.

4,92,82,576 | 5,90,70,161 | 6,37,81,891 | 5,27,24,811

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bombay Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

P A Y M E N T S.

1845—46

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Deficit of Revenue	3,29,040	16,78,861	61,60,711	55,73,651
DEBTS DISCHARGED.				
Treasury notes	33,500	500	2,000	1,500
Temporary loan from the bank of Bombay .....	..	..	12,00,000	
Payments on account of civil and military funds	10,44,710	10,75,047	11,62,425	11,83,535
Miscellaneous deposits	21,36,927	33,35,805	33,15,512	36,55,348
TOTAL debt discharged				
	32,15,137	41,11,152	56,79,937	48,42,363
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee advances				
	30,07,297	10,55,062	26,09,111	9,93,426

SUPPLIES to LONDON.

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Bills drawn by the Court discharged	5,38,819	3,02,072	2,91,012	13,49,115
Advances made upon security of goods, repayable by bills drawn in favour of the Court of Directors	9,33,805	7,10,777	94,882	19,14,204
Miscellaneous, including debits to her Majesty's Government, and net gain by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee	3,93,770	1,88,995	1,28,667	37,253
TOTAL supplies to London				
	18,66,394	12,01,844	5,14,561	33,00,572

SUPPLIES to the other PRESIDENCIES.

BENGAL.				
Treasure	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
	25,49,600	15,28,560	10,31,896	35,01,384
Bills paid	38,76,374	18,47,111	12,75,674	10,70,044
Stores	4,032	16,124	67,058	4,02,070
Indian loans discharged				
Interest on India debt	12,95,211	15,00,157	16,95,046	16,80,915
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous	97,88,662	96,31,799	54,36,704	61,50,453
	1,75,11,979	1,45,15,751	1,91,10,368	1,23,14,766
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
Advances and disbursements on account of Agra, and miscellaneous	6,11,436	2,13,449	2,29,027	2,67,208
MADRAS.				
Bills paid	33,602	46,711	20,707	12,779
Stores	1,051	402	1,060	1,439
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous	27,61,767	17,50,074	24,18,308	35,00,622
	27,96,410	17,97,187	24,40,705	35,14,840

TOTAL supplies to the other Presidencies 2,00,10,855 1,65,26,387 2,17,80,160 65,98,814

TOTAL 2,04,27,723 2,48,73,306 2,67,44,480 3,13,06,846

CASH BALANCES in the several treasuries of the 30th April 1,98,54,853 3,41,96,885 2,70,37,41 2,14,17,965

GRAND TOTAL 4,92,82,476 5,90,70,161 6,37,81,89 5,27,24,811

**A STATEMENT of the Charges defrayed in England on Account of the Indian Territory,
in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.**

DESCRIPTION.	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
	£	£	£
Dividends to proprietors of East India stock.	6 5,885	631,591	629,009
Interest on the home bond debt.	02,256	59,303	64,339
Invoice value of stores, consigned to India.	321,200	550,845	341,250
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels, and various expenses connected with steam communication with India, deducting amount chargeable to her Majesty's Government.	50,669	12,891	68,535
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in aid of the extension of steam communication with India.	....	20,000	20,000
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the company, of the amount payable under contract between her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China.	....	....	12,578
Transport of troops and stores, deducting freight charged in invoices.	62,579	46,807	31,937
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers, including off-reckonings.	532,799	511,686	577,636
Payments on account of her Majesty's troops serving in India.	150,000	600,000	187,500
Retiring pay to her Majesty's troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71)	45,000	60,000	60,000
Charges general, deducting charges of establishments put upon outward invoices, and interest realised on investment of cash balances.	11,072	538,211	480,047
Absentee allowances to civil servants of the Indian establishments.	40,680	46,571	46,100
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to the crown.	9,540	8,928	9,863
Her Majesty's mission to the court of Persia (portion paid by the company).	12,000	12,000	12,000
Her Majesty's establishment in China (portion paid by the company).	4,150	....	....
Board of Ordnance, for arms and accoutrements supplied to her Majesty's troops embarked for India.	20,397	....	....
	2,158,193	2,911,073	2,485,212
			3,044,067

**GENERAL Abstract View of the Revenues and Charges of India, for the Years comprised
in the preceding Accounts, including the Charges disbursed in England.**

REVENUES.	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.
Bengal.	7,32,56,150	7,81,70,077	8,09,75,600	8,43,03,800
North-Western Provinces.	4,22,59,728	4,47,51,272	4,59,49,557	4,21,56,500
Madras.	3,87,08,787	3,81,21,208	3,74,65,778	3,92,84,936
Bombay.	2,09,13,951	2,18,31,763	2,04,65,137	2,18,38,719
TOTAL revenues of India... Company's Rupees.	17,51,38,625	18,31,75,010	18,44,56,072	18,89,73,955
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee.....£	16,119,246	17,172,637	17,292,756	17,528,808
RECEIPTS from Produce of Commercial Assets in India and China.	•			
Bengal.	7,308		5,856	10,000
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee.....£	685	1,131	549	937
TOTAL revenue and receipts in India.....£	16,419,931	17,173,788	17,293,305	17,529,745
Deficiency, after deducting nett produce of the commercial assets of the company.....£	1,346,173	1,439,128	743,514	1,402,116
£	17,766,104		18,036,819	18,991,861

GENERAL Abstract View of the Revenues and Charges of India—*continued.*

C H A R G E S.	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.
Bengal (after deducting receipts from the Gwalior and Lahore governments, and from the Rajah Golab Sing).	9,70,61,658	9,96,19,016	9,31,64,034	9,60,87,485
North-Western Provinces.....	83,06,020	83,50,574	80,76,591	90,24,900
Madras.....	3,00,61,882	3,56,54,112	3,71,15,528	Actual. 3,75,85,04
Bombay.....	2,12,42,091	2,35,10,624	2,66,25,848	Actual. 2,74,12,370
TOTAL, including war charges... Co.'s Rupees	16,32,75,351	16,71,34,320	16,58,82,001	17,01,09,803
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee.....C	15,307,064	15,008,843	15,551,437	15,947,794
CHARGE consequent upon the Discharge of the 6 per Cent Remittable Debt.				
Bengal.....	9,040	....	1,813	
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee.....C	817	....	170	
TOTAL charges in India.....£	15,307,911	15,668,843	15,551,607	15,947,794
Charges disbursed in England.....£	2,158,193	2,944,073	2,485,212	3,041,067
TOTAL charges of India.....C	17,366,104	18,612,916	18,036,819	18,991,861

A COMBINED Account of the Cash Transactions of India, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

C E I P T S.	1844—45	1845—46 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.
Local Indian surplus.....	1,18,61,542	1,85,78,114
Debt incurred.....	10,51,03,421	10,52,13,177
Advances recovered and adjusted.....	1,43,24,563	1,01,58,887
Supplies from London, including credits to her Majesty's Government.....	86,38,722	1,30,33,223
Unadjusted balance of supplies between the different Presidencies.....	27,31,670	....
Cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April, commencement of each year.....	8,35,59,567	9,83,13,750
TOTAL.....Company's Rupees	22,62,38,485	25,85,25,257
	26,38,35,808	27,21,52,858

A COMBINED Account of the Cash Transactions of India—*continued.*

P A Y M E N T	1842—43	1844—45	1845—46 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.
Debt discharged.....	8,06,95,711	8,67,53,532	9,70,58,296
Advances recoverable.....	1,55,00,248	1,08,29,475	1,14,33,979
Supplies to London, including debits to her Majesty's Government.....	3,17,10,776	5,45,38,988	3,53,00,138
Unadjusted balance of supplies between the different Presidencies.....	....	15,00,234	13,53,051
Cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April, close of each year.....	9,83,13,750	11,02,13,579	11,33,79,793
TOTAL.....Company's Rupees	22,62,38,485	26,38,35,808	25,85,25,257
			29,53,94,629

AN ACCOUNT of the Public Debts, bearing Interest, outstanding at the several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th of April, 1845; also of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon.

REGISTERED DEBT.	Debts.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Amount of Interest.
BENGAL.	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.
Loans.....	1,06,63,336	6 per cent.....	6,39,800
Ditto.....	20,21,02,859	5 per cent.....	1,01,05,143
Ditto.....	15,05,58,017	4 per cent.....	60,23,123
Company's Rupees.....	30,33,44,272	....	1,67,68,066
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough.....	8,072	10 per cent.....	807
Treasury notes.....	76,33,091	{ average rate } 5 per cent.....	3,81,037
Civil and medical funds.....	1,76,17,194	6 per cent.....	10,67,032
Miscellaneous deposits.....	6,78,575	5 and 4 per cent.	28,810
Company's Rupees.....	38,92,84,104	....	1,82,35,842
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. (late Agre. Presidency).			
Miscellaneous deposits..... Company's Rupees.	2,00,000	4 per cent.....	8,000
Loans.....	1,54,000	8 per cent.....	12,320
Ditto.....	1,08,131	6 per cent.....	6,488
Civil, military, and medical funds.....	93,14,045	4, 5 & 6 per cent	5,22,136
Miscellaneous deposits.....	5,16,736	4, 5 & 6 per cent	22,927
Fund for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore.....	11,21,758	4 per cent.....	44,890
Company's Rupees.....	1,14,17,670	....	6,08,861
BOMBAY.			
Civil annuity and other funds.....	45,32,578	6 per cent.....	2,71,935
Provident and military funds.....	58,45,547	5 per cent.....	2,92,277
Miscellaneous deposits.....	6,96,610	4 per cent.....	27,864
Treasury notes.....	55,000	4 per cent.....	2,200
Company's Rupees.....	1,11,29,735	....	5,94,296
TOTAL Company's Rupees.....	41,20,31,509	....	1,94,46,999
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee.....£	38,627,954	....	£ 1,823,156

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE HOME TREASURY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, FROM MAY 1, 1846, TO APRIL 30, 1847,

ON ACCOUNT of the Realisation of their Commercial Assets and Transactions incident to the Closing of their Commercial Concerns.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
On account sales of dead stock; warehouse premises..	2,500 0 0
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Warehouse charges and miscellaneous	632 17 6
Balance applicable to the service of the Government of India	1,867 2 6
Total.	2,500 0 0

ON ACCOUNT of the Government of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nett Amount as before shown, realised from commercial assets within the year.....	....			1,867	2	6
RECEIPTS.						
Bills from India, on account of supplies to the public service...	20,868	18	6			
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the home treasury..	3,097,041	17	0			
Advances made in India on security of the goods of individuals (repaid).	317,400	6	2			
From her Majesty's Government, on account of expenses of steam communication with India.....	50,000	0	0			
From her Majesty's Government, in re-imbursment of compensation paid to owners of ships engaged to convey troops from Cork to India.....	34,568	6	1			
On account of advances to agents for the emigration of Coolies; repayments by her Majesty's Government, and remittances from the Mauritius.....	31,250	4	2			
Poplar fund, and unclaimed prize-money of seamen.....	10,034	6	9			
Fee fund for the house and warehouses.....	8,641	18	7			
Widows' funds for the home service.....	21,536	7	3			
Interest and annuities realised from investment of cash balances, less discount on anticipated receipt of remittances, and interest allowed on balances of funds in the Company's treasury.....	33,400	4	11			
Sale of stock in the public funds	152,231	0	7			
				3,780,101	16	0
Balance in favour, May 1, 1846.....				1,348,404	6	10
Total Assets				5,130,405	5	4
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Bills of Exchange from India:—				£	s.	d.
For principal of India debt.....	125	0				
„ Interest of ditto	77,279	10				
Total Bills of Exchange	77,404	10	10			
For effects of deceased officers, and other remittances.....	16,907	3	10			
Interest of Tanjore claims adjudicated.....	4,227	14	2			
				98,539	8	10
Carnatic Debts:—						
Principal (first class) paid off under advertisement of December 30, 1833.....	776	6				
Interest on ditto ditto.....	15	10	6			
				791	17	0
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England.....				132,620	8	0
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there.....				296,455	11	3
Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian civil annuity funds.....				200,950	10	6
Expenses attending appeals from local courts in India, recoverable in India.....				5,000	0	0
Family remittances, payments chargeable against prize funds, and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India				60,230	15	1
Fee fund for the house and warehouses.....				8,641	18	7
Widows' funds for the home service....				24,155	15	7
Poplar fund, and unclaimed wages and prize-money of sea				10,418	6	9
Unclaimed prize money applicable to Lord Clive's fund; claims paid thereout.....				154	11	8
Services chargeable to her Majesty's Government (including 14,461 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> further payment of China donation batta).				14,586	7	6
Principal of home bond debt paid off under Court's advertisement of November 15, 1837.....				200	0	0
				861,765	10	9

CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.

	£	s.	d.
Dividends to proprietors of East India stock.....	632,543	16	7
Interest on the home bond debt.....	70,009	15	9
Military and other public stores exported and to be exported ..	658,164	14	6
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels, and various expenses connected with steam communication with India..	97,070	8	0
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the amount payable under contract between her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China.....	70,000	0	0
Transport of troops and stores.....	62,338	1	2
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off-reckonings.....	507,149	13	5
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment.....	6,473	10	1
Paymaster-general of her Majesty's forces, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India.....	300,000	0	0
Payments under Act 4 Gen. IV., c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c., of her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India	60,000	0	0
Civil establishments of India, absentee allowances and passage-money.....	39,218	9	6
Her Majesty's mission to the court of Persia (the portion of the charge payable by the Company)	12,000	0	0
Her Majesty's establishments in China (portion of the charge payable by the Company) for the years 1843—44 and 1844—46)	16,059	3	10
Carried forward.....	2,018,924	12	10
	861,765	10	9

AN ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements—(continued).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....		2,018,921 12 10	861,703 10 9
CHARGES, general, comprising—			
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, salaries of the president and officers of the Board, including superannuation allowances, granted by warrant of the crown, under Act 53 George III., c. 153, s. 91	29,908 12 10		
Salaries of the Court of Directors.....	7,500 0 0		
Contingent expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates and duties, coals, candles, printing, stationery, book-binding, stamps, postage, and various petty charges.....	20,387 1 6		
Salaries and allowances of the secretaries and officers of the Court of Directors.....	91,844 1 7		
Annuity and pensioners, including compensation annuities under Act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 85, and payments in commutation thereof.....	223,729 15 3		
Haileybury College, nett charge.....	9,799 16 3		
Military Seminary at Addiscombe, nett charge.....	3,137 10 2		
Recruiting charges,—	£ s. d.		
Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of recruiting establishment, and of recruits previous to embarkation, bounty, &c.....	40,503 4 6		
Repairs, alterations, and additions to barracks at Warley.....	917 6 9		
	41,420 11		
Passage and outfit of Commander-in-Chief and Chief Justice of Bombay, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, chaplains, Company's officers in charge of recruits, &c., officers of her Majesty's service, proceeding to join their regiments, volunteers for the pilot service, &c.....	33,778 1 3		
Charges of the store department, articles for use in inspection of stores, labour, &c.....	8,001 3 5		
Lord Clive's fund, nett charge for pensions, &c.....	67,819 5 11		
Law charges.....	10,597 11 11		
Cultivation and manufacture of cotton, &c., in India (expenses incurred in view to the improvement of).....	125 0 0		
Commission to agents at the out-ports, on realisation of remittances.....	818 3 2		
Maintenance of lunatics.....	3,861 15 3		
Miscellaneous; consisting of expense of overland and ships' packets, maintenance of natives of India, donations to Bengal civil fund, and to widows' funds, for the home service, donations for services and relief, &c.,	10,841 9 0		
	580,273 6 9		
		3,199,107 19 7	
Balance in favour, 30th of April, 1847.....		4,000,963 10 4	
TOTAL.....	£	1,069,499 15 0	
		5,130,463 5	

AN Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on the 1st May, 1847.

DEBTS AND CREDITS.		Amount.
	£	£
DEBTS.		
Bills of exchange unpaid from India.....	108,355	
Dividends on stock of the five per cent transfer loan standing in the books in England unpaid	4,735	
Warrants passed the court unpaid.....	357,380	
Amount owing for export stores.....	64,712	
Unclaimed prize money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 50), bearing interest at five per cent per annum.....	57,264	
Poplar fund, bearing interest at four per cent per annum.....	£216,769	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 50), bearing interest at four per cent per annum	33,705	
	250,474	
Her Majesty's government; due per estimate on account of charges of Queen's troops serving in India, after taking credit for sums due from government to the Company, on account of the expedition to China, &c.....	123,864	
Dividends on the capital stock unclaimed.....	41,014	
Interest on bonds unclaimed, including growing interest.....	15,700	
Home bond debt, charged upon the revenues of India, by 9th sec. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85—		
Principal, bearing interest at 3l. 10s. per cent per annum to the 12th of May, 1847, and from and after that date at 4l. 10s. per cent per annum.....	£2,299,000	
Principal not bearing interest.....	21,292	
	2,320,292	
Balance of outstanding debts and credits of the late commercial branch..		3,345,596
		0,074
		3,351,670

AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits—*continued.*

DEBTS AND CREDITS.	Amount.
CREDITS.	£
The cash balance on 1st May, 1847	1,069,490
Annuities in the public funds, standing in the Company's name, valued at the market prices on 30th April, 1847.....	295,033
Military and other public stores remaining in England unshipped, 1st May, 1847, including payments for building and equipment of steam ships not yet despatched to India.....	193,134
Bills of exchange drawn in the Company's favour, unpaid.....	675,005
Owing from sundry persons for advances, repayable in England.....	6,738
Balances in the hands of officers of the home establishment, of sums advanced to pay charges.....	1,704
Computed value of buildings and land, viz.—	
The East India House.....	£268,200
The East India College at Haileybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe.....	177,219
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex.....	38,000
The warehouses and premises in Leadenhall-street and in New-street, Bishopsgate (store departments).....	19,000
	502,419
	2,744,492
Brought down, amount of debts.....	£ 3,351,670
" assets.....	2,744,492
	Debts in excess..... £ 607,178

NOTE. The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to proprietors for their capital stock; and on the other hand, of the guarantee or security fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85.

A LIST of the several Establishments of the East India Company in England, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st of May, 1847. (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 116.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
Secretary's office: consisting of a secretary, deputy-secretary, five assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence, accounts, pay, audit and marine; thirty-four clerks; one clerk in charge of proprietors' room; one superintendent of extra clerks, a conductor of the correspondence relating to the vegetable productions of India; fourteen extra clerks and twenty-one writers; one assistant elder; and fifteen messengers.....		
Examiner's office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence; an assistant examiner, two assistants to the examiner; one clerk in correspondence department, four senior clerks, nine clerks, one superintendent of extra clerks, a registrar and assistant-registrar of India books and records, two extra clerks, sixteen writers and nine messengers.....	48	21,601
Office of the secretary in the military department, consisting of a secretary, an assistant, seven clerks, six extra clerks, six writers, and four messengers.....	25	11,715
Statistical office: consisting of a chief, an assistant, one clerk, two writers, and one messenger.....	6	3,164
Library and museum: the Librarian (who is also Oriental examiner at the East India College and at the military seminary), the keeper of the museum, an extra writer, and two messengers.....	5	1,316
Clerk of the works and one messenger.....	2	481
Store-keeper's department: consisting of an inspector of stores, one clerk, one sub-inspector, two examiners of cloth, nine examiners and three assistant-examiners of military stores; one book-keeper, one examiner of stationery, one extra clerk, four writers, a carpenter, one messenger, and sixty labourers.....	86	9,641
Standing council.....	1	500
Solicitor.....	1	500
Examining physician.....	1	520
Examiner of veterinary instruments.....	1	100
Geographer.....	1	200
Chaplain to Poplar Hospital.....	1	200
Doorkeepers and court-room messengers.....	5	1,270
Door-porters and fireman, messengers and fire-lighters.....	25	2,200
Waterman.....	1	70
Housekeeper and assistant.....	2	180
Charwoman.....	8	300
East India College: the principal, nine professors, and forty-two public servants.....	52	7,135
Military seminary: the public examiner and inspector, lieutenant-governor, twenty-one professors, assistant-professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty-five non-commissioned staff and public servants.....		9,482
Military depot at Warley, comprising seven officers and twenty-nine non-commissioned staff.....	36	4,436
Recruiting districts: seven officers and forty-six non-commissioned staff.....	53	5,726
Total number of Persons.....	513	£ 120,120

CHAPTER VI.

BRIEF VIEW OF THE RESOURCES AND POPULATION OF INDIA.

THE Indian empire, possessing all earthly varieties of climate, soil, and minerals, is capable of yielding every known product in the greatest abundance. The chief disadvantages of India are the very limited number of harbours into which ships of any considerable burden can enter, or find shelter, and, with the exception of the streams flowing into the head of the Bay of Bengal, the utter want of navigable rivers. The Indus can scarcely be included for useful navigable purposes. It is separated from the most fertile parts of India by a broad and long sandy desert, and its very delta is, from its sandy character, destitute of that fertility which distinguishes the alluvions deposited by the Ganges, Nile, Mississippi, Amazon, Orinoco, and most other great rivers.

For the purposes of irrigation, and consequently of fertility, the rivers of even Peninsular India are abundant; while the Ganges, and its branches, extend to the vast fertile plains and valleys, which they drain, the most important advantages of internal navigation. The Indus flows, for a great length of its course before joining the sea, over shallows and through sterile regions, but its branches, which drain fertile districts, are also adapted, though not without obstruction, to internal navigation. The Indus, notwithstanding its presumed ancient navigable celebrity, and the importance attached to it by some modern writers, and even by Major Burnes, affords but insignificant advantages for navigation, or trade, from and to the sea, even for steamboats; and, exclusive of the surges which break over the bars which cross off its numerous mouths, there is scarcely one of its channels sufficiently deep to allow a vessel of more than fifty tons to enter it from the sea.

The Bramapootra is a mighty river, considering its great length, its magnificent branches, and, in many parts, its vast breadth. But for sea-going vessels it appears unnavigable, from its violent current, shallows, and the sand-bars across its mouths. Many of the rivers of India, which overflow the country during the melting of the snows in the Himalayas, and during the wet season, are almost dry when the floods subside. A great portion of the sea-coast of Bengal is very low, and the rivers falling into the sea from the mouth of the Hoogly to Cape Comorin have nearly all shallow entrances, and in their inland courses are of little advantage to navigation. Some, however, are navigated by a prahu, or flat-bottomed craft.

HARBOURS OF INDIA.—The Hoogly constitutes the only important sea-port in Bengal, and the whole eastern coast of the gulf has scarcely a safe harbour. The few which will admit vessels of above 100 tons are rendered dangerous of access by the heavy surf which rolls inward. BALASORE, south from the Hoogly, has dry docks, and water for vessels carrying about 100 tons. It has little trade at present. Five miles west of Point Palmyra, a river, called by Melburn Kannaka, will admit vessels drawing about twelve feet, and the place

is frequented by native coasters. The roadsteads along the coast south to Madras, are chiefly frequented by native craft, which are employed in the coasting trade generally. Vessels of about 200 tons can enter Coringa Harbour, and this place has been much frequented by vessels requiring repairs. Mausulipatam and Madras are no better than dangerous roadsteads; rocky shallows extend from the Island of Ceylon to the opposite coast, but Ceylon has several excellent harbours. From Cape Comorin to Bombay, the inlet of Cochin, a place shamefully neglected, is the best harbour. There are a few others along the coast, but we believe none, except that of Cochin, are much frequented by British ships.

The configuration of India from the foot of the Himalayas,—the highest mountains of the world, down to the jungles of the Sunderbunds of the Ganges, and thence across valleys, and plains, and hills, to the great sandy deserts of the Indus,—and south along the shores of Bengal, and from the sands, marshes, and lowlands of Scinde, Guzerat, to Cape Comorin: comprising the Ghauts, the elevated plains of the Deccan, the Circars, the Nihlgerry hills: the valleys of the Carnatic, the Mysore, Tanjore, and Tinnevely, abound in the most useful woods and minerals, and the soil and climate are found adapted to the growth of every known production.

The great desideratum, which prevents their infinitely greater development, is the great want of cheap, speedy, and convenient transport to and from shipping ports. The waters of the Ganges have been, and may yet, for all purposes, be rendered the means of this transport, for the regions drained by that river and its branches. Over all other parts of India the effect of the rains and torrents in destroying ordinary roads, leads us to conclude that the constitution of railroads will, alone, obviate the present incalculable disadvantages under which India is paralysed, by the obstructions to speedy and cheap transport.

Politically, all India may be considered directly and indirectly under British power, but the remaining shreds of power vested in the Nizam over vast territories in the central parts of Peninsular India, and the vestiges of native authority existing in Mysore and Tanjore, are only accompanied by despotic misrule and of misery to the inhabitants. These territories cannot be too soon reduced, not by war, but by agreement to British domination.

The population of India has been variously estimated, never thoroughly ascertained, except in the North-West Provinces. About 130,000,000 of inhabitants of all castes and religions have been the usual estimate; but, even including the Punjaub and the territories acquired from Birma with Assam, it is now believed that the whole number of inhabitants, from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin will not amount to that estimate. The following statistics of the North-West Provinces, was prepared and furnished by Colonel Sykes, one of the East India directors, to whom we are much indebted for valuable information:—

REVENUE STATISTICS OF THE AGRA GOVERNMENT, OR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, *Vice-President of the Royal Society, and one of the Directors of the East India Company.*

“One of the earliest fruits of the establishment of a Statistical Department at the East India House is a paper of some value, although modestly denominated a ‘Rough Statistical Return of the Land Revenue, Area, and Population, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1846—47, transmitted to the India House by the Supreme Government.’ The cause for the designation ‘Rough Statistical Return,’ arises from the constituents of the population being partially given, although the totals of the thirty-one districts under the North-Western Provinces are recorded; but in twelve only of these districts is the population classified in religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan; agricultural and non-agricultural, &c., and in no district whatever is the sex or age stated. Short of these deficiencies, and the omission of the number of cultivators and size of farms, and number of houses, the return is very satisfactory, and founded upon absolute data. The government of the North-Western Provinces is divided into six provinces, Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares; each of the first five provinces are divided into five districts, and Benares into six districts. The return distinguishes the number of towns and villages in each district; the area in square geographical miles; the area in acres; the assessed land cultivated and culturable, and the free and barren land; the assessment upon each district; the rate per acre on the total area, the rate per acre of cultivated and culturable land, the rate per acre on the total cultivation; the gross collections, the charges of the collection, the per centage of charge upon the assessment, the nett stamp collections, and the nett excise collections; and the columns under the head of population are closed by an enumeration of the average number of persons to each square mile. In the province of Delhi, there are 3074 towns and villages; in Meerut, 8779; in Rohilcund, 14,829; in Agra, 7254; in Allahabad, 10,232; and in Benares, 32,865; making a total of 79,033 towns and villages located on 51,861 square miles, or rather more than three towns or villages to every two square miles; while in the Deccan there was only one town or village to every four square miles; and as the total population is stated at 19,733,742, the average population of towns and villages would be 249 souls. Although the population to a square mile will be found to be strikingly and questionably considerable, this proportion to a village is less than I found to be the averages of the population of villages in the Deccan in my census of 1827—28, which was 266 souls, with an average population to the square mile of only 67, while the North-Western Provinces are stated to have 380½ souls.

“The total area in square miles of the North-Western Provinces is 51,861 square miles; the different provinces varying from 6274 in Delhi, to 13,212 in Benares. The total area in acres is 43,937,062; and as the trigonometrical and revenue surveys have passed over the whole country, it may be inferred that the areas in geographical miles and in statute acres are trustworthy as bases for subsequent calculations.

“The assessed land consists of that absolutely cultivated, and that capable of cultivation; the amount of the former varies from 2,410,266 acres in Delhi to 5,313,014 acres in Benares; and the total land under cultivation is 22,340,840 acres, which is somewhat more than one acre per head to the population. The culturable but not cultivated land varies from 826,005 acres in Agra to 2,549,116 acres in Benares. The total culturable but uncultivated land is 10,528,650 acres, or about 24 per cent of the whole area, but nearly 31 per cent of the sum of the cultivated, culturable, and free lands.

“The *Lakheraj* or free lands vary from 86,877 acres in Delhi to 235,826 acres in Benares, the total free lands being 1,167,610 acres, or about 3·4 per cent of the whole cultivated and culturable land. The barren land varies from 533,899 acres in Delhi to 2,744,501 in Benares, and the total barren land consisted of 8,983,573 acres, being nearly 20½ per cent of the whole area. The tax upon each acre for the benefit of go-

vernment has been denominated an assessment, essentially as a rent, and by other names; but I deny that the proprietary right in the *appropriated* soil rests with the government, the supposed rent therefore is nothing more nor less than a tax, as much as the land or house-tax in England. The total demand for 1846—7, is 4,03,91,527 rupees, or about 4,000,000*l.* sterling; and varies from 3,50,897 rupees in the Delhi *district* to 21,39,534 rupees in the Allahabad district; and from 32,84,531 rupees in the Delhi *division* to 84,68,438 rupees in the Allahabad division. The facility with which this tax is collected, and the consequently presumed absence of pressure upon the means of the people is evidenced by the fact of the gross collections of the preceding year having absolutely amounted to 4,04,77,661 rupees. This revenue is collected at a cost varying from 4.73 per cent, 4.83, and 4.89 per cent respectively in the districts of Ghazee pore, Jounpoor, and Allyghur, to 16.6 per cent, 11.63 per cent, and 8.08 per cent respectively in the districts of Delhi, Hurrecannah, and Furruckabad. The average cost of collection of the divisions varied from 5.46 per cent in Benares to 8.15 in Delhi, and the average cost of collection of the whole revenue is 6.27 per cent. It will be unnecessary to touch upon the average land-tax per acre upon the whole area, or upon the cultivated or culturable land combined; and I will confine myself to the average rate per acre upon the land absolutely in cultivation. The maximum average rate in any district is two rupees, eleven annas, and eleven pice, or 5*s.* 6*d.* per acre in the Futtehpoor district of the Allahabad division; and a rate of 4*s.* per acre, or above that sum, only obtains in fourteen of the thirty-two districts of the North-Western Provinces. The minimum average rate is ten annas and three pice per acre, or a decimal more than 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre; this is in the Hurrecannah district, and in this district there are 705,379 acres of land under cultivation upon this assessment, with 921,346 acres of land culturable but not cultivated, and with only 145,008 acres of barren land. These peculiar circumstances are probably accounted for by the paucity of inhabitants, there being only 98.4 souls to a square mile, while the average for the North-Western Provinces is 380½. The average land-tax per acre in the different divisions varies from one rupee, five annas, and nine pice, or 2*s.* 8½*d.*, per acre in the Delhi division, to two rupees, four annas, and three pice, or 4*s.* 6½*d.*, in the Agra division. The average land-tax per acre for the whole of the land under cultivation in the North-Western Provinces in 1846—47, was one rupee, twelve annas, and eleven pice, or 3*s.* 7½*d.* per acre, and this tax is upon lands that produce those remunerative returns, sugar, indigo, cotton, condiments, &c., which Mr. Allen says is sometimes worth 200 rupees per acre. Even as far back as 1793, when the land at Dacca and Beerboom was assessed at four rupees, the beega, or 24*s.* the acre; the profits of a beega of sugar-cane cultivation, with *hired labour*, was 30½ rupees, or 61*s.* at Dacca, and at Beerboom 9½ rupees, or 19*s.* per beega. At Burdwan, with beegas assessed at three rupees, the profit was 15½ rupees, or 30*s.* 6*d.* per beega. At these places the produce in sugar varied from 21 cwt. per beega at Burdwan to 27¼ cwt. at Dacca; but this must relate to Goor and not clayed sugars, for a beega of land produces only 3½ maunds, or 287 lbs. of clayed sugar; and the proportion of clayed sugar to Goor is 7 to 24: therefore 2½ to 2⅔ acres produce a ton of sugar. As a specimen of the proportion of the crops grown, the following table from the 'Report of the Settlement of the Calpee and Humeerpoor Pergunnahs, in 1842, by Messrs. W. Muir and C. Allen, of the Bengal Civil Service,' may be given. The district lies on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite Cawnpoor.

PER CENTAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

KHUREEFF OR MONSOON.						RUBEC OR SPRING.				
Jowara.	Bajra.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Moong.	TOTAL.	Wheat.	Gram.	Al, Morinda Citrifolia	Koonom, Carthamus Tinctoria.	TOTAL.
17½	13½	14½	1*	3½	48½	20½	25½	2½	3½	51½

* 933 lbs. of sugar per acre, but the raw produce is 2,500 lbs. as in West Indies.

"It has been much the fashion in Great Britain, and even by some parties in India, to lament the oppressive taxation of its subjects by the Company's government in India, and I have now before me a circular printed for the express purpose of vilifying the land revenue system of India. Amongst the passages are the following :—

"The land-tax has converted once flourishing and happy villages into abodes of a few miserable beggars.

"The land-tax has driven numerous tracts of country out of the cultivation, and restored them to their original occupants, the wild beasts of the jungle.

"The land-tax has demoralised the natives, and led them to resort to chicanery and fraud, and to the commission of almost every crime, in order to obtain a precarious subsistence.

"The land-tax has driven the once peaceful and industrious Ryot to the alternative of becoming a robber and an assassin, or of dying from actual starvation."

"And it goes on to say, 'All these things might be *proved by ample and incontrovertible evidence*;' and this malevolent assertion is printed in italics to give it increased force.

"The author's incontrovertible evidence plainly did not consist of statistics, for a return to an order of the Court of Directors of the commerce of India, dated the 6th of August, 1845, tells us that the export of sugar from Calcutta has increased from 210,991 bazaar maunds of the value of 16,47,009 rupees in 1834—35, to 1,513,307 maunds of the value of 1,33,75,426 rupees in 1841—42. Sugar from Bombay has increased from the value of 6,90,194 rupees to the value of 16,38,199 rupees. Indigo from Calcutta in 1834—35 from 84,841 factory maunds of the value of 84,84,612 rupees to 121,588 bazaar maunds of the value of 2,39,71,615 rupees in 1841—42. Indigo from Madras of the value of 4,10,504 rupees in 1834—35 to 31,92,158 rupees, in 1841—42. Opium from Calcutta in 1834—35 from 11,050 chests of the value of 1,08,55,569 rupees to 19,739 chests of the value of 1,44,98,611 rupees in 1841—42; and from Bombay opium of the value of 99,35,965 rupees in 1834—35, to the value of 1,12,79,820 rupees in 1841—42. The export of cotton from Bengal had fallen off; but from Madras it had increased from 664,943 maunds of the value of 18,33,505 rupees in 1834—35, to the very considerable amount of 3,337,935 maunds of the value of 21,28,587 rupees in 1841—42; and from Bombay in the same periods from the value (the quantity not being given,) of 1,15,97,805 rupees to 2,16,78,974 rupees. The export of grain had increased from all the Presidencies. Calcutta, from 1,714,680 maunds of the value of 27,50,128 rupees to 2,651,184 maunds of the value of 37,21,834 rupees. From Madras, from 18,33,505 rupees' value to 21,28,587 rupees' value. From Bombay the export of grain had increased from the value 5,24,594 rupees to 6,37,623 rupees.

"These exports are entirely independent of the coasting trade of India, which is considerable. I have taken the chief exports of India, but might have evidenced other products. The total amount of the value of the export trade of all India has increased from 9,67,47,286 rupees in 1834—35 to the value of 16,02,08,574 rupees in 1841—42; and so marked is the productive power of India that it absorbs annually an average of about one million and three quarters sterling of bullion, of which there is no evidence whatever that it finds its way out of the country again. A very great difference in the value of the same amount of products between one period and another, by enhanced prices might occur without any increase in cultivation, but it is next to a physical impossibility that the extensive increase in the *produce* of the land which I have shown could have occurred without a proportionate increase in the breadth of land cultivated; and this disposes of the reckless assertion that 'the land-tax has driven immense tracts of country out of cultivation, and restored them to their original occupants, the wild beasts.' Increased cultivation demands increased industry, and increase in the number of hands employed; and this disposes of the assertion of the 'once flourishing and happy villages, being converted into the abodes of a few miserable beggars.' The 'Friend of India,' of the 18th March, 1847, in a leading article shows that the increase of revenue in the North-Western Provinces in forty years has been a million and a half sterling, or 75 per cent, and adds, 'If this land-tax was more than the country was able to bear, we should be constrained at once to urge that

the British government has higher and more sacred duties to perform in India than merely to increase the public revenue, and that whenever the augmentation arises from demands which destroy the happiness and blight the prosperity of the province, it can be considered only as a gross dereliction of duty. But it is pleasing to learn from the best authority that this increase of revenue, has been 'attended with improvement in the condition of the rural population. Old deserted villages have been re-inhabited to an extent little known; new ones have been built; hamlets are every day rising as shoots struck off from the parent stock; and in every direction uncultivated plains and tiger jungles have been converted into waving corn-fields.' This last paragraph is a quotation by the Editor of the 'Friend of India' from the *best authority*, and I must say my information, as far as it extends, is confirmatory of these statements.

"But the comparative lightness of the assessment is not confined to the North-Western Provinces. Although, from the permanent settlement existing in Bengal, the collectors are absolved from the troubles of the details of the land-tax, its precise amount of average cannot be given; it is understood, nevertheless, to fall as light as in parts of the North-Western Provinces, and in confirmation of this belief, a friend of mine, who was formerly extensively engaged in indigo planting in Jessore, assured me that his firm paid only one rupee, or two shillings, a beega, to the Semindars for the indigo land they rented. With respect to my own experience of the pressure of the land-tax in Western India, twenty years have elapsed since I demonstrated, in my official reports to the Government of Bombay as statistical reporter, that the average assessment in the four collectorates of the Deccan was only one rupee and fourteen reas per acre, or two shillings and three farthings. In the Poona collectorate it was 2s. per acre; in the Ahmudnuggur it was not quite 2s. 6d. per acre; in Dhawar not quite 1s. 6d. per acre, and in Khandesh not quite 3s. 2d. per acre. The pressure of this assessment must have been easy in reference to the proportion of the produce represented by the land-tax. The collector of Poona, Captain Robertson, determined, from experiments which he superintended personally, that a beega of medium land produced 412 seers measure of grain; the farmers generally admitted only 240 seers as the produce, and taking their estimate, and not that of Captain Robertson, and supposing the average price of wheat, jowara, and bajra (the chief grains), to have been thirty seers the rupee (which is above the average of twenty years), then the proportion of the produce taken is not quite two-fifteenths; at forty seers per rupee being less than a sixth; at sixty seers per rupee it is somewhat more than a fourth; but at fifteen seers per rupee not quite one-fifteenth. But if 412 seers, the produce of the beega, be taken, then the proportion of the crop which the farmer pays in land-tax is infinitely less than the above.

"In 1827-8, the whole revenue of the four collectorates of the Deccan, viewed as a capitation tax, average 8s. per head. In the North-Western Provinces the revenue, including the stamps and excise, being 4,30,77,464 rupees, and the reduced enumeration of the population 19,733,742 souls, it follows that the revenue falls as a capitation tax at 2 $\frac{2}{10}$ rupees per head, or a decimal less than 4s. 5d. sterling.

"The cost of the collection of the revenue varies from 16.6 per cent in the Delhi district, this being an isolated high charge, to 4.73 per cent in the Ghazeepore district. The average in the divisions varies from 5.46 per cent in the Benares division to 8.15 per cent in the Delhi Division. The average cost of the collection of the whole revenue is 6.27 per cent.

"The amount of stamp duty collected is 11,69,742 rupees, and of excise duty 14,30,061 rupees.

"It has been usual hitherto to estimate the population of the North-Western Provinces at 32,000,000, but the present return, imperfect as it is, reduces the amount to 19,733,742 souls; but even this reduced number gives a startling proportion to the square mile, not only in some particular districts, but in respect to the average to the square mile for the whole territory, which is stated to be 380 $\frac{1}{2}$. Throwing out those districts in which populous cities are located, such as Benares with 801 inhabitants to the square mile, Delhi with 640, and Ghazeepore 641, there are, nevertheless, other districts without large cities, where the average runs very high. Jounpore 599.6 inhabitants to the square mile; Azimghur, 515.4; Furruckabad, 497.5 (Agra with its large city even has less than this,

468.5); and Allyghur, 571.7 inhabitants to the square mile. The lowest average is 98.4 in the Hurrecannah district. In the different divisions, the average to the square mile varies from 263.7 in the Delhi division, to 483.7 in the Benares division. These proportions are very startling, when we compare them with the average population to the square mile in other countries of the globe; but how much more startling would they have been had the former estimate of 32,000,000 been used as the basis of the calculation. These circumstances afford an apt illustration of the dangerous fallacies that are allowed to become public beliefs, without even an inquiry as to the probabilities upon which the beliefs are founded, much less an inquiry into the facts which should be their basis. Numerous writers have stated the population of India to be 150,000,000 souls; of this number, 32,000,000 were allotted to the North-Western Provinces, and I have myself used these numbers as data in certain deductions in *Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in India*. An inquiry of a careful nature, but yet this inquiry, incapable of being characterised as a census, reduces the 32,000,000 to less than 20,000,000! Why, if this proportionate reduction be applicable to the 150,000,000, we shall have 56,000,000 swept away, and about 94,000,000 only left for the population of India. But the editor of the 'Friend of India,' in some apposite remarks, 18th of March, 1847, which the nature of even the last inquiries fully justify, would raise doubts as to the actual population approaching any thing like 100,000,000. He is incredulous that the North-Western Provinces should have $380\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to the square mile, while China, which is generally looked upon as the most densely populated country in the world, has only 283 inhabitants to the square mile. The editor, however, does not refer to the very great density of the population in China, in districts in the neighbourhood of great rivers, as given by Mr. Montgomery Martin in his recent work upon China, such as 774 and 671 inhabitants in Nankin and Hang Choo Foo respectively; while the general average of the country is reduced to 283 souls to the square mile by three out of the fifteen provinces of the Chinese empire Proper, averaging less than 100 inhabitants (Yun Mun Foo only 51), to the square mile, and Ching Too Foo only 128. It is possible the editor's anticipation of a further reduction may take place, when a proper census has been made; but we are not without an instance in our own colonies of a higher amount of population to the square mile than even in the highest average of any district in the North-Western Provinces, and considerably more than double the average of $380\frac{1}{2}$ per square mile for the whole territory; this is in Barbadoes. The population, from official returns in Mr. Martin's 'Colonies,' is put down at 101,242, and the area in acres, but from what authority he does not say, is 106,470; now at 847.2 acres to the square mile the area of Barbadoes is 126 miles, and the souls to the square mile 804. But Mr. Martin elsewhere states the area in square miles as 162, but this is incompatible with the area derived from the acres: even this, however, would give 625 inhabitants to the square mile, not very far from double that of the North-Western Provinces. But in India itself there are not wanting grounds for asserting that a very dense agricultural population does exist. From inquiries instituted by my friend the indigo planter, previously referred to, it was found that the population of the villages in Jessore, within the boundaries of which his firm rented their indigo lands, gave a population of about 700 inhabitants to the square mile, and this extended over an area of twenty square miles. The returns of the North-Western Provinces may, therefore, be correct.

"I have previously stated that the distinctions of sex are nowhere given in the returns; and in twelve districts only are the people classed as Hindoo and Mahomedan, agricultural and non-agricultural. The great features are that amongst the Hindoos the agriculturists greatly prevail over the non-agriculturists, in the proportion of 4,051,484 to 2,148,472 souls. Amongst the Mahomedans the reverse is the case in the proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural of 507,295 to 746,826 souls. It has usually been estimated that the Hindoos number fifteen to one of the Mahomedans in India, and this does hold good in many parts of India, but even in the peculiar seats of the proximity of the imperial Mahomedan power, in these twelve districts the proportions were not quite six to one, being 6,199,956 Hindoos to 1,254,121 Mahomedans. On the whole the return from the Agra government is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the revenue and taxation of India, and testifies to the active power of the statistical department at the India House."

ROUGH Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, and Population in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Muzahs, or Townships.	Area in Square Geographical Miles of 3647.2 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Malgozars, or Assessed Land.		Minbacc, or Unassessed Land.		Demand on Account of Land Revenue for 1846-7.	Rate per Acre on Total Area.	Rate per Acre on Total Malgozars.	Rate per Acre on Total Cultivation.
				Cultivated.	Culturable.	Lakheraj.	Barren.				
DELHI.	towns	miles.	acres.	land.	land.	land.	land.	rupees.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Panaceput.....	581	1,203	1,019,005	328,762	187,813	1,239	113,268	8,12,909	0 12 9	1 9 1	2 7 6
Hurrecannah....	496	2,142	1,814,504	705,379	721,356	42,761	145,008	4,51,936	0 4 1	0 4 5	10 10 3
Delhi.....	412	456	380,574	219,515	71,418	9,725	85,916	3,50,897	0 14 7	1 3 3	1 9 6
Rohtuck.....	300	1,013	858,544	462,133	335,418	31,436	29,557	6,28,265	0 11 8	0 12 7	1 5 9
Goorgaon.....	1,285	1,460	1,236,532	694,477	380,129	1,716	160,210	10,38,084	0 13 5	0 15 5	1 7 10
Total.....	3,074	6,274	5,315,150	2,410,266	1,896,134	86,877	533,899	32,84,531	0 9 10	0 12 2	1 5 9
MEERUT.											
Scharunpore....	1,856	1,481	1,254,979	672,783	392,508	25,214	164,474	10,64,663	0 13 6	0 15 11	1 9 3
Mozaffurnuggur..	1,128	1,218	1,032,220	606,646	236,216	38,504	150,863	10,98,762	1 1 0	1 4 10	1 12 11
Meerut.....	2,209	2,367	1,920,345	1,122,105	476,427	100,645	221,078	7,23,788	0 14 4	1 1 3	1 8 6
Bolnandshuhur....	1,612	1,404	1,189,726	657,071	359,713	116,727	56,215	10,50,894	0 14 1	1 0 6	1 9 7
Allypbur.....	1,974	1,340	1,135,580	901,405	129,710	34,453	70,012	19,68,987	1 11 6	1 14 6	2 2 11
Total.....	8,779	7,710	6,532,859	3,960,100	1,594,574	315,543	602,042	69,08,094	1 0 11	1 3 10	1 11 10
ROHILCUND.											
Rijnour.....	3,031	1,224	1,036,034	517,005	236,568	36,827	245,574	11,50,832	1 4 9	1 8 5	2 3 7
Moradabad.....	3,571	1,817	1,539,653	622,936	339,608	123,321	253,728	12,92,103	0 12 9	1 1 9	2 1 2
Budaon.....	2,081	1,716	1,153,988	752,562	416,418	73,174	211,634	10,96,196	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 7 3
Barrelly and Pilibhoet.....	3,281	2,257	1,912,445	848,228	556,599	73,555	316,097	17,76,329	0 14 10	1 4 2	2 1 6
Shahjehanpore..	2,862	1,869	1,584,138	674,161	505,703	29,546	237,651	10,53,599	0 10 7	0 13 7	1 9 0
Total.....	14,829	8,883	7,520,158	3,414,952	2,315,050	336,423	1,244,684	63,69,359	0 10 5	1 1 9	1 13 10
AGRA.											
Muttra.....	948	1,103	931,279	676,323	106,120	21,051	130,773	16,40,479	1 11 2	2 1 6	2 6 10
Agra.....	1,287	1,403	1,188,414	813,655	92,931	5,565	276,263	16,07,981	1 8 7	1 12 4	1 15 7
Farruckabad....	2,034	1,562	1,323,206	652,075	305,005	26,775	337,204	14,14,833	1 1 1	1 7 7	2 2 8
Mynpoorie.....	1,467	1,510	1,280,062	613,338	182,000	7,090	477,634	13,58,131	0 10 1	1 11 3	2 3 3
Etawah.....	1,618	1,265	1,071,637	477,001	139,850	27,346	426,540	13,09,881	1 3 6	2 1 1	2 11 10
Total.....	7,354	6,843	5,707,598	3,233,292	826,005	87,830	1,648,474	73,30,828	1 4 2	1 12 11	2 4 3
ALLAHABAD.											
Cawnpore.....	2,279	1,756	1,480,101	781,173	163,563	44,015	499,350	20,46,197	1 6 0	2 2 7	2 9 10
Futtehpore.....	1,614	1,193	1,010,380	518,812	123,983	8,093	359,400	14,28,467	1 6 7	2 3 6	2 11 11
Humeerpore & Calpee.....	1,083	1,701	1,439,282	720,998	353,872	16,838	347,571	12,52,927	0 13 11	1 2 7	1 11 9
Banda.....	1,262	2,170	1,843,491	990,709	474,756	6,346	371,640	16,03,313	0 13 10	1 1 6	1 9 10
Allahabad.....	4,004	2,113	1,796,243	997,508	231,597	29,819	531,319	21,39,534	1 3 1	1 11 10	2 2 4
Total.....	10,232	8,939	7,571,457	4,009,200	1,347,773	105,111	2,109,373	84,68,438	1 1 10	1 9 3	2 1 9
BENARES.											
Gorackpore.....	15,607	5,521	4,677,792	1,945,553	1,695,346	142,507	894,346	20,83,247	0 7 1	0 9 1	1 1 0
Azimgur.....	6,277	1,899	1,609,396	755,270	257,314	40,355	556,357	14,00,918	0 14 9	1 7 6	1 15 6
Jounpore.....	3,380	1,141	968,970	593,915	72,847	6,466	295,742	12,52,943	1 4 8	1 14 0	2 1 9
Mirzapore.....	3,203	2,307	1,954,120	604,252	344,539	14,720	579,235	8,42,737	0 6 10	0 13 4	1 4 3
Benares.....	2,013	691	585,318	417,593	33,009	3,309	130,305	8,64,630	1 7 7	1 14 7	2 1 1
Ghazeeppore.....	2,385	1,650	1,398,235	936,429	145,121	28,169	288,516	14,97,093	1 1 1	1 6 1	1 9 6
Total.....	32,865	13,212	11,193,831	5,313,014	2,399,116	235,820	2,744,501	80,30,577	0 11 5	1 0 4	1 8 2
Grand Total...	79,033	51,861	43,937,063	22,340,824	10,528,658	1,167,610	8,983,573	403,91,527	0 14 8	1 3 5	2 12 11

ROUGH Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, and Population, &c.—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.											
	Gross Collections of Land Revenue in 1845—46.	Charges of null Revenue Establishments in Collectors and District Offices.	Per centage of Revenue Charge on Demand, for 1846—47.	Nett Stamp Collections, for 1845—46.	Nett Stamp Abkaree Collections, for 1845—46.	Hindoo.		Mahomedan and others not Hindoo.		TOTAL.	Number of Persons to each Square Geographical mile.	
						Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.			
DELHI.	rupees.	rupees.	per cent.	rupees.	rupees.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	per cent.	
Panepur.....	8,21,665	53,232	6.55	7,484	5,115	..	..	..	..	231,511	192.4
Hurreannah....	4,41,105	52,920	11.63	3,153	3,213	150,100	13,480	37,174	9,995	210,749	98.4	
Delhi.....	3,64,124	58,260	16.06	51,150	36,038	..	..	..	..	291,861	640.0
Rohtuck.....	6,30,619	40,824	6.49	6,573	1,592	150,572	81,531	16,720	45,286	291,109	200.3	
Gurgaon.....	10,45,339	62,841	6.00	6,192	4,912	176,428	105,080	109,792	69,026	400,326	315.3	
Total.....	33,02,912	2,67,780	8.15	74,852	50,870	..	..	..	..	1,488,556	263.7
MEERUT.												
Scharunpore....	10,38,531	69,831	6.56	31,323	22,183	..	..	..	..	454,331	306.8
Mozaurunpurgar.	10,80,781	62,340	5.67	15,637	22,839	..	..	..	..	443,177	363.8
Meerut.....	17,72,150	93,312	5.41	52,226	53,752	444,062	120,555	82,036	60,211	706,864	311.9	
Bolundshuhur...	10,75,050	69,492	6.61	12,517	0,481	..	..	..	..	446,338	317.9
Allypore.....	19,81,161	95,516	4.89	56,612	18,812	356,798	324,306	21,977	62,990	760,161	671.7	
Total.....	69,51,076	3,91,521	5.60	1,68,375	1,28,007	..	..	..	..	2,816,891	365.3
ROHILCUND.												
Bijnour.....	12,07,412	74,736	6.49	24,300	18,891	106,094	168,554	41,184	133,084	539,810	411.0	
Moradabad.....	12,47,850	95,989	7.42	59,508	33,874	..	..	..	..	861,146	473.9
Budaun.....	11,12,452	80,472	7.31	20,815	32,524	..	..	..	..	611,671	373.9
Bareilly and Philleshoeet.....	17,66,213	1,11,672	6.28	56,388	1,02,214	634,840	187,902	116,941	103,033	1,043,656	462.4	
Shajehanpore....	10,40,256	71,796	6.81	18,066	69,805	..	..	..	..	608,749	357.8
Total.....	63,74,192	4,34,661	6.82	1,95,167	2,57,451	..	..	..	..	3,755,038	422.7
AGRA.												
Mattra.....	16,25,339	1,04,124	6.34	20,721	16,129	..	..	..	..	460,772	417.7
Agra.....	16,00,322	97,128	6.04	89,602	41,104	288,845	297,371	8,075	62,251	657,192	468.5	
Farruckabad....	13,05,492	1,24,560	8.08	43,911	87,257	421,934	266,023	23,604	65,529	777,089	407.5	
Mynpoorie.....	11,86,731	81,852	6.24	20,908	21,958	..	..	..	..	481,781	319.0
Etawah.....	13,01,801	83,352	6.30	7,328	19,257	269,925	162,531	4,784	21,363	458,010	362.5	
Total.....	70,20,685	1,94,016	6.73	1,82,700	1,85,705	..	..	..	..	2,835,134	411.3
ALLAHABAD.												
Cawnpore.....	20,22,850	1,12,236	5.48	56,075	1,34,761	..	..	..	..	550,505	313.5
Fatehpore.....	14,20,946	81,408	5.67	22,481	69,173	..	..	..	..	390,086	318.
Humayunpore and Calpee.....	14,71,213	95,592	7.62	8,670	21,049	..	..	..	..	316,558	186.
Banda.....	16,47,343	1,14,684	7.15	20,549	48,184	287,163	149,370	12,857	31,038	480,128	220.	
Allahabad.....	21,25,157	1,05,276	4.92	00,162	1,36,871	..	..	..	..	719,276	340.4
Total.....	86,06,989	5,09,196	6.01	1,67,940	4,00,078	..	..	..	..	2,446,853	273.7
REMARKS.												
Gorakhpore.....	20,65,383	1,08,864	5.24	90,031	2,02,950	..	..	..	..	2,386,831	432.
Azimgur.....	14,92,175	80,556	5.04	54,021	76,362	..	..	..	..	678,799	615.
Jaunpore.....	12,53,646	60,564	4.83	46,140	54,079	..	..	..	..	686,004	599.
Mirzapore.....	9,08,191	47,100	5.58	43,163	93,387	..	..	..	..	726,138	314.
Benares.....	9,14,021	69,612	8.05	73,060	99,211	..	..	..	..	554,112	801.
Glazepore.....	14,98,301	70,896	4.73	76,201	82,861	67,474	271,676	31,548	82,120	1,059,987	641.	
Total.....	81,31,807	4,37,592	5.46	3,90,708	4,07,880	..	..	..	..	6,390,970	483.
Grand Total.....	40,177,661	25,31,772	6.27	11,69,712	14,30,061	4,031,481	2,118,372	507,205	746,826	19,733,742	380.	

For all other parts of India, we can scarcely consider the enumerations given of the inhabitants, of any greater value than mere estimates; and these we consider to have been over-rated, unless the country was formerly more populous than at present. Mr. McCulloch estimates the area and population of the British dominions, in Hindostan, before the conquest of Scinde and the occupation of the Punjab, as follows:—

	English Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Area	512,873	
Population . . . . .	...	83,473,417
TRIBUTARY STATES.		
Area	564,610	
Population . . . . .	...	41,278,092
INDEPENDENT STATES.		
Area	137,000	
Population . . . . .	...	7,000,000
Total	1,214,483	131,751,509

According to the above estimate, the area of all Hindostan comprises 1,214,483 square miles, or nearly ten times the superficies of Great Britain and Ireland; and if we estimate the population of the three kingdoms at 27,000,000, which is probably under the number, all India, which we have considered so astonishingly populous, does not contain five times as great a population as the United Kingdom; that is to say, not half the number of inhabitants to the square mile as Great Britain and Ireland. Taking, however, the area of the Presidency of Bengal, as estimated in a Parliamentary return, at 220,312 square miles, which is about 20,000 square miles less than double the area of the United Kingdom; a population is, by the same estimate, assigned to Bengal of 69,710,000 inhabitants: this shows a greater number to the square mile than that of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. According to that Parliamentary return, the area and population of India is given as follows:—

	Area, Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Bengal, including the North-Western Provinces	220,312	69,710,071
Districts of which population doubtful	85,700	
Madras	141,923	13,508,535
Bombay	59,438	6,251,546
Doubtful districts	5,550	
Total area of British India	512,923	89,470,152

The doubtful districts, situated chiefly in Concan, Bera, and Nerbudda, are stated to be very thinly inhabited; and including these districts, and all the British possessions, exclusive of Scinde, and estimating the population with some reference to the North-Western Provinces, it is not probable that the number of inhabitants exceed 70,000,000. According to Mr. Hamilton's "Indian Gazetteer," the dependent states comprise an area of 614,610 square miles, and a population as follows:—viz., the Nizam, 10,000,000; the Nagpoor Rajah, 3,000,000; Oude, 3,000,000; Guickwar, 2,000,000; Sattara, 1,500,000; Mysore, 3,000,000; Travancore and Cochin, 1,000,000; Rajpoot and several smaller states, 16,500,000; total, 40,000,000.

Mr. Hamilton estimates the population of the independent states as follows:—viz., Scindia, 4,000,000; Lahore, 3,000,000; Scinde, 1,000,000; Nepaul,

2,000,000; Cashmere and other districts belonging to the King of Cabul, 1,000,000. Total, 11,000,000 of inhabitants; which would give a total population to India of 140,000,000 inhabitants.

If we, however, examine carefully the revenue accounts and reports, and if we estimate the population of India by taking Colonel Sykes' observations on the North-West Provinces and his tabular statement, it appears that the number of inhabitants have been generally over-rated, and the following estimate would seem as a nearer approach to the truth.

	Inhabitants.
British dominions before the conquest of Scinde and occupation of Lahore	70,000,000
Scinde	800,000
Lahore	2,700,000
Total, <i>de jure</i>, British	73,500,000
Add—The Nizam's territories	9,000,000
The Nagpoo Rajas	2,500,000
Oude	2,500,000
Guickwar	1,800,000
Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin	3,500,000
Benares, dependent states of	14,200,000
Total nominally dependent	33,500,000
Total, <i>de facto</i>, British Indian States	107,000,000
Add—Scindia	3,500,000
Nepaul	1,500,000
Cashmere, and other districts	1,000,000
Total nominally independent	6,000,000
Total estimated population of India	113,000,000

MILITARY FORCE IN INDIA.

EXCLUSIVE of the troops belonging to the regular army employed in India, and paid by the Company, the native force is of extraordinary magnitude. The following recapitulations will give us some idea of this force:—

BENGAL.—Cavalry—(regular) eleven regiments, 136 British officers, 4782 native officers and men; Governor-General's body-guard, 6 British officers, 433 men; (irregular) 28 British officers, 6944 men: native infantry—seventy-four regiments, 1932 European commissioned officers, European non-commissioned officers rank and file 146, natives rank and file and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers 83,411: Kelhat-i-Ghilzie regiments—12 European officers, 999 native rank and file including native officers: native irregular infantry corps—89 European officers, 15,981 men including native officers: Bundelcund Legion—consisting of cavalry and one artillery company, and two battalions of light infantry, 15 European officers, and 2939 native rank, file, and officers.

Military Police Battalions.—28 British officers, 11,144 native officers, rank and file. Total Bengal native force, 1462 British officers, 126,653 native officers,

SUMMARY Statement of the Military Forces of India in the Year 1845, exclusive of Her Majesty's Troops.

* REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
BENGAL.								
Cavalry.....	6	6	20	44	30	30	4,782	433
Body-Guard.....	..	..	1	11	29	17	1,757	..
European Infantry.....	8	9	36	82	46	3,179	4,838	1,308
Artillery.....	4	5	18	39	12	35	83,411	999
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	38	36	180	470	308	146	15,981	2,130
Native Infantry.....	..	..	1	3	14	11	..	11,141
Khelat-i-Ghizie Regiment.....	..	..	3	14	11	..	..	..
Irregular Cavalry.....	1	5	26	23	1	33	5	..
Local Infantry.....	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
Bundeicound Legion.....	..	..	2	5	2	..	19	..
Military Police Battalion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS.								
Cavalry.....	5	6	17	41	26	24	3,880	..
European Infantry.....	1	3	6	26	16	1,786	1,819	703
Artillery.....	4	5	27	48	20	1,727	40	55,378
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	2	2	8	20	16	40	..	..
Native Infantry.....	29	38	163	418	75	104	..	..
BOMBAY.								
Cavalry.....	1	1	2	18	12	6	1,430	..
European Infantry.....	1	2	5	18	20	1,469	899	976
Artillery.....	4	3	12	33	21	660	28,591	2,173
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	1	1	8	10	9	25	4,558	1,235
Native Infantry.....	8	15	48	157	120	26	..	..
Irregular Horse.....	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..
Irregular Infantry.....	..	2	5	6	..	..	..	..
Scinde Camel Corps.....	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..
	115	146	624	1512	754	11,115	235,648	..

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE government of the Indian Empire is administered under the Chairman and Directors of the Company in London, and the Board of Control, in virtue of the charter granted by the act of Parliament in 1833. In order to comprehend the powers of the Company, and the authorities vested in their governors and other servants in India, it is necessary to have a full knowledge of the provisions of the following Act of Parliament:—

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER, 1833.

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.—August 28, 1833.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, the Possession and Government of the British Territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for a Term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have

consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said Company be continued under such government, but in trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this Act mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the fifty-third year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other Territories now in the possession and under the government of the said Company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said Company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, moneys, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seised or possessed of or entitled unto on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in trust for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any act or acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided by this act.

2. And be it further enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said united Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the term limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts, whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

4. And be it enacted, that the said Company shall, with all convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandise, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account-books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of the affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government.

5. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein-contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandise by this act directed or

authorised to be made, such goods and merchandise the property of other persons as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

6. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandise, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the value of the property of the said Company may be affected; and the said board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company; and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

7. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations, or allowances shall be granted until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation, or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

8. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board as aforesaid during the preceding year.

9. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said Company of India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said Company, and all sums of money, cost, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever which after the same day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

10. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said Company all persons and bodies politic shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively as if the said property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own use.

11. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own use, a yearly dividend after the rate of ten pounds ten shillings per centum per annum on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the first half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

12. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the Company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half yearly days of payment: Provided also, that twelve months' notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons by the order of the house, shall be given to the said Company of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

13. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day

of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said Company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within one year thereafter to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

14. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intitled "The Account of the Security Fund of the India Company;" and that as well as the moneys so paid into the said bank as the dividends or interests which shall arise therefrom shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners, in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said moneys, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said Company the redemption of their said dividend after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

15. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of the said Company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payment; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix, out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

16. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund accruing after the moneys received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said Company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

17. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the Company's capital stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such part of the revenues of the said territories as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any sums which shall on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said Company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any moneys which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that, subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all moneys which shall belong to the said Company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all moneys which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

18. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein-contained shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omdul ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, of the other part.

19. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful, for his Majesty by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

20. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein-mentioned, next after the commissioner first named therein.

21. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board, for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board; and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

22. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

23. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed salaries as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct.

24. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require their secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

25. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company which in anywise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

26. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

27. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said Company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall in every case deliver the vote he is so directed to give openly to the person or persons who shall be authorised by the said Company to receive the same; and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said Company, and in which such proprietor shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of peace for the pur-

pose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborne any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation or perjury.

28. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well as in India as in Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided, and if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled; or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

29. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall from time to time deliver to the said board copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or special, and of all courts of directors, within eight days after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices, and despatches whatever which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

30. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to the property or rights vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board; and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board; and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

31. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board to prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

32. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing to the said board, such remarks, observations, or explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

33. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors that any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, except such as shall pass through the

secret committee, upon which directions may be so given by the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said Company, to three or more of the judges of his Majesty's court of King's Bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman; which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

34. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the officers or servants of the said Company employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with the legal advisers of the said company.

35. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall from time to time appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following; (that is to say,)

"I (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorised by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being amongst the acts of the said court.

36. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to send their orders, despatches, official letters or communications, to the secret committee of the said court of directors to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said governments and presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters, or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

37. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from time to time so often as reductions of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time be increased or reduced: Provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said Company.

38. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies, to be styled the presidency of Agra: And that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are

hereby required to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said Company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in whole or in part, such appointment, and such new distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

39. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control, of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be and is hereby vested in a governor-general and councillors, to be styled "the Governor-general of India in council."

40. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said Company; and each of the said three ordinary members of council shall at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said Company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said Company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council hold any military command, or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall from time to time be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board; provided that such last-mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the Company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief, or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

41. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

42. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India shall from time to time be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

43. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

44. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

45. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of: and it shall not be necessary to

register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

46. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council, without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation whereby power shall be given to any courts of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters.

47. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatsoever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules when approved by the said board of commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act: provided always that such rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the session next after the approval thereof.

48. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of the council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members of council, and that in every case of difference of opinions at meetings of the said council where there shall be an equality of voices, the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

49. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said governor-general essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands to be recorded at large on their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution, as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

50. And be it enacted, that the said council shall from time to time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

51. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein-contained shall extend to affect in any way the right of Parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

52. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters, and things relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal in council, and the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal, alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the Governor-general of India in council, and the Governor-general of India alone, respectively.

53. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territo-

ries at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as occasion may require amended; be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-general of India in council shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled the "Indian Law Commissioners," with all such power as shall be necessary for the purposes herein-after mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of all laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereto any inhabitants of the said territories, whether Europeans or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall from time to time make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their said inquiries, and shall from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

54. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said Governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any matters as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time to be made by the said Indian law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions or resolutions, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

55. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council to grant salaries to the said Indian law-commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expenses as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India Company below the rank of members of council.

56. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "The Governor in Council of the said Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively;" and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency shall have the same rights and voices in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the Governor-general of India for the time being shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

57. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency the executive government thereof shall be administered by a governor alone.

58. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under this act, and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

59. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision herein-before contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors appointed under this act, and in the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their

respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of council of presidencies appointed by or under this act shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors and members of council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity (the burden of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council), and then only until the decision of the Governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India in council.

60. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for his Majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as his Majesty shall think proper to supply such vacancy; and that every person so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal without the approbation and consent of his Majesty.

61. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or on any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided that every provisional appointment to the several offices of Governor-general of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company, shall be subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

62. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor-general of India when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor-general shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of Governor-general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowance of a member of council for the same period.

63. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency, and if there shall be no council, then the secretary of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

64. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of an ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor-general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive the person so nominated shall execute

the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council who might not have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

65. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governors and governors in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

66. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, to propose to the said governor-general in council drafts or projects of any laws or regulations which the said governors or governors in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

67. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such visit be suspended.

68. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, shall and they are hereby respectively required regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor-general in council shall from time to time require.

69. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

70. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India unaccompanied by any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council should be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council, by law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorise the governor-general alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations: provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulation shall be made by the said president and council without the assent in writing of the said governor-general.

71. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively as if this act had not been passed.

72. And be it enacted that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and to authorise soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

73. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council from time to time to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the Company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers, and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other the laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving: provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war for or relating to the government of the Company's native forces, which at the time of this act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

74. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty by any writing under his sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said Company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said president, shall within eight days after the same shall be signed by his Majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy chairman of the said Company.

75. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said Company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any such officers or servants at their will and pleasure: provided that any servant of the said Company appointed by his Majesty through the default of appointment by the said court of directors shall not be dismissed or removed without his Majesty's approbation, as hereinbefore is mentioned.

76. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers hereinafter named the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the Governor-general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees:

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees:

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees:

And the salaries of the said officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be and it is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and the said court of directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers and persons hereinafter named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively; (that is to say,)

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds:

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds:

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds:

Provided also, that any governor-general, governor, or member of council appointed by or by virtue of this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of governor-general, governor, or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

77. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or emolument of profit under the crown or any public office of the said Company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor-general of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

78. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may from time to time make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments

in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governor-general, governors in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

79. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe of any Governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other officer respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence.

80. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said court of directors by any Governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or by any other of the officers or servants of the said Company, unless in cases of necessity (the burden of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

81. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said Company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without any license whatever; provided that all subjects of his Majesty not natives of the said territories, shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorised for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

82. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his Majesty, except the servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorised to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without license from the said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or a governor or a governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained: provided always that no license given to any natural-born subject of his Majesty to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such license contained.

83. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories open to all his Majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any place or places declared open without any license whatever.

84. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in the said territories of persons not authorised to enter or reside therein.

85. And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom,

be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

86. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subject of his Majesty authorised to reside in the said territories to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorised to reside in : provided always, that nothing herein-contained shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulations, or otherwise, any subjects of his Majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

87. And be it enacted, that no natives of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company.

88. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith after receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court ; and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings thereon.

89. And whereas the present diocese of the bishopric of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishoprics, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitan ; be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please his Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishoprics, one to be styled the Bishopric of Madras, and the other the Bishopric of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint bishops to such bishoprics, under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such bishops respectively the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

90. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the said office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices ; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever ; and that no fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken by such bishop or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid ; and that such bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

91. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall and they are required to pay to the bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipments and voyage.

92. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

93. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the bishopric of Calcutta and to the dioceses of the said bishoprics of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such bishops respectively within the limits of their respective dioceses the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

94. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and

exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such bishoprics, or at the time of their respective consecrations as bishop, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters-patent shall be pleased to direct.

95. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters-patent respecting the bishopric of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

96. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishop of Madras or Bombay respectively who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

97. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen the said person nominated and appointed to be bishop of either of the said bishoprics of Madras or Bombay shall depart this life within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India for the purpose of taking upon him the office of such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, make up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such bishop shall depart this life while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable, out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

98. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the bishopric of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now an archdeacon in the said territories shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such archdeacon shall for all the purposes of this act be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop.

99. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a bishop shall be appointed to either of the bishoprics of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as he shall be required so to do by his Majesty by his royal letters-patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal, to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorising and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

100. And be it enacted, that the expenses of visitations to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of directors of the said Company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

* 101. And be it enacted, that no archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the archdeaconry of the presidency and Island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his archdeaconry any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees per annum; provided always, that the whole expense incurred in respect of the said bishops and archdeacons shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees per annum.

102. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the presidencies of the said territories two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual

and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the governor-general in council from granting from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians not being of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

103. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said Company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors a prospective estimate of the number of persons who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations herein-after mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June in every year, if the said estimate shall have been received by the said board, and if not, then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said Company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

104. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add in respect of every such vacancy one to the number of the students to be admitted, and four to the number of candidates for admission to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

105. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

106. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said governor-general in council in the formation of the estimate herein-before mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualification of such candidates, and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and such plan, rules and regulations and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in council for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty in council.

107. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishment of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

108. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

109. And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and function by this or any other act or acts given to and vested in the said court of directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

110. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give or cause to be given directions ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company.

111. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said united Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India Company.

112. And be it enacted, that the Island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever in the said island, and all stores and property thereon fit or used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such orders as his Majesty in council shall from time to time issue in that behalf.

113. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said Company, now employed by the said Company in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a civil servant in such presidency or on such establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said Company.

114. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act all enactments and provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a stock of tea shall be repealed.

115. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice established by his Majesty's charters in the said territories to approve, admit, and enrol persons as barristers, advocates, and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said Company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal courts of Scotland is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

116. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said Company shall, within the said fourteen days next after the first day of May in every year, lay before both houses of parliament an account, made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with the rates of interest they respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimates in such manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

117. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorise the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CHARTER.

IN the chronological account of the progress of Oriental Commerce, which we have prefixed to the foregoing tabular statements, we have briefly referred to the administration of the East Indian government until the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813. Charges of maladministration have frequently, sometimes justly, been made against the British authorities in India. Let us, however, compare the acts of the monarchical, and republican governments, of Europe, with the Indian administration, under a simple court of directors, consisting, generally, of men brought up as merchants, or as the civil, military, or naval servants of the Company, and we must honestly acknowledge that the general conduct of the latter appears in a superior character. At one time the Company's fleets were powerful enough to combat all other fleets except those of England, France, Spain, and Holland; and from the date of the Battle of Trafalgar, the navy of England, only, continued more powerful until the charters of 1813 and 1833 provided that the East India Company should cease to carry on trade.

It is, at the same time true, that circumstances, attendant on, and consequent to, the mere existence of the Company, on being once established at all, as the possessors of territory in India, have been accompanied by acts, which nothing but self-preservation, could well justify, but which we can only condemn, on the ground that territorial occupation, from the first, was not to be defended. But however virtuous such abnegation might have been, we could not have expected a spirit of self-denial, which would reject territorial possession, on the part of merchant adventurers, and of the courageous and intelligent officers, and of the hardy seamen and soldiers, who sailed to India, since the days of Elizabeth, from motives, than the spirit of bold enterprise, the ambition for glorious achievements, and the prospects of gainful commerce.

Nor, we contend, was it to be desired, by those who wished for the progress of man in civilisation, that Europeans should have abstained from settling, or acquiring territory, and authority, in India; and, notwithstanding all that we may justly deprecate in the progress of Europeans in the East, we do believe that the Hindoos, and their Mahommedan oppressors, have, by the presence of British power in India, avoided calamities, from the intestine wars of their princes, and chiefs, which would have been infinitely more destructive, and cruel, than those that have occurred since the first assumption of power, in Hindostan, by the East India Company.

That there has been left undone, much good which might have been practical we admit. But, considering all the operations of the Company, in those vast regions, the government, the institutions, civil and military, which that associa-

tion has established and maintained, their deeds will ever be, historically, the astonishment, and wonder, and admiration of mankind.

We are, upon principle, opposed to all exclusive privileges. But it is impossible not to acknowledge that, without the power of association, and, for a long time, of exclusive privileges, the Anglo-Indian empire never could have been founded, and, certainly, could not have acquired its permanence and its power.

The charter of 1813 abolished most of these exclusive privileges; and the charter of 1833 terminated the commercial functions of the Company: functions, which, though for a very long period almost absolutely necessary, were, however, not profitable. By the charter of 1813 the intercourse with India was opened to ships not less than 350 tons, from certain British ports, where sufficient intercourse should be established, to the then ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The restrictions as to the tonnage were abolished in 1823. The exclusive trade of the Company to China was continued until 1833. The charter will fully explain the privileges which then ceased; before which period no European could settle in India, nor proceed ten miles into the interior, except with the consent of the Company. The separation of Upper India from Bengal, under the name of the Agra government, or fourth presidency, was carried into effect contrary to the recommendation of Lord William Bentinck. The Agra government has since been re-annexed, under the style of the North-West Provinces, to the Presidency of Bengal. See "Revenue Statistics, &c. &c. of the North-West Provinces," (by Colonel Sykes, which we have already inserted.)

The East India Company, by an extraordinary combination of political, military, and fiscal administration, has maintained native armies, by native revenues, and commanded chiefly by European officers. The magnitude of this native force we have already stated in a tabular form. The ecclesiastical institutions in India, the colleges of the Company at Addiscombe and Haileybury, the institutions, the colleges, and the schools of the Company in nearly all parts of India, have all been established on foundations of the most creditable liberality, tolerance, and intelligence. The details of these will be found instructive and interesting, but do not, unless as briefly stated hereafter, appertain to this work. The *Press*, also, has, during late years, made meritorious progress.

The following brief view of the executive and administrative authorities under which the Anglo-Indian Empire is possessed, governed, and administered, is necessary, in order that the British power in India, and the means of developing the vast resources of that empire, may be, in a general view, comprehended.

Whoever enters the two unpretending houses,—the one in an obscure, dirty lane in Westminster, and the other at nearly the extreme end of the City of London,—may well marvel at the acts and deeds of the Anglo-Saxons in Asia. Thousands of private houses, in the kingdom, are far more commodious, and superb, than the edifice called "the office" where the affairs of India are controlled.

And if we enter the dark passages of another "office," where the whole East Indian direction holds its boards, and councils, we find the supreme head of that imperial direction sitting, in modest simplicity, within a little, dark, octagon room ; and here, and there, within the same gloomy edifice, we are, on inquiry, presented to the individual directors, in their respective little, ill-lighted nooks.

Such are the *loci*, within which are decided, the disposal, or annexation, of kingdoms, and states ; and, whether monarchs, and princes, are to be allowed to rule nominally by suffrage ; or be conquered, or allowed to retire, from power, on a pension. In one of these offices the directors initiate, and in the other, the sovereign, by her commissioners, approves of, those who are appointed the governors-general, who, in India, hold sovereign rule, and whose courts display imperial magnificence, and military splendour ; the governors of presidencies ; the commander-in-chief of a mighty army, and the generals under him. The Crown appoints the judges of the supreme courts at the presidencies, and the bishops, who consecrate the places of Christian worship, and who confirm young Christians in Hindostan, ordain ministers, &c. In these offices, also, the deliberations have taken place, which have decided on the augmentation of armies and fleets ; and the adoption or framing of commercial and fiscal systems ; and here, also, have the orders been given which have sent armies to Affghanistan, and the fleets, and military forces, which have battered the cities, and humbled the power and pride, of Celestial China.

Yet, notwithstanding those great powers, and the still more wonderful success which has attended the exercise of such extensive authority, we have neither heard, nor read of, nor seen individuals in place or power, or as mere merchants, so thoroughly unpretending, and in social life less obtrusive than have been, and are, the East Indian directors in London.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

THIS court and its chairman constitute an executive body ; the members of which are the representatives of the proprietors of the capital stock of the Company—viz. 6,000,000*l.* sterling, divided among about 3600 proprietors.

The administration of Indian affairs, will appear involved in all the dangers and misrule of despotism, if we merely consider that the possession and government of India, is represented only by a capital of nearly six millions, and that the constituency of that vast empire is vested in 3600 persons ; a majority of whom never take any interest in the election of directors. If we reflect also that the constituency, limited as it is, may be still further reduced in numbers by a few rich proprietors, who would aspire to power, purchasing the stock of several small proprietors, in order to constitute eligibility to additional votes in the same rich

proprietor—and that there are usually above, 200 proprietors, who do not possess their stock long enough to possess votes, and about 400 whose stock being under 500*l.*, have no right to vote at all. The actual number of votes is estimated at little, if above, 2000. Women, possessing sufficient stock, have a right to vote, and the very agents of foreign potentates, though aliens, may purchase stock to any amount they can pay for, and vote within the prescribed limits ; the maximum number of votes exercised by any individual being four.

The directors are certainly invested with considerable powers ; and although those have politically, and legally been subjected to restriction, through the Board of Control, by the ministers of the Crown, yet, we are bound to say, that powers so extensive have, probably, never in the history of the world, been, on the whole, more judiciously exercised.

The capital stock of the Company, namely, 6,000,000*l.* sterling, was some time ago stated to have then been divided among 3579 proprietors, 53 of whom had four votes ; 54, three ; 347, two ; 1454, one ; and 221 only 500*l.* stock : the latter are not qualified to vote, but may debate on any Indian question ; 396 who held stock under 500*l.*, were not qualified to vote or speak, and 220 had not held their stock a sufficiently long time to entitle them to vote. A proprietor possessing not less than 1000*l.* has one vote ; 3000*l.*, two ; 6000*l.*, three ; and of 10,000*l.* and upwards, four votes. The stock must be *bona fide* the proprietor's for twelve months to enable him to vote ; excepting in cases of bequest, marriage, &c. ; this regulation was adopted to prevent collusive transfers of stock. By a recent classification the gentry, bankers, merchants, traders, ship-owners, shopkeepers, &c., held 1836 votes ; women, 43 ; officers in the king's and East India Company's army, 222 ; the clergy, 86 ; officers in the royal navy, 28 ; medical men, 19 ; nobility, 20. The proprietors meet as a court regularly every quarter, and specially when convened to discuss special business. The powers vested in the court of proprietors are—the election of qualified proprietors as representatives to form a court of directors ; to appoint a committee to frame bye-laws for the regulation of the Company ; to control the salaries or pensions exceeding 200*l.* a year, or gratuities above 600*l.* ; to confer pecuniary rewards on any oriental statesman, warrior, or others, above the latter-named sum, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Board of Control ; to demand copies of public documents to be laid before it for discussion and consideration. The chairman of the court of directors is *ex-officio* chairman of the court of proprietors. Debates are conducted much as in Parliament, and all questions are decided by show of hands, division, or ballot. Elections are decided by ballot.

The court of directors, consists of twenty-four gentlemen qualified according to an act of Parliament, which provides that each must be a natural born or naturalised subject of Great Britain ; possessed of 2000*l.* stock. He

cannot be a director of the Bank of England, or the South Sea Company; and he shall be liable to be removed if he should promote his own, or the elevation of any other director, by promises of reward, collusive transfer of stock, or payment of travelling expenses, receive any pecuniary or other remuneration whatever, for any appointment in his gift or patronage as a director. • Six directors retire annually by rotation, and are re-eligible after twelve months. The proprietors have every four years the power to reject such directors as they deem unfit for that office. The court of directors elect from their own body a chairman and deputy-chairman annually, and who go out by rotation, meet once a week, thirteen form a court, and all questions are decided by ballot, if demanded.

The *Directors*, for their services and responsibilities, have only a salary each of 300*l.* a year—a most paltry amount! they have, however, patronage, which they might abuse and turn to their pecuniary advantage. But the efficiency of their appointments free them from this imputation.

When the number of appointments to the offices of cadets, writers, and assistant surgeons for the year are ascertained, the whole are divided into twenty-eight equal parts, of which two are allotted to the chairman and deputy-chairman,—to the president of the Board of Control two, and to each director one.

The Court of Directors are divided into three committees, which sit at the India House; viz., 1. The *Committee of Finance and Home Affairs*, eight directors; 2. *Political and Military Affairs of India*, seven directors; 3. *Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative*, seven directors.

All correspondence and papers received from abroad or from parties in the United Kingdom come, in the first instance, to the secretary's office at the East India House. The despatches are referred by the chairs to the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers. The draft is prepared upon an examination of the documents, and submitted to the chairs; it is then brought before its appropriate committee, to be approved or altered, and then laid before the Court of Directors. After it has passed the Court of Directors, the draft is transmitted to the Board of Control, which is empowered to make alterations, but to return it within a limited time, with the reasons assigned for the alterations, if any shall have been made. Previously to the draft being laid before either committee by the chairs, it is usually submitted to the president of the Board of Control, in the shape of what is called a previous communication, between the president and the chairs, in which stage, alterations, containing the original views of the president, are made. The draft being returned to the chairman, he lays it either with or without the alterations, as he may see fit, before the committee. The draft, when approved of by the committee, is submitted to the court, or it may be rejected, altered, or approved. It is then officially sent to the Board of Control, who make such alterations as they judge expedient, and return it to the court, with their

reasons for the same. Against these alterations the court may make a representation to the Board of Control, who have frequently modified the alterations. If the board decline to do so, they state the same to the court and desire the draft may be sent in the form of a despatch out to India, agreeably to the tenor of the act of parliament. In the event of refusal, three judges of the Court of Queen's Bench may finally decide as to the legality of the board's order.

THE SECRET COMMITTEE.—By the act of 1784 and of 1833, the directors are to appoint a *Secret Committee*, which alone are authorised to forward to India all despatches which, in the opinion of the Board of Control, should be secret, and the subject matter of which can only be divulged by permission of the board. The committee consists of three members of the Court of Directors, chosen by the court generally, who usually select the chairman, deputy chairman, and the senior member, who take the oath of secrecy, as prescribed by the act. Their officers are also sworn to secrecy; and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without the permission of the board. The board is empowered by law to issue, through the Secret Committee, orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiations of treaties with the states of India, and the Secret Committee is bound to transmit such order to India without delay. The Secret Committee has no legal power to remonstrate against such orders, provided they relate to the subjects above named. This committee, in communications upon secret despatches with the Board of Control, has often arranged, by mutual understanding, alterations in previous orders, or instructions; but with regard to despatches sent down to the Secret Committee in respect to other despatches, the committee is not empowered to make representations thereon to the Board of Control, whose orders are conclusive. The signatures of the three members of this committee are necessary to insure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board of Control has no direct correspondence.

The president, two secretaries, and assistant-secretary and clerks of the Board of Control are paid by the East India Company, for which the fixed sum of 20,000*l.* per annum is allotted. The establishment at the India House is maintained also at the expense of the Company, and consists of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and other directors, and the officers of the following respective departments and committees into which the Court of Directors is divided, for the despatch of business, viz. :—

FIRST—**SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT**, with secretary and deputy-secretary, and subdivided into five branches, viz., 1. *Minuting and Corresponding*, with an assistant-secretary and six clerks, and a clerk of the *Buying department*; two clerks in charge of *Ecclesiastical registrations*, &c.; a clerk of the *College department*, and a clerk of *Correspondence relative to vegetable productions of India*.

2. *Accounts' branch*, with an assistant-secretary and twelve clerks. 3. *Pay branch*, with an assistant-secretary and five clerks. 4. *Audit branch*, with an assistant-secretary and six clerks. 5. *Marine branch*, with an assistant-secretary and three clerks, and a *superintendent and assistant* of extra clerks.

SECOND—THE EXAMINERS' DEPARTMENT, with chief and assistant-examiner, and two assistants, fifteen clerks, and registrar and assistant-registrar of book office.

THIRD—MILITARY DEPARTMENT, with secretary, and assistant-secretary and eight clerks, inspector and sub-inspector of military stores.

Recently an independent department has been established for the collection of statistical information, consisting of a chief, his assistant, and a clerk.

There is, besides, a standing counsel and solicitor, librarian, who is also Sanscrit professor at Oxford, keeper of the Asiatic museum, geographer, examining physician, inspector-surgeon for invalid seamen and soldiers, examiner of veterinary medicines and instruments for India, chaplain and surgeon of Poplar Hospital, clerk of the works, doorkeepers, &c. There is a hospital for invalids at Poplar, a *dépôt* for recruits at Warley, in Essex, with a colonel-commandant and second in command, a major, a captain and paymaster, adjutant captain, lieutenant, and surgeon. (*See previous tabular statement of statistics of these departments.*)

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

THIS department originated with Mr. Pitt, and by act of parliament was styled "The Board of Commissioners for Controlling the Affairs of India;" but, like the *Board of Trade*, it is no board in its administrative functions; and, therefore, its name is a fiction, and it in reality and absolutely is, in conjunction with the chairman and directors of the East India Company, in Leadenhall-street, a department of state, with very extraordinary powers, and the president is, for all intents and purposes, a secretary of state for the affairs of India, with his parliamentary under-secretaries, assistant secretaries, and departmental clerks. No commission, we believe, ever sits: although, like the Board of Trade, the other three secretaries of state, with some additional members of the government, are *de jure* members of this commission, or committee.

The Board of Control is presumed to over-rule the political government of India, and also the financial expenditure of the civil and military departments of the Company. The political decisions are chiefly communicated to India by the president of the Board of Control, through the three secret directors of the Company. A power which may be both justified and denounced:

a power, when exercised with sound judgment, which imparts vigour and practicability to the administration of India; but which, in the absence of political wisdom and energy, may involve evil consequences that may be fatal to the whole Anglo-Indian empire. This board, or rather through it, her Majesty's ministers, have the appointment of judges, bishops, and the officers of the royal forces in India; but the Court of Directors name the governor-general and governors, but the nominations require to be approved of by her Majesty's government. The court usually chooses the royal commander-in-chief in India, and the royal commanders-in-chief at the different presidencies, to command their own armies.

The Board is divided into six departments, viz., Accounts, Revenue, Judicial, Military, Secret and Political, and Foreign and Public.

1. *The Accountant's Department.*—To examine the accounts of the finances at home and abroad: control the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Indian governments, in the departments of finance, and mints, and coinage: also, occasional correspondence in most of the other departments of the Company's affairs requiring calculation, or bearing a financial character.

2. *The Revenue Department.*—Principally revision of despatches proposed to be sent to the several governments of India, reviewing the detailed proceedings of those governments, and of all the subordinate revenue authorities, in connexion with the adjustment of the land assessments, the realisation of the revenue so assessed, and the general operation of the revenue regulations on the condition of the people, and the improvement of the country. Besides the land revenue, the detailed proceedings of the local authorities in the salt, opium, and custom departments, come under periodical revision.

3. *The Judicial Department.*—Examination of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and the local governments, on subjects connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice and police in the interior of India, such as, the constitution of the various courts, the state of business in them, the conduct and proceedings of the judges, and all proposals and suggestions which, from time to time, come under discussion, with the view of applying remedies to acknowledged defects.

The royal courts at the three presidencies are not subject to the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Board of Control; but, any correspondence which takes place in relation to the appointment or retirement of the judges of those courts, or to their proceedings (including papers sent home for submission to the king in council, recommendations of pardon, &c.), passes through this department.

4. *The Military Department.*—Attention to any alterations which may be made in the allowances, organisation, or numbers of the Indian army at the three presidencies: to the rules and regulations affecting the different branches of the service; to the general staff, comprehending the adjutant and quartermaster-general's department; the commissariat (both army and ordnance); the pay, build.

ing, surveying, and clothing departments ; and, in fact, to every branch of Indian administration connected with the Company's army. It also embraces so much of the proceedings, with respect to the king's troops, as relate to the charge of their maintenance in India, recruiting them from this country, and the periodical reliefs of regiments.

5. *The Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.*—Examines all communications from or to the local governments, respecting their relations with the native chiefs or states of India, or with foreign Europeans or Americans. It is divided into the following branches :—

I. *The Secret department*, containing the correspondence between the Indian governments and the secret committee of the Court of Directors. Under the provisions of the act of parliament, such confidential communications as in the opinion of the local governments require secrecy, are addressed by them to the secret committee. Any directions, also to the local governments, relating to war or negotiation, which, in the judgment of the Board of Control, require secrecy, are signed by the secret committee ; and the local governments are bound to obey those directions in the same manner as if they were signed by the whole body of directors.

II. *The Political department*, comprising all correspondence not addressed to the secret committee, or sent through that committee to the local governments, respecting the native chiefs or states, with whom those governments are in alliance or communication, or whose affairs are under their political superintendence, or who are in the receipt of pecuniary stipends in lieu of territory.

III. *The Foreign department*, including all correspondence relating to communications between the local governments and the several foreign Europeans who have settlements in India or the eastern islands ; and embracing, in fact, all the proceedings of the local governments, in relation to foreign Europeans or Americans resorting to India.

The proceedings of the local governments, with respect to their residents and political agents, and to any other officers and their respective establishments, through whom communications with native states and chiefs, or with foreigners, may be maintained, are also reported in the several departments in which those officers are respectively employed.

6. *The Public Department.*—The business of this department comprises the examination of all despatches to and from India upon *Commercial or Ecclesiastical* subjects, and of those which, being of a miscellaneous character, are distinguished by the general appellation of “Public.” The commercial and ecclesiastical despatches, which are considered as forming two branches of correspondence distinct from the “Public,” are united with the latter in the same department, only on account of the convenience of that arrangement, with reference to the distribution of business in the establishment of the Board of Control.

The *Public* correspondence comprises all those despatches which do not belong specifically to any of the branches of correspondence hitherto enumerated. They relate to the education of the natives and of the civil servants ; to the appointment of writers and of the civil service generally, and to their allowances ; to the several compassionate funds ; to the grant of licenses to reside in India ; to the press ; to public buildings ; to the Indian navy and the marine department ; to the affairs of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena ; and to various miscellaneous subjects. Some of these being closely connected with the business of other departments, are reported upon in them, although the whole pass through and are recorded in the public department.

The *Ecclesiastical* despatches contain every thing relating to the appointment of chaplains, archdeacons, and bishops ; to their allowances ; to their conduct ; to the building and repair of churches, or other places used for public worship ; and to all questions respecting the affairs of the churches of England and Scotland in India, or that of Rome, so far as public provision is made for its maintenance.

Any papers treating of ecclesiastical or miscellaneous topics, though they are not despatches to or from India, are likewise recorded and reported upon in this department.

The expense of the Board of Control to the Company is about 30,000*l.* a year.

Appointments to the civil service of the East India Company are in the gift of the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, who have the power of nominating students to the college at Haileybury, where officers in this department of the public service must be educated : persons are eligible whose age is not less than *seventeen* or more than *twenty-one* years ; provided they have not been dismissed the army or navy, or expelled any place of public instruction.

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY has its visitor, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London for the time being ; its principal ; its professors, namely, European department—classics, mathematics, history and political economy, law ; Oriental department—Hindi, Hindoostani, and Mahratti ; Arabic and Persian, Sanscrit and Teloo^goo.

The terms of admission for students are one hundred guineas per annum each ; a moiety to be paid at the commencement of each term, besides the expense of books and stationery. Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and silver fork, half a dozen towels, tea-equipage, and a looking-glass ; also, with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow-cases, and two breakfast cloths. Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the library.

The course of study pursued at this college embraces the Latin and Greek classics, ancient and modern history, political economy, jurisprudence, and the Hindi, Hindoostani, Mahratti, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Teloo^goo languages.

All time, not exceeding two years *bonâ fide* spent in the college in the regular course of education, after a student has attained the age of seventeen years, is considered as time passed in India, and reckons in his qualification for certain places and emoluments.

A student publicly expelled will not be admitted into the Company's civil or military service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

The college terms are as follows:—the first commences January 19, and ends June 30, and the second commences September 10, and ends December 15, in each year.

The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

Appointment to the Service.—No person can be appointed to the civil service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years, nor until he has resided four terms, at least, in the college, and obtained a certificate of having conformed to the statutes and regulations.

On a student's appointment, he will be required to attend at the secretary's office, East India House, to enter into covenant, giving a bond for 1000*l.* jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same; namely, that he will faithfully and honestly, to the best of his skill, do and perform all matters and things lawfully committed to his charge; obey orders; keep accounts, not divulge secrets, or be guilty of malpractices, nor leave India without notice, and to subscribe to the civil fund, and the annuity fund. A legal instrument is also to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors) binding himself to pay the sum of 3000*l.*, as liquidated damages, to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into that the student's nomination has not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

Rank.—The rank of a student's leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour. Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within six months from the date of the said certificate.

A civil servant, on arriving at the presidency to which he is appointed, should immediately report himself in the proper quarter, as his residence in India is calculated from the date of his so doing; and this is most important with respect to farlough regulations, and a variety of other privileges.

Under the royal warrant of precedence civil servants are divided into six classes, viz. civilians of thirty-five years' standing form the first class, of twenty years' standing the second class, of twelve years' standing the third class, of eight years' standing the fourth class, of four years' standing the fifth class, and under four years' standing the sixth class.

Emoluments.—On first reaching India a civilian is allowed about 30*l.* per month, till, having passed the necessary examination in one or more of the

Oriental languages (which must be within twelve months of his arrival), he is attached to the service, the emoluments of which vary from 500*l.* to about 10,000*l.* per annum. The members of council receive 9600*l.* each per annum in Bengal, and 6000*l.* per annum at Madras and Bombay. Civil servants must have three years' actual residence in India to hold a situation of over 1500*l.* per annum, nine years' residence to hold a situation of over 3000*l.* per annum, and twelve years' residence to hold a situation of over 4000*l.* per annum. No civil servant can receive a greater salary than 5220*l.* per annum, unless he be a governor or member of council.

Sick Leave.—A civil servant absent from his station on sick leave is entitled to retain his office for two years, and to the salary of such office, subject to a deduction of one-sixth for the first and one-fourth for the second year, where it exceeds 2400*l.* per annum. If it does not exceed that sum the deduction is one-eighth for the first and one-sixth for the second year; and where it is as low as 600*l.* per annum, no deduction is made for the first, and only one-eighth for the second year. If absent more than two years, a civil servant can only draw, if a senior merchant, 400*l.*, and if below that rank, 300*l.* per annum. Under this regulation no second leave is granted to a servant who has been absent two years, till three years have elapsed from the date of his return. These regulations refer to civil servants proceeding to China, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

*Furlough.**—It is provided by regulation as follows:—That after an actual residence in India of ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant shall be entitled to return once to Europe, on leave for three years, and to receive for that period 500*l.* per annum, provided in no case a greater number come home under this regulation, annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras and Bombay; and that the preference shall be given first to those servants producing medical certificates, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority.

That civil servants compelled by illness to return to Europe previous to completion of ten years, shall receive 2000 rupees as passage-money, and for a period not exceeding three years, 250*l.* per annum; but servants having received this, shall not, in the event of again returning to Europe, after a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance, except it be occasioned by illness, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of absentee allowance and 500*l.* per annum for three years.

That if the absence of a civil servant returning to Europe upon private affairs (previous to a residence of ten years) shall exceed one year, the excess shall be deducted from the period during which the furlough allowance when it is granted to him would otherwise be enjoyed.

* The furlough regulations are under revision.

That servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c., for health, and from the same cause thence to Europe, shall be entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations; and that in all cases, the allowances which are to be paid quarterly in Europe, commence from the date of leaving India, and terminate at the expiration of three years, or the time of arrival in India, whichever may first happen.

Assay masters, and deputy assay masters, compelled by ill-health to return to Europe, receive 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* respectively for three years, when it is to cease.

That any servant in receipt of absentee allowance from a civil fund, shall not be entitled during the same period to the allowances prescribed by these regulations beyond such amount as may bring the total of his annual receipts from both sources to the sum above limited.

Civil servants returning to England, must, immediately on arrival, report themselves with address, by letter to the secretary at the India House, forwarding at the same time the certificates received in India; and they are required to rejoin the service at the expiration of leave, unless an extension has been obtained six months previous to its expiration, which is only granted in cases of sickness, or where a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when a civil servant has obtained an extension of leave, he must, at the expiration thereof, obtain permission either to return to duty or reside a further time in Europe; failing in which, he is liable to be struck off.

That the Act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70, as it respects civil servants, applies only to cases of sickness or infirmity, and that no civil servant be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence under that enactment, who has failed to obtain, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

Abstract of Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 70, precluding the Return to their Duty of Civil and Military Servants after an Absence of Five Years.

“That no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India, being under the rank of a member of council, or commander-in-chief, having departed from India by leave, and not returned within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India in the Company's service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in general court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or even inevitable accident.”

Retirement.—A civil servant retiring from the service has no claim to a pension, but government guarantees him the benefits of the annuity fund of his

presidency, to which he is bound by covenant to subscribe. This fund secures to him, in his turn, a pension of 1000*l.* after twenty-two years' actual residence in India; and, if compelled by illness to retire previous to the completion of such term, he is entitled to 500*l.* per annum after fifteen, and 250*l.* per annum after ten years' actual residence. If he retires before the expiration of ten years' residence, he receives a bonus of 500*l.*; but for all particulars see Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund. Assay masters and deputy assay masters who are permitted to retire after twenty years' service, including three years for a furlough, the former upon 300*l.* per annum, the latter upon 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and if compelled by ill-health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service for an assay master 200*l.* per annum, and deputy assay master 150*l.* per annum.

MILITARY SERVICE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers, and Artillery.

APPOINTMENTS to the military service of the East India Company are made by the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, either "direct" (that is, proceeding to India at once), or through the military seminary at Addiscombe. Neither "direct" appointments nor nominations to Addiscombe can be legally purchased; and where they have been obtained by corrupt means the parties are liable to penal consequences.

No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or who has been obliged to retire from any public institution for immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, will be appointed a cadet, either direct to India or to Addiscombe. Cadets appointed to Bengal must subscribe to the Military Orphan Asylum and Military Widow's Fund; and those to Madras and Bombay to the military fund at their respective presidencies.

Conditions of Admission to the Service.—Every candidate must produce the annexed documents:—

First,—A letter, in the following form, filled up and signed by the person who procures either the cadetship or the nomination to Addiscombe from the director for the party to be appointed:—

Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I received (the cadetship • • • or the nomination of a cadet for the military seminary, as the case may be) from [the director's name] gratuitously and expressly for Mr. [the cadet's name], and to whom I have given it gratuitously, being well acquainted with his character, family, and connexions.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

To the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.

[The person recommending to sign at full length, and to insert his address.]

In case the appointment is a "direct" one, insert here the presidency, and also whether for infantry or cavalry.

Second,—A certificate of birth in the following form:—

Extract from the Register Book of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____
 Resident Clergyman's or }
 Sessions' Clerk's Signature }
 Churchwardens' or }
 Elders' Signatures }

The above extract must be signed by the resident clergyman, and countersigned by the churchwardens ; or if in Scotland by the sessions' clerk and two elders ; and if there is no register of birth or baptism to be found, the cadet himself must then make a declaration of that circumstance, and of the date of his birth before a magistrate.

Third,—The annexed certificate from parent, guardian, or next of kin:—

I do hereby certify that the foregoing extract from the registrar of births and baptisms of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ contains the date of the _____ of my _____, who is the bearer of this, and nominated (a cadet on the _____ establishment, or on the military seminary establishment, as the case may be) by _____, Esq. ; and I do further declare, &c., &c., &c., as in form ; adding after the words "*above-mentioned*," and I do declare I am fully aware that if it should be discovered hereafter that the said appointment has been obtained by purchase, or by any other unlawful means, he will be subject to dismission from the East India Company's service, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation in the Company's service again.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord _____.

Fourth,—The following certificate to be signed by two practising surgeons:—

I have this day carefully examined Mr. _____, and certify that his eyesight and hearing are perfect ; that he is without deformity, and has the perfect use of all his limbs ; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease ; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

Embarkation.—When a cadet is ready to embark, he must apply to the Clerk at the India House for passing Cadets, &c., for a certificate of his having passed, which certificate will direct him to the secretary's office, where he will obtain the certificate of his appointment. He will then hold himself in readiness to embark, either previous to the ship's departure from Gravesend, or at the last port from whence she shall take her departure from England.

Those cadets who shall fail to apply at the cadet department for their orders within three months from the date of their being passed and sworn before the committee, or shall not actually proceed under such orders, are considered as having forfeited their appointments, unless special circumstances shall justify the court's departure from this regulation.

Cavalry and Infantry.—Candidates for these branches of the service for the most part proceed "direct."

Qualification.—They must be *sixteen* and under *twenty-two* years of age, unless they have held a commission in her majesty's service, or in the militia or fencibles when embodied* and called into actual service, or have been in the company of cadets of the royal artillery, when they are eligible, if not more than *twenty-five* years of age, provided always that they produce the certificates already noticed, and also their commissions, together with a certificate from the

* A commission in the militia regiments of the Channel Islands is not considered a sufficient qualification.

War Office or commanding officer under whom they have served, to the effect that they have joined and done duty with a regiment for the full term of one year and upwards, and they have neither been dismissed, nor have they resigned in consequence of any misconduct.

Rank.—Cadets rank according to the seniority of the directors nominating them, from the date of the sailing of the ship in which they leave Gravesend or any outport at which they may embark, as it appears from Lloyd's List; and all "direct" cadets appointed or sworn in between the 10th of March and 10th of June, or between 10th of September and 10th of December (or the days which may be fixed on for the public examination of the seminary cadets), rank after the seminary cadets who may pass their examinations, provided the latter sail for their respective destinations within *three* months after passing examinations.

Engineers and Artillery.—Candidates for the scientific branches of the service must be educated at the military seminary.* Those cadets who are most distinguished are selected for the engineers, according to the vacancies in that branch of the service; and those immediately following in order of succession are promoted to the corps of horse and foot artillery. Those for whom there is no room in the engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive honorary certificates, and their names are announced to the governments in India, and published in general orders to the army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the presidency in India in which they shall be stationed. The cadets not appointed to engineers or artillery are, when reported qualified, posted to the infantry, and rank together, according to the rank which they obtained at the seminary.

* Cadets may pass through the seminary as rapidly as their qualifications will enable them after a year's residence, provided that they are of the age of *sixteen* years on or before the day of final examination. Their stay at the institution is limited to four terms.

Rank.—Cadets educated at this institution take rank in the army above all other cadets who are appointed from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the seminary cadets being reported qualified; and the time passed at the institution after *sixteen*, counts as so much time passed in India in calculating the period of service for retiring pensions on full pay.

MILITARY SEMINARY AT ADDISCOMBE.

THIS institution for military students is under the following inspection and training:—

A public examiner and inspector; a lieutenant-governor; a chaplain; surgeon; staff-captain; two orderly officers;† public examiner, Oriental depart-

* "Direct" artillery appointments are sometimes made when the exigencies of the service require a large augmentation of officers.

† These officers are entitled to ten shillings a day, quarters and commons. They must be unmarried, and under the regimental rank of captain. Officers on furlough are eligible.

ment; professors and masters of mathematics and classics, fortification and artillery, military drawing, military surveying, landscape drawing, Oriental languages, chemistry and geology, practical mechanics, &c., French, sword exercises; clerk for passing cadets and assistant-surgeons; purveyor and steward, &c., &c.

Seminary—Conditions for Admission.—No candidate can be admitted under fourteen, or above eighteen years.

Independent of the documents already noticed as necessary for admission to the service, each candidate for the seminary must produce a certificate of having had the small-pox, or been vaccinated, and of good conduct, from the master under whom he last studied. He must also deliver the names of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him if dismissed the seminary, or be removed from sickness, or any other cause.

Qualifications.—The candidate will be required to write down a sentence from dictation, and if found deficient in hand-writing or orthography, his reception will be deferred for such length of time as the head master shall report necessary. No candidate will be admitted who cannot construe “Caesar’s Commentaries,” and who does not possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, especially the rule of three, compound proportion, practice, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root.

These tests are all that are absolutely requisite, but it will be of advantage to a cadet, if, before admission, he is well acquainted with the following portions of Cape’s “Course of Mathematics,” in the order in which they are given, viz. :—

The remainder of arithmetic, omitting pages 76, 77. The use of logarithms. The first three sections in geometry, and the theory of proportion. First part of algebra, omitting the propositions of the greatest common measure and the least common multiple. Fourth and fifth sections in geometry, and geometrical problems. It is very desirable that a cadet, on joining, should be able to draw in pencil, and shade with Indian ink.

Every cadet is considered a *probationary* pupil for the first six months; at the end of which period the public examiner will report on the probability of his passing for the artillery or infantry within four terms, and, should this appear improbable, he will be returned to his friends.

Payments, &c.—The parents or guardians of the cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term for board, lodging, and education, and an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library; which payments include every charge except for uniform, clothes, books, and pocket-money, as hereafter specified. The payment of the fixed charges for each term is to be made in advance; and the payment for clothes, pocket-money, and books for the preceding term is to be made previous to the cadet’s return to the seminary.

A cadet entering in a term, must pay for the whole term, which will count as one of the four terms of his residence; and no return of any portion of the advance will be made in the event of a cadet's quitting the seminary.

Equipments.—Previous to the cadet's admission, his parents or guardians shall furnish him with the following articles, viz.: Nine shirts, three night-shirts, eight pairs of cotton stockings, six pairs of worsted ditto, six towels, six night-caps, eight pocket-handkerchiefs, one pair of white trousers (to be repaired, or, if necessary, to be renewed, at the vacation), two combs and a brush, a tooth-brush, a Bible and Prayer-book, a case of mathematical instruments of an approved pattern, to be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms, 136, Fleet-street; Mr. Jones's, 62, Charing-cross; Mr. Gilbert, 148, Fenchurch-street; and at Messrs. Reeves and Sons, 150, Cheapside.

Such articles of uniform dress* as may be considered necessary, are provided at the cost of the cadet, and the amount of pocket-money issued to him is also to be defrayed by parents or guardians.†

The following class-books will be provided at the public expense, the mutilation or destruction of which to be chargeable to the cadets, viz.:—"Hindustani Dictionary," "Latin ditto," Woodhouse's "Spherical Trigonometry," Inman's "Nautical Astronomy," Inman's "Nautical Tables."

The cadet, on first joining, will be supplied with the following books at the cost of parents or guardians, viz.:—Cape's "Mathematics," Straith's "Treatise on Fortification," Shakspear's "Hindustani Grammar," First Volume "Hindu Selections," Fielding's "Perspective," "French Grammar," "French Dictionary," De la Voye's "French Instructions," "Cæsar's Commentaries," Daniell's "Chemical Philosophy." Any other books required by the seminary to be paid for by the cadets.

Prohibition.—The cadet must not join the seminary with a greater sum in his possession than one guinea; and a further supply during the term, on any pretence whatever, may subject him to dismissal. Provision being made for furnishing him with every requisite, he cannot really want a supply of money to be placed at his disposal while at the seminary; and if his friends do notwithstanding think proper to furnish him with money, they put it in his power to commit irregularities, which must always retard his studies, and may eventually lead to his removal from the institution.

Vacations.—Midsummer commences about the middle of June, and ends July 31; Christmas about the middle of December, and ends January 31.

At the close of every vacation, the cadet must apply at the cadet depart-

* Viz.:—Jackets, waistcoats, stocks, foraging caps, trousers, shoes, gloves, together with a proportionate share of the expense of any other periodical supplies, and the repairs of the same. The average cost is 6*l.* 6*s.* per term.

† Viz.:—2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to corporals.

ment, East India House, for an order for re-admission, and all sums then due must be paid up. He is only re-admitted upon returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took home, with his linen put into proper repair, and he himself in a fit state of health to renew his studies.

Extract from the standing regulations of the seminary, Sec. 1., Clause 1:—

“No professor, master, or other person in the institution, shall receive from the cadet, or the parents or friends of any cadet, any pecuniary present or consideration, on any pretence whatever.”

By a resolution of the Court of Directors, all cadets at the Military Seminary, and all subsequent nominations thereto, are deemed for general service until brought forward for public examination.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CHAPLAINS are appointed to the East India Company's service by the chairman and deputy-chairman and individual directors of the Court of Directors, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. They must enter into a bond, with covenant for 500*l.* jointly with two sureties, the expenses of which amount to 14*l.* 5*s.*, and are required to subscribe to the military funds of the presidency to which they are attached. Chaplains are subject to military orders, and form part of the military staff.

Qualifications.—Candidates must not exceed forty years of age, and must show that they have been two years in orders, by producing their letters as deacons and priests. They must also produce the following testimonial, signed by three beneficed clergymen:—

We, whose names are hereunder written, declare and testify, from our personal knowledge of the life and behaviour of ———, for the space of three years last past, that he hath during that time lived piously, soberly, and honestly, nor hath he at any time (as far as we know or believe) written, taught, or held any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England.—In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day of , .

The Bishop of London requires a testimonial, in a form differing somewhat from the above, which form may be obtained upon application to his lordship's secretary.

The following certificate, signed by two practising surgeons, is also required:—

We have this day carefully examined the Rev. , and certify that his eyesight and hearing are perfect; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for the duties of his profession in India.

After obtaining the counter-signature of the Bishop of London to the certificate of appointment, chaplains must again attend at the India House on any subsequent Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of being sworn, on which occasion they must appear in canonicals. When sworn, the sum of 150*l.* is paid to them to defray the expense of passage and outfit; but they must

proceed to their destination within six months; failing which, without leave obtained, the appointment lapses.

Chaplains of the Church of Scotland must be ministers of the Establishment, ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and are subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Emoluments.—Chaplains are paid per month as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Senior Presidency Chaplain.....	1,201 3 3	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Junior do. do.	1,126 2 0	980 0 0	980 0 0
Chaplains.....	800 9 0	700 0 0	670 0 0
Assistant Chaplains	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
			8 Juniors.
			400 0 0

The chaplains of the Church of Scotland receive the same pay as the other chaplains and assistant chaplains of the presidencies to which they may be attached.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Surgeons.—These officers are appointed by the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, and such appointments cannot legally be purchased. They are required to subscribe to the military, or medical, and medical retiring fund, at their respective presidencies.

Qualification, Age.—A candidate must not be under twenty-two years; in proof of which he must produce an extract from the register; and also the other certificates and documents.

Qualification in Surgery.—On receiving a nomination, he will be furnished with a letter to the College of Surgeons, and their certificate will be a satisfactory testimonial of qualification; but should he possess a diploma from the College of Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or the University or Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either will be deemed sufficient without further examination.

Qualification in Physic.—He must also pass an examination, by the Company's examining physician, in the practice of physic; in which will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for the treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines. He must produce proof of having attended, at least, two courses of lectures on the practice.

of physic, and a certificate of having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some general hospital in London, or in the country, for six months, provided the provincial hospital contain, at least, on an average, one hundred in-patients. No attendance on the practice of a physician at any dispensary will be admitted.

Embarkation.—The assistant-surgeon is required to apply to the cadet office for orders of embarkation, and actually proceed under such orders within three months from the date of being passed and sworn. He must pay 5*l.* for the certificate of appointment.

Rank.—The rank of assistant-surgeons is determined in the same manner as is that of persons proceeding to India as “direct” cadets.

Veterinary Surgeons.—These officers are appointed by the Court of Directors, and receive 90*l.* for a passage to India.

Qualifications.—They must be under *twenty years* of age and produce a diploma from the Veterinary College of London, and a certificate from the professor of general fitness.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

Leave of Absence.—Officers having leave on medical certificate to China, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, St. Helena, or places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, are entitled to draw their pay and allowances.

Officers employed in the civil departments and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank, within the limits of the charter, while absent for two years, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

Chaplains proceeding on leave within the limits of the charter for benefit of health, are, in respect to proportion of allowances to be drawn during absence, the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, subject to the same rules as civil servants proceeding on sick leave.

Furlough.—Officers must be ten years in India before they can be entitled (except in cases of certified sickness) to be absent on furlough. The furlough is granted by the commander-in-chief at each presidency, with the approbation of the respective governments.

Officers who have not served ten years, visiting England on urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

A chaplain (appointed previous to the 1st of September, 1836), after seven

NOTE.—The whole of the furlough regulations, both civil and military, being in progress of revision, the text applies only to existing regulations.

years' residence, is allowed furlough and 292*l.* per annum. Should he return from sickness, prior to such a period, he is allowed only 191*l.* 12*s.* per annum. If appointed subsequent to that date, after seven years, 191*l.* 12*s.* per annum; and if compelled by ill-health to return prior to that period, only 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India until he returns, excepting colonels of regiments, and these of the rank of lieutenant-colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay only in case of sickness.

Officers visiting England on furlough must report their arrival by letter to the secretary at the India House, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency; and officers are required to rejoin at the expiration of three years, unless they have obtained an extension of leave six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough is extended except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter-mentioned; or where a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers soliciting extended leave must, if in London or its vicinity, appear before the Company's examining physician who will report on the state of such officer's health. And if resident in the country, must transmit with the letter of application a certificate in the following form, signed by at least two eminent medical practitioners. When the officer is abroad, in any part of Europe, it must have also the attestation of a magistrate, that the parties certifying are "eminent physicians."

I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined (state the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party), and I declare, upon my honour, that, according to the best of my judgment and belief, — — is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary, for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least longer in this country.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to duty or to reside a further time in England.

In every case in which an officer has had his furlough extended beyond the prescribed period, on the ground of health, and shall apply to return to duty, he shall produce a certificate from the examining physician that his health is completely re-established.

No officer who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the act of 33

Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70; but the provisions of this act have been modified as respects some officers, by the 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, sec. 84, as follows:—Whereas inconvenience to the military service of the East India Company has been found to arise in certain cases from the provisions of the act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners to permit any military officer, being of the rank of a general officer or colonel commanding a regiment, or being a lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment, who, having departed from India with such leave as aforesaid, shall not have returned to India within five years from the time of such departure, to have his rank and to be capable of again serving in India, although such absence may not have been occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or any inevitable accident; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Every officer upon leaving India will receive a printed copy of the general order on this subject, so that a plea of ignorance cannot be admitted. Officers, therefore, who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return within the period of three years from the commencement of furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the court to remain a further time in Europe.

Returning to India.—Whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, are embarked on any one ship, they may be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within at least seven days of the period fixed for embarkation:—the officer is to proceed with the men from the depôt; and, as a remuneration for this service, is to be granted the passage money of his rank, payable to the commander of the ship.

*Retiring from Service.**—Officers who have served less than three years in India, and lost their health, are entitled to an allowance from Lord Clive's Fund, if proper objects of that bounty, as follows, viz.:—Second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 2*s.* a-day; and a lieutenant, 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day; provided they are not possessed of, or entitled to, real or personal property to the extent, if an ensign, of 750*l.*, if a lieutenant, of 1000*l.*

Officers compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years' service, may retire on the half-pay of their rank, viz.:—Second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 3*s.* a-day; lieutenant, and assistant-surgeon, 4*s.* a-day.

A subaltern officer, or assistant-surgeon, having served six years, may retire on 3*s.* a-day, if his health prevent his continuing in India. A lieutenant having

* In these regulations, where a prescribed time is mentioned, "including a furlough," it does not mean that the party must have absolutely served the entire time, whether he has taken his furlough or not. Thus an officer who is entitled to retire on full pay after an actual service of twenty-five years "including a furlough," should he not have taken such furlough, is entitled to the same privilege after an actual service of twenty-two years.

served thirteen, or a second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, nine years (including a furlough), may retire on the half-pay of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

Regimental captains, majors, and lieutenant-colonels, who have not served sufficiently long to entitle them to retire on full pay, and whose health renders it impossible to serve in India, may retire on half-pay, viz.:—Captains, 7*s.* a-day; majors, 9*s.* 6*d.* a-day; and lieutenant-colonels, 1*l.* a-day.

All officers who have actually served twenty-five years, including a furlough, may retire on the full pay of their rank. Officers may also retire on the following pensions, without reference to rank, if they have served for the undermentioned periods, including a furlough, viz.:—After twenty-three years, 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after twenty-seven years, 292*l.* per annum; after thirty-one years, 365*l.* per annum; after thirty-five years 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Surgeons who have served as follows, including a furlough, may retire on the annexed annual pensions, viz.:—After twenty years, 191*l.*; after twenty-four years, 250*l.*; after twenty-eight years, 300*l.*; after thirty-two years, 365*l.*; after thirty-five years, 500*l.*; after thirty-eight years, 700*l.*

When officers on furlough retire upon the pay or half-pay of their rank, they are only entitled to claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of landing in the United Kingdom.

A veterinary surgeon may retire after the following service, including a furlough, viz.:—After twenty years, 7*s.*; after thirteen years, 5*s.* 6*d.*; and, after six years, 3*s.* a day. In the two last cases, provided his health shall not permit him to continue in India.

A chaplain (appointed previous to the 1st of September, 1836) may retire after eighteen years' service, including furlough, on 365*l.* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill-health, on 200*l.* 15*s.* per annum; after seven years, on 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. If appointed subsequently to that date, according to the following scale, viz.:—After an actual residence in India of fifteen years, on 292*l.* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill-health, on 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after seven years, on 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

Officers retiring from the service will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years and a half from their quitting India, whichever shall happen first.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.—Every petitioning officer and soldier must produce a certificate from his commanding officer of being incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation by the governor and council of the presidency where he shall have served.

Every commissioned officer must previously make oath that he is not possessed of, or entitled to, property, if a colonel, to the value of 4000*l.*; a lieutenant-colonel, 3000*l.*; a major, 2500*l.*; a captain, 2000*l.*; a lieutenant, 1000*l.*; an ensign, 750*l.* Officers' widows must produce proof, on affidavit, that their

husbands did not die possessed of property as above. Petitioners residing in England may be admitted, if the court shall adjudge them to be proper objects.

All commissioned, staff, or warrant-officers, to receive as follows, viz.:—

	per annum.				per annum.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Colonels and mem. of Medical Board	228	2	6	Lieutenants and assistant-surgeons...	45	12	6
Lieut.-colonels and super. surgeons...	182	10	0	Ensigns	36	10	0
Majors (chaplains 15 years' service).	136	17	6	Conductors of ordnance	36	10	0
Captains (chaplains 7 years' service)				Their widows one-half the above, to continue			
and surgeons.....	91	5	0	during widowhood.			
Chaplains under 7 years' service.....	63	17	6				

Serjeants of artillery to have ninepence, and those that have lost a limb, one shilling per day. Gunners of the artillery, sixpence, and those that have lost a limb, ninepence per day. All other non-commissioned officers and bombardiers to have fourpence three farthings per day.

Officers and privates to be entitled from the period of their landing in England.

Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead, and no arrears for a larger period than two years back from the date of application for admission or re-admission will be allowed, either to claimants or to pensioners after admission.

MARINE.

INDIAN NAVY.—Appointments to the marine service of the East India Company are made by the president of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Nominees must not be under *fifteen*, or above *eighteen* years of age, unless they shall have served on board a steam-vessel, or under an engineer in a factory or foundry, from the completion of their *eighteenth* year up to the time of being nominated; and in such case they must not exceed *nineteen* years.

No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, or obliged to quit school for immoral conduct, will be appointed.

Nominees must produce such certificates of having undergone an examination in arithmetic and the elementary branches of nautical education, as will satisfy the Court of Directors that they are qualified to enter upon the service; also one from a respectable engineer, that they have acquired such a knowledge of marine engineering as to afford promise of efficient service on board a steam-vessel; and a certificate from two practising surgeons, that they have no mental or bodily defect that may disqualify them for the service.

Volunteers are required to proceed to India within three months after appointment, or their appointment will be forfeited. They must subscribe to the Indian Navy Fund.

Rank is determined as in the case of "direct" cadets.

Leave of Absence.—A certain proportion of the officers (to be determined by Government) are allowed furlough for three years, with the pay only of their rank;

but no officer under the rank of captain, who has not actually served ten years, can be allowed furlough, unless in cases of ill-health.

The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the military officers.

Retirement.—Every officer who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay, viz.:—A captain, 360*l.*; commander, 290*l.*; lieutenant, 190*l.*; purser, 190*l.* Every officer retiring from ill-health, after ten years' service, and before he has completed that of twenty-two years, is granted the following retiring allowance, viz.:—A captain, 200*l.*; commander, 170*l.*; lieutenant, 125*l.*; purser, 125*l.*

STATEMENT showing the Strength of the Indian Navy at the Periods stated, distinguishing Ships of War from other Vessels, and specifying the aggregate Number of Guns, Horse-Power of Steam Vessels, and the Strength of the Crews.

SHIPS OF WAR.								OTHER VESSELS.					
YEARS.	Sailing Vessels.			Steam Frigates.				Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.			
	Vessels.	Guns.	Crew.	Frigates.	Horse Power.	Guns.	Crew.	Vessels.	Crew.	Vessels.	Horse Power.	Guns.	Crew.
1836--37.....	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1836--37.....	5	80	489	..	..	..	..	15	187	1	160	..	60
1837-38.....	4	61	377	..	..	..	..	15	452	4	560	11	288
1838-39.....	5	61	312	..	..	..	..	13	371	5	950	14	394
1839-40.....	5	71	126	..	..	..	..	11	350	12	1354	23	662
1840-41.....	5	71	438	2	410	8	209	11	378	17	2084	32	930
1841-42.....	5	70	132	3	740	11	317	11	378	18	2154	35	986
1842-43.....	5	62	430	5	1490	26	608	11	395	21	2370	32	1039
1843-44.....	4	48	311	4	1090	20	460	10	433	20	2590	30	964
1844-45.....	4	48	311	4	1090	20	418	12	405	23	2770	36	1009

INDIAN Navy, Marine, and Pilotage Charges.

CHARGES.	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
AT BENGAL.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.
Expenses of the superintendent, naval storekeeper, and other departments on shore; pilot vessels, repairs to vessels and boats; repairs to buildings, and expenses of internal and external steam navigation.....	17,37,818	21,35,192	18,63,687	20,89,402	15,34,101	18,00,202
Less receipts for inward and outward pilotage, lighthouse, and harbour dues.....	8,21,513	7,66,577	8,13,873	7,85,742	8,17,025	10,26,441
Nett charges.....	9,16,305	13,68,615	10,49,814	13,04,060	7,16,176	7,73,361
Stores from England, included among the home charges.....	5,87,482	2,37,761	1,37,252	1,32,808	3,38,241	2,47,641
	15,03,787	16,06,376	11,87,066	14,36,868	10,54,417	10,21,002
AT MADRAS.						
Master, attendant, and beach department, marine police, &c.....	94,486	1,71,589	1,29,105	61,290	66,942	45,306
Less receipts for port duties and anchorage dues.....	1,39,633	1,50,468	1,02,306	62,025	59,049	78,850
Nett.....	45,167	21,121	20,509	735	6,993	33,544
Stores from England, as before stated...	1,059	927	174	..	..	890
	nett receipts 44,108	22,048	26,683	nett receipts 735	6,993	nett receipts 32,564
AT BOMBAY.						
Superintendent, office charges and establishments, lighthouse, dock, and steam-engine, and other departments on shore; expenses of cruisers and vessels, steam vessels, including those employed in the packet service, purchase of stores at Bombay, &c., deducting receipts for Red Sea passage-money.....	17,37,378	14,71,503	13,26,867	14,44,667		
Less receipts for hire of docks, pilotage, lighthouse-duty, sale of stores, &c.....	2,11,320	1,97,600	1,65,533	2,40,009		
	15,26,158	12,73,903	11,61,334	12,04,658		
Stores from England, as before stated...	4,93,945	3,17,906	5,20,908	7,64,680		
	20,20,096	15,91,809	16,81,832	19,69,338		

List of Ships under the Bengal Presidency, distinguishing Steam from Sailing Vessels and specifying the aggregate Horse Power of the former and the Strength of the Crews.

Y E A R S.	Steam Vessels.	Aggregate Horse Power.	Number of Crew.	Sailing Vessels.	Number of Crew.
	number.	strength.	persons.	number.	persons.
1830.....	9	680	321	2	65
1837.....	10	712	334	1	27
1839.....	10	712	325	1	28
1839.....	10	712	367	1	28
1840.....	12	1042	513	2	94
1841.....	13	1132	586	3	160
1842.....	15	1532	641	4	185
1843.....	18	1802	870	3	158
1844.....	17	1802	779	4	181
1845.....	17	1922	763	4	174

Note.—The above statement includes the steamboats employed in inland navigation, and small schooners employed for various purposes. There are also several pilot brigs, which are exclusively employed in connexion with the navigation of the Hooghly, and the strength of the pilots, masters, mates, &c., pilot service has averaged during the period included in the statement, 116 persons in each year. The strength of the crews of the brigs is not known.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

No person can be appointed who is under *fifteen*, or past *seventeen* years of age, unless he has already been at sea ; in which case he shall be eligible till *nineteen*, upon producing a certificate of having served at sea for as many years or months as his age shall at the time of appointment exceed *seventeen* years.

No candidate will be appointed who is not of a strong, robust constitution, and who does not produce a certificate signed by two practising surgeons, that his eye-sight and hearing are perfect; that he is without deformity, and has the perfect use of all his limbs; that he has no appearance of a constitutional disposition or tendency to disease, and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for the pilot service.

Volunteers must proceed to India within three months, or the appointment will be forfeited.

Officers may retire on pension after thirty years' service, or sooner on medical certificate.

PAY PER MENSEM.		PENSION PER MENSEM.	
	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs. Co.'s Rs.
Branch pilots.....	550	Branch pilot.....	200 widow 100
Master, after 12 years' service.....	400	Master	100 " 50
" " 8 " "	360	Mates	60 " 30
" " 4 " "	320	Second mate and volunteer.....	30 " 15
" on appointment.....	280	Children are allowed as follows:—	
Mates, after 6 years' service.....	190	Boys until 15 years of age.....	12
" " 3 " "	170	Girls until 10 years of age.....	14
" on appointment.....	150	After 10 till married	20
Senior second mates, after 3 years' service... 140	140	To the fund the contributions are as follows:—	
" " " on appointment.....	120	Branch pilots.....	40
Junior second mates, after 3 years' service... 100	100	Master	20
" " " on appointment.....	80	Mate	10
Volunteers	60	Second mate and volunteer	4

EMOLUMENTS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE.
TABLE of Pay and Allowances, for a Month of Thirty Days.

IN THE FIELD.															ON FURLOUGH.	
IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT.																
Pay.		Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent, if only in Half Batta, and not provided with quarters.	Horse Allowance.	Half Batta.	TOTAL.	Pay.		Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Full Batta.	TOTAL.	Per Diem.	
rupees.	rps.	rps.	rupees	rps.	rps.	rps.	rupees	rupees.	rps.	rps.	rps.	rps.	rps.	rupees.	5 d.	
EUROPEAN INFANTRY.																
Colonel, not a general officer on the staff.....	300 0 0	..	200	..	350	30	1280 0 0	300 0 0	..	200	30	750	1280 0 0	1 5 0		
Lieutenant-colonel.....	240 0 0	..	150	200	300	30	920 0 0	240 0 0	..	150	30	600	1020 0 0	1 0 0		
Major.....	180 0 0	..	120	80	225	30	635 0 0	180 0 0	..	120	30	450	780 0 0	0 16 0		
Captain.....	120 0 0	..	80	50	150	30	371 0 0	120 0 0	..	80	30	300	480 0 0	0 10 0		
Lieutenant.....	60 0 0	..	40	30	75	30	221 0 0	60 0 0	..	40	30	150	254 0 0	0 6 6		
Ensign.....	48 0 0	..	30	25	60	30	143 0 0	48 0 0	..	30	30	120	200 0 0	0 5 3		
Surgeon, as captain.....	..	..	..	..	45	..	313 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	411 0 0	0 5 0	
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	199 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	254 0 0	0 5 0	
EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.																
Colonel of a battalion.....	300 0 0	..	200	..	350	30	1280 0 0	300 0 0	..	200	30	750	1280 0 0	1 5 0		
Lieutenant-colonel.....	240 0 0	..	150	100	300	30	920 0 0	240 0 0	..	150	30	600	1020 0 0	1 0 0		
Major.....	180 0 0	..	120	80	225	30	635 0 0	180 0 0	..	120	30	450	780 0 0	0 16 11		
Captain.....	140 0 0	..	90	50	150	30	391 0 0	140 0 0	..	90	30	300	480 0 0	0 11 1		
1st Lieutenant.....	70 0 0	..	45	30	75	30	234 0 0	70 0 0	..	45	30	150	264 0 0	0 6 10		
2nd Lieutenant.....	60 0 0	..	40	20	60	30	192 0 0	60 0 0	..	40	30	120	212 0 0	0 5 7		
Surgeon and assistant-surgeon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NATIVE CAVALRY.																
Colonel.....	437 8 0	..	250	..	750	120	1467 8 0	437 8 0	..	200	120	750	1467 8 0	1 12 8		
Lieutenant-colonel.....	278 4 0	..	150	100	300	120	944 4 0	274 4 0	..	150	120	600	1148 4 0	1 3 0		
Major.....	232 13 4	..	120	80	225	120	777 13 4	232 13 4	..	120	120	450	922 13 4	0 19 3		
Captain.....	179 6 4	..	90	50	150	90	520 6 4	179 6 4	..	90	90	300	560 6 4	0 14 7		
Lieutenant.....	109 8 0	..	60	30	75	60	333 8 0	109 8 0	..	60	60	200	363 8 0	0 9 0		
1st Lieutenant.....	97 5 4	..	50	25	60	60	289 5 4	97 5 4	..	50	60	150	309 5 4	0 7 0		
Surgeon, as captain.....	..	..	..	..	45	..	320 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	363 8 0	..	
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	333 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	363 8 0	..	
Veterinary surgeon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311 0 0	..	
NATIVE INFANTRY.																
Colonel, not a general officer on the staff.....	300 0 0	..	200	..	350	30	1280 0 0	300 0 0	..	200	30	750	1280 0 0	1 5 0		
Lieutenant-colonel.....	240 0 0	..	150	100	300	30	920 0 0	240 0 0	..	150	30	600	1020 0 0	1 0 0		
Major.....	180 0 0	..	120	80	225	30	635 0 0	180 0 0	..	120	30	450	780 0 0	0 16 0		
Captain.....	120 0 0	..	80	50	150	30	371 0 0	120 0 0	..	80	30	300	480 0 0	0 10 0		
Lieutenant.....	60 0 0	..	40	30	75	30	221 0 0	60 0 0	..	40	30	150	254 0 0	0 6 6		
Ensign.....	48 0 0	..	30	25	60	30	143 0 0	48 0 0	..	30	30	120	200 0 0	0 5 3		
Surgeon, as captain.....	..	..	..	..	45	..	371 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	411 0 0	0 5 0	
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	224 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	254 0 0	0 5 0	

† The same for any month.
‡ Colonels in regimental rank are allowed full batta at any station.
* Pay and batta are per diem allowances.
† Horse allowance only granted to field officers of artillery, engineers, and infantry, while in the actual performance of regimental duty. Officers of inferior rank, when actually commanding corps of infantry, will continue to draw horse allowance, as heretofore sanctioned. N.B. Tent allowance is not allowed to the chief engineer, or adjutant of engineers.
All officers, while in command of corps, receive 400 rupees per month, exclusive of the pay of their rank. Adjutants receive 212 rupees per month, exclusive of pay. Quarter-masters and interpreters receive 140 rupees per month, exclusive of pay. An assistant-engineer, while in medical charge of a corps, receives 160 rupees per month, exclusive of pay. A gaballern officer, while in charge of a company, receives 30 rupees per month, exclusive of pay, provided he has passed the prescribed examination in native languages.

PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

Governor-general for the time being.	Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.
Deputy-governor of Bengal.	Members of the law commission, according to their situation therein.
Governor of Madras.	Civilians of thirty-five years' standing.
Governor of Bombay.	Advocates-general of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Governor (or lieutenant-governor) of Agra.	Major-generals, according to date of commission.
Chief-justice of Bengal.	Civilians of twenty years' standing.
Bishop of Calcutta.	Colonels, according to date of commission.
Chief-justice of Madras.	Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
Bishop of Madras.	Civilians of twelve years' standing.
Chief-justice of Bombay.	Lieutenant-colonels, according to date of commission.
Bishop of Bombay.	Civilians of eight years' standing.
Commander-in-chief in India, when also a member of the supreme council.	Majors, according to date of commission.
Members of the supreme council, according to their situation therein.	Chaplains.
Members of council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.	Civilians of four years' standing.
Commander-in-chief at Madras, when also a member of council.	Captains, according to date of commission.
Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein.	Civilians under four years' standing.
Commander-in-chief at Bombay, when also a member of council.	Subalterns, according to date of commission.
Members of council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.	All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.
The puisne judges of the supreme court at Calcutta, according to date.	All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor-general in council, in case any question shall arise.
The puisne judges of the supreme court at Madras, according to date.	All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the members of council at the presidencies in India.
The puisne judges of the supreme court at Bombay, according to date.	
The recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.	
The commander-in-chief in India.	
The commander-in-chief of her Majesty's naval forces, and the commander-in-chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders-in-chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.	
Naval and military officers above the rank of major-general.	

RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals with generals.	Physicians-general, surgeons-general, and inspectors-general of hospitals, with brigadier-generals.
Vice-admirals with lieutenant-generals.	Superintending-surgeons with lieutenant-colonels.
Rear-admirals with major-generals.	Senior surgeons with majors.
Commodore and first captain to commander-in-chief with brigadier-generals.	Surgeons with captains.
Captains of three years' post with colonels.	Assistant-surgeons with lieutenants.
Other post-captains with lieutenant-colonels.	
Commanders with majors.	
Lieutenants with captains.	

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL AND RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA.

BRITISH INDIA is divided into the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The governor at each presidency is assisted and partly controlled by a council

of two of the Company's senior civil servants, and usually the commander-in-chief of the army. The supreme government is vested in the Governor-General of India, and the same council as that for Bengal. The governor-general, under certain limits, is invested with extraordinary power, and exercises some of the most important rights of sovereignty, such as declaring war, making peace, framing treaties, to a certain extent forgiving criminals, and enacting laws.

The governor-general's council consists of five councillors, the first three ordinary councillors are to be chosen from those who have been, or are, servants of the Company, and to be appointed by the directors; the fourth to be appointed by the directors also, subject to the approbation of the king, but not from among East India Company's servants, and with power to sit and vote in council only at meetings for making laws and regulations. The commander-in-chief is not necessarily a member, but if appointed is extraordinary, and has precedence after the governor-general.

On all questions of state policy, the governor-general, independent of his council, possesses extraordinary powers, and administers accordingly. If the council are dissentient, the members record their objections, which are submitted to the governor-general; and if he should still persist in his original opinion, the discussion is adjourned for forty-eight hours, when the governor-general may proceed to execute his measures: first assigning his reasons for dissenting from the council. The whole of the documents relative to the difference between the governor-general and the council, are then transmitted to the Court of Directors and Board of Control; and the court have the power, should they deem fit, of appointing new members of council to succeed the dissentient ones, or of recalling the governor-general.

The governor-general, when assembling the council of India, at a subordinate presidency, sits as president, the governor of such presidency being at such council an extraordinary member. The governors of Madras and Bombay are independent of local control, but for the sake of unity in foreign transactions, on matters of general and internal policy, or in expending money, they are subject to the authority of the governor-general.

Regulations for the good government of the British possessions in India are passed by the governor-general in council; they immediately become effective, but are transmitted home, and subject to the revision of the Court of Directors and Board of Control; heretofore ordinances for the government of the presidency capitals were not valid until published for fourteen days; and then when registered by the supreme (Royal) court, put in force, subject to a further ordeal at home: but these checks excepted, and which may be said to have been, to a great extent, removed by the new charter, the governor-general in council can make laws for the regulation of even her Majesty's supreme courts. Under this supreme

and legislative government, the executive is generally administered in Bengal by the respective departments of Revenue; Customs, salt and opium; Trade; Military; and Medical;—at Madras three: Revenue; Military; Medical;—and at Bombay by one, viz.: the *Secretariate Establishment*, with its subdivisions into *Political and Secret Department; Military, Marine, and Steam Department; Territorial and Finance Department; Judicial Department; General and Ecclesiastical Department; Persian Department, &c. &c.* There are at Bombay, *Customs and Opium, and Mint Sections*, with revenue commissioners, collectors, &c., under the *Finance Department*, and also the *Police*, and some other *Subsidiary Departments*. These boards, or departments, make reports to government; they also receive from their subordinates suggestions, either for their own information or for transmission to the governor-general in council; so that the local knowledge of the inferior officers is brought under the knowledge of the supreme or presidential governments. The first duty of the government in India is that of recording every transaction, whether as chief departments or as boards; regular habits of business are therefore systematised with the checks of supervision. All minutes of proceedings are laid before the government monthly, and then transmitted to London. The objection to this is delay; but the Court of Directors, in their letter to the Board of Control, 27th of August, 1829, observes that the government of India may in one word be described as a *Government of Checks*. The court thus judiciously remark:—

“Now, whatever may be the advantage of checks, it must always be purchased at the expense of delay, and the amount of delay will generally be in proportion to the number and efficiency of checks. The correspondence between the Court of Directors and the governments of India, is conducted with a comprehensiveness and in a detail quite unexampled; every, the minutest proceedings of the local governments, including the whole correspondence respecting it which passes between them and their subordinate functionaries, is placed on record, and complete copies of the Indian records are sent annually to England for the use of the home authorities. The despatches from India are indexes to those records, or what a table of contents is to a book, not merely communicating on matters of high interest, or soliciting instructions on important measures in contemplation, but containing summary narratives of all the proceedings of the respective governments, with particular references to the correspondence and consultations thereon, whether in the political, revenue, judicial, military, financial, ecclesiastical, or miscellaneous departments. In the ordinary course of Indian administration much must always be left to the discretion of local governments; and unless upon questions of general policy and personal cases, it rarely occurs that instructions from hence can reach India before the time for acting upon them is gone by. This is a necessary consequence of the great distance between the two countries, the rapid succession of events in India, which are seldom long foreseen, even by those who are on the spot, and the importance of the ruling authorities there acting with promptitude and decision, and adopting their measures, on their own responsibility, to the varying exigencies of the hour. These circumstances unavoidably regulate, but do not exclude the controlling authority of the Court of Directors. Without defeating the intentions of Parliament, they point out the best and indeed the only mode in which these intentions can be practically fulfilled. Although, with the exceptions above adverted to, a specific line of conduct cannot often be

prescribed to the Indian governments, yet it seems to indicate any other rather than a state of irresponsibility, that the proceedings of those governments are reported with fidelity, examined with care, and commented upon with freedom by the home authorities; nor can the judgments passed by the court be deemed useless whilst, though they have immediate reference to past transactions, they serve ultimately as rules for the future guidance of their servants abroad. The knowledge, on the part of the local governments, that their proceedings will always undergo this revision, operates as a salutary check upon its conduct in India, and the practice of replying to letters from thence paragraph by paragraph is a security against habitual remissness or accidental oversight on the part of the court, or their servants at home. From a perusal of the Indian records, the court also obtain an insight into the conduct and qualifications of their servants, which enables them to judge of their respective merits, and to make a proper selection of members of council. The duties of territorial secretary, in one branch, correspond in a great measure with those of the chancellor of the exchequer in this country; he manages the whole financial business of the government, in concert with the accountant-general; but the secretary is the chief officer of the government in that department; moreover, he has the management of the territorial revenue, and the revenue derived from salt and opium, and he conducts the correspondence of government with the three boards of revenue in the upper, lower, and central provinces respectively.

"In relation to the board of revenue, he is merely the ministerial officer of the government; he is not a responsible officer, and has no direct power over the board of revenue.

"If any increase of charge were proposed by any of the board of revenue, or by any person acting under them, that proposal for increase is submitted to the territorial secretary before it is acquiesced in and sanctioned by government—he is the person always addressed. The boards of revenue have the power of writing directly to the governor-general in council; but that it is a mere matter of form, for such letter goes equally through the office of the territorial secretary, and is submitted by him to the governor-general in council.

"The territorial secretary offers his opinion upon the admissibility of any new charge proposed. He has no right or power to do so, but he is generally called upon to do so. The secretaries are in the habit of giving in papers called memoranda. As the governor-general, or members of council, lay minutes before the council board, so the secretaries, whenever they have any suggestion to make, submit what are called memoranda.

"One of the members of the council is nominally President of the Board of Revenue; he performs no duties.

"The duties of the territorial and judicial departments as regard the judicial department are quite distinct departments. There are two secretaries; the judicial secretary is quite independent of the territorial; he conducts the correspondence of the government with the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; they are the chief criminal and civil courts.

"The police is under his direction, at least all the correspondence of government on the subject of the police is conducted by him. Like the territorial secretary, he is not a substantive officer, only a ministerial functionary of the government. He writes always in the name of the government; his letters always begin with words to this effect, 'I am directed by the governor-general in council to inform you;' and this holds good with regard to all other secretaries.

"The business of a collector in the lower provinces is the receipt of revenue; the conduct of public sales, in the event of any defalcation on the part of any landed proprietor who is responsible for any portion of the revenue.

"There being a permanent settlement of the land revenue in those provinces, he has not much to do directly with the collection of the revenue; but he has a great number of other duties, as the management of wards' estates (minors' estates); for the Board of Revenue is also a court of wards.

"He exercises judicial functions in what are called summary suits, arising from dis-

putes between landlord and tenant, between zemindar and ryot. That is, in disputes connected with the administration of the revenue.

"With reference to the extent in which he decides suits. The suits are summary suits; they are not conducted with the formality of regular suits; they are instituted originally in the courts of law, and are referred by the judge to the collector for decision; they are of a particular description; they are not conducted with the formality of regular law suits; there is a particular process laid down by the regulations for them.

"It is indirectly in the nature of a reference; it is a claim of the zemindar on the ryot for rent, which the ryot disputes or denies; and it is referred to the collector, as a summary suit, under particular regulations.

"All the instances in which he exercises judicial power are referred to him by the court, as far as regards the summary suits referred to; but there are also investigations which partake largely of judicial inquiries, which he conducts independently of the courts, as, for instance, where landholders in coparceny have petitioned to have their estates divided, and to become separately responsible to government. Such divisions are called butwarahs.

"The revenue collected remains in the custody of a native treasurer, who gives heavy security, and who is to a great degree independent of the collector. Security is given to the government through the collector; but the board of revenue see that it is sufficient, and the collector is also responsible."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

THE civil law is administered according to the religious code of the party, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. A commission has been issued to examine into the variety of the civil laws existing in the various provinces, and to endeavour to codify them into a general system. The criminal law in India is the Mahomedan code, in which mutilations of the limbs and flagellations to death are not unfrequently ordained; these are commuted by us for imprisonment, &c., and it will be seen in the section on gaols how crime has been diminished in India. There are in the Company's courts three grades of *European* judges, the district, the provincial, and the judges of the Sudder Court (there are also magistrates, who exercise civil jurisdiction under special appointments, and the registrars try, and decide causes referred to them by the judge of the district). The native judges are divided into two classes, 1st., *Moonsiffs*, of whom there are several stationed in the interior of every district; and 2ndly, *Sudder Aumeems*, established at the same station with the European judge. Native judges of any sect can try causes as far as 1000 rupees, and the amount may be increased at the recommendation of the European judge to 5000 rupees; this permission has been granted in very many cases, and the decisions have been extremely satisfactory. An appeal lies from the district native judges to the district European judge, from the latter to the high court of Sudder Adawlut at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and from thence to the queen in council in England, but not for a less sum than 10,000 rupees, or 1000*l.* sterling.

In the Bengal presidency, for instance, there is first a high court of appeal, termed the "Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut," or chief civil and criminal court. The functions of this court are cognizance of civil, criminal, and police matters; the remission or mitigation of punishment when the sentence of the law officers is unduly severe, co-revision previous to the execution of any sentence of death, transportation, or perpetual imprisonment, arbitration where the provincial judges differ from their law officers; revisions of the proceedings of any of the courts, with power to suspend provincial judges; it may direct suits for property exceeding 5000*l.* in value, to be originally tried before it; it may admit second or special appeals from the inferior courts, and its construction of the government regulations is final. The chief justice has 6000*l.* a year, and the three puisne judges 5000*l.* each.

The second degree of courts are the provincial courts of appeal, with a chief and puisne judge to each. They have no criminal jurisdiction; try suits exceeding 5000 rupees in value, if the plaintiff desire their decision (he may prefer it before the Zillah judge, if the value do not exceed 10,000 rupees), appeals lie from the Zillah courts, and are final unless in cases of special appeal.

For the Bengal presidency there are numerous commissioners of circuit, who combine revenue with judicial functions. They hold sessions of gaol delivery at least twice in each year at the different Zillah and city stations. The direction and control of the magistrates, revenue officers, and police are vested in them. The salary of each commissioner is, or was, 4000*l.* a-year.

The Zillah Courts of Bengal have a judge, magistrate, and registrar; in some less extensive, the duties of judge and magistrate are conjoined, or the duties of magistrate and registrar.

These courts have cognizance of affrays, thefts, burglaries, &c., when not of an aggravated character, and power to the extent of two years' imprisonment; commit persons charged with heinous offences for trial before the commissioners of circuit; try original suits to the value of about 20,000 rupees; decide appeals from registrars (*i. e.* causes not exceeding 500 rupees in value), Sudder Aumeems (native judges) and Moonsiffs; and by a regulation of 1832 (for the expedition of criminal justice), three Zillah judges may be invested with power by the governor-general to hold sessions and gaol delivery.

These courts have authority over the police, and the judges are enjoined to visit the gaols at least once a week.

Another and extensive set of Zillah and city courts have been established with native judges of every class, caste, or persuasion, found qualified for the duties enjoined them, to whom liberal salaries have been granted, and by a

more recent regulation, native assessors sit on the bench with the European judges.

The courts of judicature similar to the foregoing in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the North-West Provinces are modified by local usages ; in some parts there are punchayets (native juries) of arbitration and of civil and criminal procedure ; in others, native assessors in civil and criminal matters.

In the administration of civil justice the objects of the East India government have been that it should be pure in its source, speedy in execution, and inexpensive in practice ; in criminal justice the objects have been to prevent crime, and to promote the reformation of the criminal.

Laws and Regulations.—In pursuance of the direction, and by virtue of the powers given by the 47th section of the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap. 85, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, ordain as follow :—

1. “Copies of all laws and regulations shall be communicated to the several functionaries appointed to carry them into effect, and shall be preserved in all courts of justice, and there be open to the inspection of all persons.

2. “All laws and regulations shall be translated into the several native languages most commonly spoken, and printed and sold at a low price.

3. “The governments of the several presidencies will make such a distribution of copies of the laws and regulations so to be sold as may bring them most conveniently within the reach of all persons, and will notify in a public manner where such copies may be procured.

4. “The governments will likewise, on the passing of any law and regulation, publish the title of it, and an abstract of its contents, in the gazettes and such other newspapers as are most generally circulated.

Authentication of Laws and Regulations.—1. The original copy of all laws and regulations shall be signed by the members of the legislative council by whom they shall be passed, and such copy shall be preserved in the archives of the government of India.

2. “Such copies only of the several laws and regulations hereafter passed as shall be printed at the government press shall be admitted as evidence in courts of justice. Such copies so printed shall bear in the title-page fac-similes of the signatures of the members of council by whom the several laws and regulations may have been respectively passed.”

There is a supreme court at each presidency, with a chief and two puisne judges at Calcutta, and a chief and one puisne judge at each of the other presidencies. A master in equity, registrar, and attorneys and barristers admitted to practise, at the discretion of the judges. At Calcutta there is a Hindoo and a Mahomedan law officer attached to the supreme court. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the presidency, with certain exceptions, and the courts claim jurisdiction in certain cases beyond the presidency ; such claims have, however, been viewed with jealousy. The salaries of the judges of supreme court are, *Bengal*, chief, 8000*l.* ; Puisne, 6000*l.* ; *Madras*, chief, 60,000 rupees ; Puisne,

50,000 rupees; *Bombay*, chief, 60,000 rupees; puisne, 50,000 rupees. Trial by jury in criminal matters, not in civil; natives are eligible as petty and grand jurors; proceedings are in English, with the aid of interpreters, and in general the civil laws of England are applied. There are at Calcutta and Bombay courts of requests, for the recovery of small debts, the recorders of which are Europeans.

The police in Bengal are divided into stations with a native officer, native registrar, petty officer, and from twenty to thirty policemen well armed. In each district there are numerous stations, making altogether in lower Bengal above 500, and in the upper, or western provinces, above 400. Every village has also its own watchman, armed and paid by the village, and as there are above 160,000 villages in lower Bengal, there is, therefore, a force of about 160,000 men added to the government establishment. In some parts of Central India, each village has a petty officer, whose duty it is to apprehend thieves, or when he takes them to a village, to intrust the arrest to the police of that village.

The head officer at each station receives criminal charges, holds inquests, forwards accused persons with their prosecutors and witnesses to the Zillah magistrate, uses every exertion for the apprehension of criminals and the preservation of the peace in his district, and regularly reports all proceedings to the European magistrate from whom he receives orders. The village police, with the village corporation officers, that is, the barber, schoolmaster, accountant, waterman, measurer, &c., land agents, Zemindars, &c., are all required to give immediate information of crime committed within their municipalities, and to aid in the apprehension of offenders. There is a mounted police and a river police, both commanded by native officers.

The police officers are furnished with brief, clear instructions. The best of the native laws have been retained, and a practical and generally equitable system constitutes the police law and practice. The general system of police in India, is thus detailed in the evidence before parliament:—

“The lowest police officer is the village watcher. There are several in the village who perform the lower offices. They are under the control of the head of the village; the head of the village is under the control of the Tehsildar, who is a native collector of revenue; the Tehsildar is under the magistrate, who is the collector. The village watchers are remunerated by a small quantity of grain from the produce of the village, and from certain fees from the inhabitants; and the head of the village has also similar allowances, to a greater extent. The Tehsildar is a stipendiary officer of the government, employed in the collection of the revenue. There are police officers appointed to towns, called Aumeems of police, who have a jurisdiction also beyond those towns; and there are officers called Cutwals, a kind of high constables, resident chiefly in market towns. There are, in some districts, paid police; and there were formerly various classes of native peons, under different denominations, many of whom have of late years been dismissed as unnecessary.”

CIVIL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

Bengal and Agra Civil Establishments

THE supreme council of India consists of the Governor-general of India, who is also governor of the presidency of Fort William; the commander-in-chief of the army, when not governor-general, is an extraordinary member; the first, second, third, and fourth ordinary members; with a provisional member to fill a vacancy.

The governors of the other presidencies, when the supreme council shall assemble within their territory, are also extraordinary members.

Secretaries to the Government of India.—The home department, finance department, foreign department, and military department, have each a secretary and under-secretary.

For the North-Western Provinces there is a lieutenant-governor, secretary, and assistant-secretary.

For the government of Bengal there is a secretary and two under-secretaries.

On the personal staff of the governor-general there is a private secretary, military secretary, surgeon, five aides-de-camp, two extra aides-de-camp, and several honorary aides-de-camp.

Civil Servants in Bengal and Agra.—The following abbreviations are used in the annexed lists:—Coll., collector; com., commissioner; jud., judge; mag., magistrate; agt., agent; sup., superintendent; sec., secretary; prin., principal; dep., deputy; sen., senior; asst., assistant; spl., special; jt., joint; sub., subordinate; hd., head; ex., extra; adl., additional; civ., civil; ses., sessions; rev., revenue; circ., circuit; f., furlough.

First Class.—Salt agt., Hidgelee; civil auditor; civ. and sess. jud., Agra; adl. jud., Tirhoot; export warehouse-keeper; com. rev. and circ. Allahabad; accountant-general; coll. Nuddeah; member of sudder board rev. pres.; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud., Hoogley; civ. and sess. jud. Patna; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, Agra; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres.

Second Class.—Mag. and coll., Azimghur; temp. jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud. Meerut; civ. and sess. jud. Seharunpore; mag. and coll. Allyghur; sudder board of rev. Agra; civ. and sess. jud., Nudder; com. rev. and circ. Bhaugulpore; salt agent; sec. to govt. Tumlook; spl. com. Cuttack; civ. and sess. jud. Furruckabad; sess. jud. Tirhoot; civ. and

sess. jud. Rajeshye ; mag. and coll. Boolundshehur ; com. rev. and circ. Rohilcund ; civ. and sess. jud. Dacca ; sec. to govt. ; sec. sudder board pres. ; sup. police, Lower Prov. ; com. rev. and circ. Jessore ; jud. sudder dewanny, &c., Agra ; sec. to govt. ; com. rev. Dacca ; com. rev. and circ. Meerut ; civ. and sess. jud. E. Burdwan ; temp. jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres. ; civ. and sess. jud. Dinagepore ; mag. and coll. Panneeput ; sec. govt. ; resident, Indore ; coll. Calcutta ; coll. and sess. jud. Sarun ; reg. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres. ; coll. and sess. jud. Ghazee-pore ; com. rev. and circ. Moorshedabad ; board of customs, salt and opium ; civ. and sess. jud. Delhi ; coll. and sess. jud. Banda ; sudder board rev. pres. ; coll. and sess. jud. ; com. Kumaon, Futteh-pore ; mem. of council ; com. rev. and circ. Delhi ; mem. of council ; com. rev. and circ. Kuttack ; sp. com. Moorshedabad ; civ. and sess. jud. Benares ; opium agt. Behar ; civ. and sess. jud. Mirzapore ; sup. stamps, Calcutta, and dep. sec. ^{regard} salt and opium ; salt agt. Jessore ; sup. Abkaree rev. ; coll. customs, Allahabad, chief mag. Calcutta ; coll. and sess. jud. Gorruckpore ; civ. and sess. Purneah ; com. rev. and circ. Patna.

Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.—Under the regulations of this fund, to which the subscribers must contribute *four per cent* of salary, and every other public emolument, except compensation for travelling expenses ; nine members of the civil service, who have not been dismissed, but have served twenty-five, and actually resided twenty-two years in India, are entitled to retire upon an annuity of 1000*l.* per annum, payable to the date of decease, provided they actually resign the service, and that in each case the contributions of the party amount to *one-half the value* of such annuity on his life, or that he pays over to the institution, when retiring, a sum equal to the deficiency. If the deficiency be not paid, the individual is only entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion. The senior members on the gradation list have, in each year, the option of accepting or refusing the retirement ; and when a person who has served the requisite period resigns the service before the option of an annuity devolves upon him, he is still entitled to the same, when his turn has arrived.

Civil servants who have not completed the full period of twenty-two years' residence, and twenty-five years' service in India, but are compelled to retire from illness, are entitled, out of the unclaimed annuities of any year, and before any other appropriation is made, to receive as follows, viz. :—If they have not completed ten years' residence, a donation of 500*l.* If they have completed a residence of ten, but not more than fifteen years, an annuity of 250*l.* per annum, on payment, subscriptions included, of a sum amounting to one-half the value thereof. If they have completed fifteen years, an annuity of 500*l.* per annum on the same terms.

Bengal Civil Fund.—This fund, provides for the widows and children of members who die without leaving sufficient provision for their families, provided they contribute as follows, viz.:—If salary and other public allowances do not exceed 1000 Company's rupees per mensem, 10 Company's rupees per mensem ; if exceeding 1000 Company's rupees, and not above 2000. Company's rupees, 20 Company's rupees ; if exceeding 2000 Company's rupees, and not above 3000 Company's rupees, 30 Company's rupees ; if exceeding 3000 Company's rupees, and not above 4000 Company's rupees, 40 Company's rupees ; if exceeding 4000 Company's rupees, 50 Company's rupees per mensem. When the annual income of the fund is less than its expenditure, the deficiency is made up, by assessing all subscribers in proportion to their allowances.

If a subscriber who has served twenty-two years in India retires from the service, or having served ten years in India retires from ill-health, and has contributed by previous payments, including interest, or by a further donation, the sum of 25,000 Company's rupees, he entitles his family to the benefits of the institution ; but the family of a member who has been dismissed the service has no interest in the fund. When a subscriber discontinues his subscription for one entire year, he is considered to have withdrawn altogether. No family can receive more from this fund than 600*l.* per annum.

Widows.—A widow whose income, however derived, does not exceed 100*l.* per annum, is entitled to as much as will make her income 400*l.* per annum. When her income, pension included, exceeds 400*l.* per annum, to a pension reduced as much as her income exceeds the latter sum ; and when the income, exclusive of pension, exceeds 400*l.* per annum, the pension ceases altogether. For every ten pounds sterling per annum allowed in England, the recipients of this fund are entitled to be paid ten rupees per mensem while resident in India. If a widow marries, her pension ceases during coverture, but may be renewed on again becoming a widow, subject to the preceding conditions.

Children.—Children are entitled as follows, viz.:—Till five years of age, to an annual payment of 30*l.* ; from five to eight, of 60*l.* ; from eight to eleven, of 80*l.* ; and, after eleven, of 100*l.* While the child remains in India, 30 Company's rupees per mensem are considered equal to 30*l.* per annum ; 40 Company's rupees to 60*l.* ; 50 Company's rupees to 80*l.* ; and 60 Company's rupees to 100*l.* The payments to female children cease on marriage, and to males on attaining the age of twenty-one years, or being settled in any profession or employment, whichever first happens ; or sooner, should they, whether male or female, obtain, by bequest or otherwise, sufficient to afford the payments already specified ; but where the amount is insufficient for such purpose, the fund is to provide the deficiency.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court of Judicature.—Chief justice, first puisne justice, and second puisne justice.

The East India-Company's law officers are the advocate-general, the standing counsel, and solicitor.

Officers of the Court.—Sheriff; deputy-sheriff; master in equity, accountant-general, and examiner; taxing officer; clerk of the crown, prothonotary, and clerk of the papers; registrar ecclesiastical side; coroner; receiver, record-keeper, and sworn clerk; attorney for paupers; sealer and clerk to second puisne justice; clerk to grand jury; chief interpreter and translator; clerk to chief justice; clerk to first puisne justice; crier, keeper, and apparitor; about sixteen advocates being barristers, and numerous attorneys.

A commissary, registrar, and marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court. Advocates and attorneys of the Supreme Court are advocates and proctors in this court.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—The judges of the Supreme Court preside, with an examiner and common assignee, chief clerk, and special assignee.

Police Office.—Chief magistrate, and superintendent of police.

The civil servants of the Company, dispersed all over India, are, alphabetically, agents, auditors, collectors of revenue, commissioners, judges, magistrates, superintendents, secretaries, clerks. These are divided into first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, and they have also their gradations of principal, head-deputy, assistants, special, joint, subordinate, extra, additional; and also with respect to land, the terms of sessional, council, sudder dewanny, nizamat adawlut.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Church of England Establishment.—The Lord Bishop or Metropolitan of India, the archdeacon, and about twenty chaplains, and thirty-six assistant chaplains, dispersed in various states in India. There are also ministers of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta.

Madras Civil Establishment.—The civil administration of this presidency consists of the governor, with his council of first, second, and a provisional member. The chief secretary, who is also secretary in revenue and product department, secretary of civil department, secretary and deputy secretary of military department; private and military secretary, and three aides-de-camp to the governor, with six classes of revenue and other civil officers dispersed over the presidency.

There is a civil annuity fund regulated on the same principle as at Calcutta.

Madras Law Department.—Chief and puisne justices of the supreme court are the advocate-general, solicitor, sheriff, and deputy sheriff, master in equity, accountant-general, prothonotary, and registrar, deputy ditto, clerk of the crown, clerk to the grand jury and examiner, coroner counsel and attorney for paupers, sealer, French, Portuguese, American, and Dutch interpreters, clerk to chief justice, and advocates, attorneys, notaries, &c.; commissary of vice-admiralty court, with registrar and marshal; insolvent debtors' court, in which the judges of supreme court preside, with examiner, common assignee, and clerk. The police is under the superintendence of a chief magistrate.

Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.—Bishop of Madras, archdeacon and registrar, with about twelve chaplains, and eighteen assistant chaplains. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Bombay Civil Establishment.—Governor, chief, and first and second ordinary members of council, and provisional members to fill vacancies. Chief secretary, who is secretary in secret and political departments, secretary of judicial and general departments, secretary of revenue and finance, and secretary of military and naval departments, with private and military secretary, surgeon, and two aides-de-camp of the governor. There are also six classes of civil servants.

The civil annuity fund is regulated as at Bengal and Madras.

The law department consists of the supreme court, with chief justice and puisne judge, advocate-general, solicitor, sheriff, and deputy, master in equity, accountant-general, prothonotary, and registrar, ecclesiastical registrar, clerk of the crown, clerk of small causes, attorney for paupers, sealer, coroner, chief interpreter, crier, advocates, solicitor, &c. In the insolvent debtors' court, the judges of the supreme court preside, having an examiner and common assignee and clerk. The POLICE is under a chief magistrate and superintendent. The ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT is under a bishop, archdeacon, and registrar, with about twelve chaplains, and about sixteen assistant chaplains. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland.

STATISTICS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BRITISH INDIA FROM 1841 TO 1844, BOTH INCLUSIVE, CONDENSED FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS, PREPARED BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, F.R.S.

Civil Justice: Bengal Government.—The total number of appealable cases in the principal Sudder Amteens courts in the four years under review was 31,368, and the number absolutely appealed was 6080, or 19·4 per cent. The reversals are not distinguished from the modifications, but the two together amounted to

2381, or 7·6 per cent of the total appealable cases, but more than 30 per cent of the cases appealed. It is a defect that the reversals are not shown separately. In the Sudder Ameens courts the total number of cases appealable in four years was 11,818, and of this number 5320 were appealed, or 45 per cent. The number modified and reversed was 1732 or 14·6 per cent of the appealable cases, but more than 32 per cent of the cases appealed. In the Moonsiffs courts the total number of appealable cases in the four years was 243,267 cases, of which 40,404 were appealed, or 16·6 per cent, 13,013 of these cases were reversed or modified, being 5·8 per cent of the appealable cases, but 32 per cent of the cases appealed. The amount of appeals and reversals far exceed those in the native courts in Bombay.

The amount of property in litigation in the first two years was nearly eight millions sterling. In 1843 it fell to about 5,680,000*l.* and in 1844 to 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

The very small number of suits connected with caste and religion speaks favourably for the harmony with which the different tribes and sects live in juxtaposition.

I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the Files of the Moonsiffs Courts.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January ..	11,001	41,536	37,398	35,371
Admitted	99,954	99,144	108,376	103,768
Disposed of	100,019	103,082	101,203	103,690
Depending, 31st of December	41,536	37,398	33,371	35,449

II.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January	2,375	3,400	3,006	1,68
Admitted	5,578	5,152	3,736	2,966
Disposed of	4,583	5,486	5,121	2,997
Depending, 31st of December	3,100	3,066	1,681	1,650

III.—PRINCIPAL Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January ..	5,580	5,658	5,205	4,783
Admitted	10,836	10,221	10,438	9,671
Disposed of	10,758	10,672	10,860	9,917
Depending, 31st of December	5,658	5,205	4,783	4,537

IV.—ZILLAH and City Judges.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January ..	4,170	3,860	2,681	2,470
Admitted	26,101	24,541	22,298	16,433
Disposed of	26,411	26,720	22,509	16,039
Depending, 31st of December	3,860	2,681	2,470	2,864

V.—SUDDER Dewanny Adawlut.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January.....	665	557	425	449
Admitted.....	328	317	293	315
Disposed of.....	436	449	269	344
Depending, 31st of December.....	557	425	449	420

VI.—APPELLATE Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges.

	P R I N C I P A L S U D D E R A M E E N S.				S U D D E R A M E E N S.				M O O N S I F F S.			
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appealable.....	7743	8170	7933	7522	3164	3710	2838	2102	61,968	60,578	59,730	60,991
Appealed.....	1469	2603	1128	880	1137	2260	1147	776	9,311	13,614	8,606	8,783
Affirmed.....	727	733	539	412	480	656	646	494	4,812	4,497	4,480	4,390
Modified or reversed.....	802	656	594	329	367	537	501	327	3,393	3,419	3,146	3,055

VII.—AVERAGE Duration of a Suit before the several Tribunals, according to the Average Number of Decisions during the last Five Years.

	1841			1842			1843			1844		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	1	7	8	1	2	25	1	3	5	1	1	
Zillah and city judges.....	..	10	11	..	7	9	..	6	11	..	7	7
Principal Sudder Ameens.....	..	7	10	..	6	16	..	5	24	..	5	22
Sudder Ameens.....	..	11	14	..	9	14	..	5	11	..	5	5
Moonsiffs.....	..	5	19	..	4	28	..	4	16	..	4	14

VIII.—TOTAL Value of the Regular Suits Depending at the end of the Year.

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Before the Sudder Adawlut.....	9,086,782	9,908,405	10,195,680	8,711,955
Other courts (original).....	67,341,591	66,490,490	44,916,590	24,408,443
" (appeals).....	2,023,015	1,728,290	1,754,616	1,941,143
TOTAL.....	78,451,388	78,127,185	56,866,736	35,061,541

IX.—DESCRIPTION of Original Suits.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Connected with land rent.....	16,216	17,305	17,375	26,025
Otherwise connected with land.....	12,145	12,892	6,381	
Connected with debts, wages, &c..	67,143	64,437	70,086	64,500
Connected with caste, religion, &c..	448	451	664	728
Connected with indigo, sugar, &c..	4,032	3,470	4,740	3,935
TOTAL.....	99,991	98,615	99,116	95,198

CIVIL JUSTICE : AGRA GOVERNMENT OF NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

FROM the returns available, the business of the courts of the Agra government is satisfactory. In the courts of the European judges, the principal sudder ameens, and those of the moonsiffs, the current business of the year appears to have been got through and arrear diminished. In the highest Appellate Court a slight increase of arrears took place in the years 1843 and 1844, and in the courts of the sudder ameens less activity is manifested than in any of the others, the current business of the year not being got through. Considerable improvement, however, had taken place in shortening the duration of suits in all the courts; from seven months and thirteen and a half days, in the sudder or highest court of appeal, in 1842, to six months and eighteen and a half days in 1844; and very remarkably so in the courts of the European judges, from seven months and three days in 1842, to four months and sixteen days in 1844. Cases occupied about the same time in the principal sudder ameens courts during the years under review, but the suits were comparatively of short duration. The sudder ameens, from not getting through the current business of the year, do not figure favourably in comparison with the other judges, the average duration of their suits having increased from four months and five days to four months and sixteen days. The moonsiffs reduced the duration of a suit from three months and one day, in 1842, to two months and twenty-one days, in 1844. It may be remarked, very much to the credit of all the courts, European and native, that the duration of a suit with them is considerably less than in the courts of Bengal, in the highest court of appeal, the sudder, to half the time even.

The appeal cases from the several courts are only shown for the native courts for 1843 and 1844. The principal sudder ameens had 9859 cases appealable, and of this number 1724 were appealed, or $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of these were modified or reversed 832, or 8·4 per cent of the total cases *tried*, but amounting to forty-eight per cent of the cases *appealed*. The sudder ameens had 6168 appealable cases, and 1772 were appealed, or 28·7 per cent; 603 were modified or reversed, being 9·7 per cent of the whole number of cases, and thirty-four per cent of the appealed cases. The moonsiffs had 71,826 appealable cases; of these 11,035 were appealed, or 15·3 per cent, 3919 were modified or reversed, being 5·4 per cent of the whole number of cases, and thirty-five per cent of those appealed. The moonsiffs, therefore, have the advantage over the other native judges in their decisions being less questioned. The value of the property in dispute in the respective years was 1,637,941/., and 1,057,260/., and 1,442,861/.

I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the Files of the Moonsiffs Courts.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January, 1842	14,660	13,581	12,441	12,441
Admitted	66,703	56,323	58,484	58,484
Transferred .....	..	3,053	4,729	2,021
Disposed of .....	..	53,729	59,883	56,189
Depending, 1st of January, 1843 .....	..	13,581	12,441	12,034

II.—SUDDER AMEENS.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January, 1842.—Original	773	1,002	894
Admitted	3,152	4,545	2,641
Transferred	77	385	131
Disposed of	2,836	4,109	2,770
Depending, 1st of January, 1843	992	1,113	934

III.—PRINCIPAL Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January, 1842.. { Original ..	1711	1490	1164
..... { Appeal ..	671	375	512
..... { Original ..	3778	2767	2807
..... { Appeal ..	2705	3265	3237
Transferred to other courts..... { Original ..	518	208	110
..... { Appeal ..	94	45	237
Disposed of..... { Original ..	3581	2785	2878
..... { Appeal ..	2705	3083	2902
Depending, 1st of January, 1843.. { Original ..	1390	1164	975
..... { Appeal ..	375	512	610

IV.—JUDGES.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January, 1842.. { Original	12	17	11
..... { Appeal	3262	3007	2287
Admitted..... { Original	8503	6964	3104
..... { Appeal	7560	7168	6689
Transferred to other courts..... { Original	8463	6930	4072
..... { Appeal	2743	3393	3061
Disposed of..... { Original	35	31	17
..... { Appeal	5073	4505	4397
Depending, 1st of January, 1843.. { Original	17	11	4
..... { Appeal	3007	2287	1684

V.—SUDDER Dewanny Adawlut.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January, 1842.....	..	139	113	120
Admitted.....	..	156	180	254
Decided.....	..	120	111	118
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	62	62	128
Depending, 31st of December.....	..	113	120	133

VI.—DESCRIPTION of Original Suits.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Connected with land rent.....	..	13,802	10,334	15,383
Otherwise connected with land.....	..	43,739	46,779	44,779
Connected with debts, wages.....	..	78	65	55
Connected with caste, religion.....	..	633	751	714
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.....	..			

VII.—AVERAGE Duration of a Suit before the several Tribunals.

T R I B U N A L S.	1841			1842			1843			1844		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	7	133	..	8	94	..	6	184
Zillah Judges.....	7	3	..	5	21	..	4	16
Principal Sudder Ameens.....	3	11	..	3	123	..	3	7
Ameens.....	4	5	..	3	95	..	4	16
Moonsiffs.....	3	1	..	2	23	..	2	21

VIII.—TOTAL Value of the Regular Suits Depending at the end of the Year.

T R I B U N A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Before the Sudder Adawlut Appeals.....	1,413,918	1,535,742	2,071,369	2,071,369
Other Courts.—Original.....	13,986,716	6,610,978	9,561,369	9,561,369
„ Appeals.....	978,779	2,425,880	2,795,875	2,795,875
TOTAL.....	16,379,413	10,572,600	14,428,613	14,428,613

IX.—APPELLATE Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges.

C A S E S.	Principal Sudder Ameens.				Sudder Ameens.				Moonsiffs.			
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appellables.....	4,941	4,918	..	..	2,991	3,177	..	..	35,078	36,748
Appealed.....	9	750	..	..	937	865	..	..	5,415	5,620
Affirmed.....	555	523	..	..	576	562	..	..	3,264	3,330
Modified or Reversed.....	475	357	..	..	287	316	..	..	2,075	1,844
Depending.....

CIVIL JUSTICE : MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

THE European provincial courts were abolished in 1842, and the following is the jurisdiction of the courts as now constituted under the Madras government. The Village Moonsiffs exercise jurisdiction to the amount of ten rupees (1/.) without institution fee or appeal. The District Moonsiffs to the extent of 1000 rupees (100/.), with fees and appeal. The Sudder Ameens in reference to the extent of 2500 rupees (250/.). The European Registers to the extent of 3000 rupees (300/.). The Principal Sudder Ameens (natives), and Assistants, and Auxiliary Judges (Europeans), to the extent of 5000 rupees (500/.). The Zillah Courts have power to a greater extent. Appeals exist from all these courts to the Supreme or Sudder Court. From the character of the returns above noticed I cannot enter into details or contrasts, and whether the several courts have or,

have not got through their annual original and appeal business I cannot tell, for the numbers depending at the commencement of each year are nowhere given. If Table V. be intended to show the amount of business done respectively by the European judges and by the native judges for the years 1841 and 1842, then all the tribunals determined 133,280 suits ; the European tribunals 3830, and the native 129,450 ; the former performing 2.87 per cent of the business, and the latter 97.13 per cent.

I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the Files of the Village Moonsiffs Courts.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Instituted.....	1634	2178	1865	2258	1786	....	2530	
Decided {								
On the merits.....	754	968	659	795	750	....	795	
On admission of defendants.....	394	95	113	214	209	....	198	
By default.....	....	545	970	711	463	....	556	
Kazanamah.....	406	646	637	594	524	....	706	
TOTAL.....	1554	2219	2379	2318	1946	....	2215	
Depending.....	1927	1802	1379	1309	1193	....	1683	

II.—ORIGINAL Suits before the District Moonsiffs.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Instituted.....	25,339	27,214	23,480	30,575	27,346	....	29,100	
Referred.....	846	324	162	114	124	....	47	
TOTAL.....	26,185	27,538	23,642	30,689	27,470	....	29,147	
On the merits.....	11,304	10,083	9,409	1,682	9,962	....	9,080	
Admission of defendants.....	7,797	1,833	1,316	7,209	1,356	....	1,324	
By default.....	....	8,165	7,065	8,859	7,533	....	7,503	
Kazanamah.....	7,174	7,074	6,047	7	7,063	....	8,064	
TOTAL.....	26,280	28,075	24,477	27,475	26,814	....	26,371	
Depending.....	21,606	20,536	19,007	21,431	21,796	....	24,315	

III.—ORIGINAL Suits before the several Zillah Courts.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Instituted.....	4731	4869	3744	5256	3387	....	4193	
By judges, assistant judges, and principal Sudder Amerns..	608	727	556	788	587	....	387	
Registrars.....	143	290	183	212	91	....	
Sudder Amerns.....	3627	3943	3084	4166	2827	....	2798	
TOTAL.....	3778	4909	3813	5146	3505	....	3185	

IV.—Suits and Appeals decided in the several Zillah Courts.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Decided.....	....	6,446	4,975	6,890	4,662	....	3,983	
Depending.....	7709	7,337	7,157	7,047	6,903	....	7,379	
TOTAL.....	7709	13,683	12,132	13,937	11,565	....	11,362	

V.—OPERATIONS of the European Tribunals in Original Suits.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
By the provincial courts, judges, assistant judges, and registrars.....	811	7,041	825	1,153				
By the other tribunals.....	20,870	34,273	29,930	34,357				
TOTAL.....	31,681	41,314	30,775	35,510				

VI.—APPEALS from District Moonsiffs to Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Referred.....	483	417	510	534				
Reversed.....	151	174	118	204				
Confirmed.....	213	271	152	324				
By default.....	12	24	14	53				
Razanamah.....	5	19	10	13				
TOTAL.....	411	491	294	598				

VII.—APPEALS from District Moonsiffs to Registrars.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Referred.....	47	121	93	67				
Reversed.....	23	38	29	30				
Affirmed.....	33	42	61	43				
By default.....	2	3	1	3				
Razanamah.....	..	8	3	3				
TOTAL.....	58	92	94	79				

VIII.—APPEALS from District Moonsiffs to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Appealed.....	725	734	640	776	585	..	518	2
Reversed.....	72	90	46	54	77	..	37	
Confirmed.....	88	123	77	106	70	..	56	
By default.....	32	26	30	52	56	..	10	
Razanamah.....	14	10	8	13	12	..	2	
TOTAL.....	206	249	161	229	215	..	105	

IX.—APPEALS from the Sudder Ameens to the Registrars.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Referred.....	149	257	256	161				
Reversed.....	20	49	55	55				
Affirmed.....	49	77	73	103				
By default.....	3	10	13	5				
Razanamah.....	4	4	9	6				
TOTAL.....	76	140	150	160				

X.—APPEALS from Spdder Ameens to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 552	number. 600	number. 591	number. 662	number. 531	number. ..	number. 358	number. ..
Reversed.....	86	145	114	172	127	..	119	..
Confirmed.....	137	105	134	179	141	..	201	..
By default.....	27	37	17	58	55	..	30	..
Razanamah.....	16	17	14	18	18	..	13	..
TOTAL.....	266	364	279	427	341	..	393	..

XI.—APPEALS from Native Judges, or Principal Sudder Ameens, to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 21	number. 16	number. 16	number. 19	number. 37	number. ..	number. 74	number. ..
Reversed.....	3	6	3	3	1	..	7	..
Confirmed.....	5	13	6	4	2	..	16	..
By default.....	..	1	2	5	2	..	..	..
Razanamah.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL.....	8	20	11	12	5	..	21	..

XII.—APPEALS from Registrars to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed	number. 61	number. 70	number. 54	number. 61	number. 47	number. ..	number. 4	number. ..
Reversed.....	10	15	17	26	16	..	16	..
Confirmed.....	28	41	22	41	25	..	27	..
By default.....	8	1	7	7	4	..	1	..
Razanamah.....	7	2	2	3	1	..	2	..
TOTAL.....	53	59	42	80	46	..	46	..

XIII.—APPEALS from Assistant Judges to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 68	number. 53	number. 49	number. 77	number. 39	number. ..	number. 37	number. ..
Reversed.....	5	15	11	19	11	..	12	..
Confirmed.....	17	39	25	34	36	..	31	..
By default.....	4	9	1	10	12	..	16	..
Razanamah.....	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL.....	26	65	42	64	59	..	59	..

XIV.—SUDDER Adawlut Appeals.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Decided	number. 3	number. 13	number. 16	number. 14	number. 7	number. ..	number. 33	number. ..
Confirmed.....	2	6	4	6	3	..	23	..
Dismissed.....	..	6	8	8	1	..	2	..
Reversed.....	1	1	4	..	1	..	3	..
Depending.....	57	54	42	31	33	..	75	..
Remanded.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
TOTAL.....	63	80	74	59	46	..	141	..

XV.—DESCRIPTIONS of Parties in the foregoing Suits.

NAMES.		1841		1842		1843		1844	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Plaintiffs.	Zemindars.....	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
	Renters.....	Given for five Years.	2,905	2,856	2,840	2,990	..	2,907	
	Ryots.....		1,245	1,634	6,056	1,108	..	1,082	
	Merchants and others....		8,625	7,581	8,211	7,957	..	8,999	
	TOTAL.....		23,733	19,556	24,809	21,486	..	21,911	
			46,508	32,026	41,616	33,541	..	34,809	

XVI.—DESCRIPTIONS of Parties in the foregoing Suits—continued.

SUITS.		1841		1842		1843		1844	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Defendants.	Zemindars.....	Given for 5 years	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Renters.....		4,331	3,601	4,215	4,165	..	3,945	
	Ryots.....		1,925	2,018	2,307	1,705	..	2,107	
	Merchants and others....		17,926	15,580	16,814	16,819	..	16,383	
	TOTAL.....		20,598	17,315	20,848	17,813	..	13,953	
			41,780	38,514	14,204	30,942	..	36,388	

CIVIL JUSTICE: BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE returns from Bombay have not a common form with those of either of the other governments of India. The Bombay returns are defective in the Appellate tables, and in filling up the details of the working of the respective courts. On the whole, however, they are sufficiently perspicuous and satisfactory, and show the same efficient results in the employment of native judges, as in the returns I formerly submitted to the Statistical Society. Of the total number of original suits before all the courts, the European judges decided in the half year of 1842 nearly 2·15 per cent and 1·34 per cent respectively, and for the entire years 1843 and 1844, within a fraction—1·18 and 1·32 per cent respectively. The native judges, for the half years of 1842, decided 97·85 per cent, and 98·66 per cent respectively, of the whole number of original suits, and for the entire years 1843 and 1844, they decided 98·92 per cent, and 98·68 per cent respectively.

In regard to appeals from the decisions of native judges it appears that in 1843 the returns give 3291 cases appealed out of 72,959, or about 4·78 per cent, and of this number 1061 were reversed, or 1·45 per cent, not in fact three cases reversed out of every 200 decided. In 1844 the number of cases decided by native judges was 74,067, and of these 3571 were appealed, or 4·82 per cent, and of this number 936 were reversed, or 1·26 per cent: that is, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cases were reversed in 100 tried. This affords strong testimony to the carefulness of the decisions by the native judges. The discrepancies in these proportions and those of decisions by European judges are so considerable, as in-

dictated by the returns, that further explanations are necessary to account for them. The returns do not afford the means of stating the number of appeals from each of the classes of Judges, European and native.

The annual current business of the whole courts would appear to have been well kept down, and arrears to a small extent diminished. The Sudder Adawlut in 1843 diminished its arrears, and in 1844 cleared off the business of the year.

Table XI. of these returns gives the number of debtors confined at the instance of the government and of individuals. An opinion obtains in Europe, and even in India to a certain extent, that the land-tax presses very severely upon the people. Now if this were really the case, the debtors to government would be numerous, and the incarcerations proportionally numerous; but it would appear from this table that, in the half years of 1842, there were respectively only nine, and five farmers, in gaol at the instance of government. In the year 1843 only five, and in the year 1844 this small number was reduced to two, and this under a government controlling between six and seven millions of souls.

I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the File of the Adawlut Courts.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		number.	number.
	1	2	1	2		
On the file, 1st of January, 1842.	number.	number	number.	number.	number.	number.
Instituted during the half year	8,818	9,336	9,327	9,319
	34,926	39,464	74,072	74,863
TOTAL.....	43,074	48,800	83,359	84,182
Decided on merits.....	20,411	28,675	44,016	45,338
Dismissed.....	1,874	1,680	5,009	5,870
Dismissed in default.....	4,231	3,379	5,034	4,228
Adjusted.....	7,051	8,770	19,517	20,229
Depending.....	9,504	9,096	9,319	9,076
TOTAL, 31st of July...	43,674	48,800	81,855	82,741
Decided by European judges.....	728	513	998	990
Ditto by native judges.....	33,424	*38,929	72,959	74,067
Ditto by punchaut.....	78	22	63	49
TOTAL decisions.....	*34,230	*39,464	74,040	75,106

Remaining, 1st of January, 1843.

* European judges, 2.15 per cent
Native ditto 97.75 „

+ 7.34 per cent..... 1.18 and † 1.32 per cent.
98.66 „ .. 98.72 98.68 „

II.—MOONSIFFS.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2	1843	1844
	number.	number	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending.....	21,940	20,400	54,577	56,143
Admitted.....				
Decided.....				
Depending, end of half year.....				

III.—SUDDER AMEENS.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending.....						
Admitted.....						
Disposed of.....	5,892	6,718	13,123	13,406
Depending, end of half year.....						

IV.—PRINCIPAL Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending.....						
Admitted.....						
Disposed of.....	2,502	2,811	5,259	4,518
Depending, end of half year.....						

V.—EUROPEAN Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending.....						
Admitted.....						
Disposed of.....	728	513	998	990
Depending, end of half year.....						

VI.—SUDDER Adawlut.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending.....		..	129	128	89	79
Admitted.....	65	71	121	79
Disposed of.....	59	107	121	158
Dismissed, on default.....	4	3	8	73
Adjusted.....	3	..	5	5
Confirmed.....	30	58	60	40
Amended.....	2	8	4	2
Reversed.....	18	41	54	31
Depending, end of half year.....	128	89	79	79

VII.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

S U I T S.	Appeals from European Judges.						Appeals from Native Judges.					
	1841		1842		1843		1841		1842		1843	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
On the file, July 1, 1842.....	1303	1354	1106	1190	..	..	..	..	..	..
Referred from European judges.....	261	399	610	564	..	..	1691	1077	3291	3571
From native judges.....	736	914	1699	1391
Confirmed.....	239	270	414	311	..	..	213	273	481	374
Amended.....	42	21	57	39	..	..	407	570	1061	936
Reversed.....	83	81	132	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total disposed of.....	1901	2324	4117	3667	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depending.....	1354	1406	1100	1638	..	..	..	..	..	..

VIII.—AGGREGATE Value of the Cases.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Before the Sudder Adawlut.....	104,877	53,472	120,464	27,819
Original suits before other courts.....	1,798,321	2,180,372	4,077,151	3,583,504

IX.—DESCRIPTION of Original Suits.

S U I T S.		1841		1842		1843	1844
		1	2	1	2		
		number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Plaintiffs	Zemindars .....	..	..	1,958	1,983	3,333	
	Ryots .....	..	..	12,642	12,784	23,955	
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	10,137	22,469	37,277	
Defendants	Zemindars .....	..	..	6,759	6,889	10,982	
	Ryots .....	..	..	10,983	14,166	24,141	
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	17,613	22,194	39,673	

X.—LENGTH of Time Suits have been upon the File, Original and Appeals.

S U I T S.		1841		1842		1843	1844
		1	2	1	2		
		number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Sudder Adawlut	Under a year .....	..	..	65	74	62	53
	Above a year .....	..	..	63	65	17	26
Other courts....	Under a year .....	..	..	9323	9111	9062	8904
	One to two years .....	..	..	162	166	206	142
	Above two years .....	..	..	19	19	51	30
Appeal cases....	Under a year .....	..	..	1287	1378	1163	1528
	Above a year .....	..	..	67	28	27	130

XI.—CIVIL Debtors in Gaol.

S U I T S.		1841				1842				1843		1844	
		1		2		1		2					
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
At the instance of individuals....		121	Rs. 8,931	129	24,324	130	Rs. 112,752	123	101,992
For arrears of revenue at the instance of Government.....		9	4,223	5	4,008	6	128	2	348
TOTAL number in gaol.....		130		134		155		125	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

It would appear that the number of offenders had increased before the magistrates and lower courts from 65,908 in 1842, to 87,838 in 1844; but the acquittals had increased in a greater ratio. Before the sessions judges also the offenders had increased from 3659 in 1842, to 4559 in 1844; but the acquittals had also increased in a greater ratio. Before the highest criminal court the cases referred had diminished from 642 in 1841, to 547 in 1844; indicating that very atrocious cases had been of less frequent occurrence; and in this court also the acquittals had increased. Out of 322,394 prisoners tried in the several courts, in the four years under review, only 112 were condemned to death by the Nizamut Adawlut, being only 0.034 per cent of the prisoners, or one in 2,878 criminals. It will be seen that in 1841 there were 99 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Nizamut Adawlut, and only 19 in 1844, while in 1841 only 26 were transported, and in 1844 there were 79. These changes resulted from the Court of Directors disapproving of imprisonment for life, and suggesting transportation instead. Contrasting the sentences of death in

England and Wales for the corresponding years of 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, with the sentences in India, it will be found that the contrast is most favourable to the leniency of the Indian courts. The following is from the official criminal returns of England and Wales.

Y E A R S.	Prisoners.	Sentences of Death
	number.	number.
1841.....	27,760	80
1842.....	31,309	57
1843.....	29,591	57
1844.....	26,542	37
TOTAL.....	115,202	297

Which gives a per centage of 0.258, or one sentence of death to every 388 prisoners, the proportion in Bengal being one in 2878. And it will be borne in mind that this is for a period subsequent to the modification of the English sanguinary code. In 1841, the committals to the population were one in 619 souls. In Bengal, in the same year, the prisoners being 67,720, and the population about forty-two millions, this proportion, singularly enough, would be one committal to 620 souls.

I may here state that the returns from India do not distinguish the age or sex of the prisoners, or the amount of instruction they may have received.

The Table No. VI., showing the criminal business performed by the magistrates and their subordinates, including the native judges, is only for the year 1842, and is the only one received. There are not any tables of the numbers of prisoners in the gaols, nor returns of the average imprisonment of offenders before conviction by the Nizamut Adawlut; nor tables of appeals, nor tables of crimes.

The blanks in the tables from the non-regulation provinces result from the non-receipt of the returns for 1843 and 1844. It does not appear from the returns that Moonsiffs exercise criminal jurisdiction; but Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Amcens do.

I.—MAGISTRATES, and Officers subordinate to them.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Prisoners.....	67,720	65,008	85,319	87,830
Acquitted.....	19,669	18,667	36,910	33,935
Convicted.....	41,806	40,612	41,911	46,609
Committed for trial before sessions judge.....	3,437	3,287	3,782	4,085
Pending.....	2,190	1,837	2,177	2,004
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	639	1,139	650
Transferred.....	..	..	..	521

II.—SESSIONS JUDGES.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial.....	3939	3659	4270	4559
Acquitted.....	805	953	1113	1237
Convicted and sentenced.....	2064	1272	2096	2313
Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.....	556	503	592	475
Pending.....	360	377	409	446
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	54	60	52
Transferred.....	..	..	..	15

III.—NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under reference.....	642	546	574	547
Acquitted.....	168	156	127	186
Convicted.....	384	305	380	316
Pending.....	54	57	23	10
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	28	34	16

IV.—SENTENCES by the Nizamut Adawlut.

S E N T E N C E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Death.....	29	16	41	26
Transportation.....	2	56	61	70
Imprisonment for life.....	99	43	11	19
Ditto 14 years and upwards.....	51	51	46	42
Ditto 7 ditto ditto.....	60	39	78	49
Ditto 3 ditto ditto.....	57	52	66	35
Ditto for less than 3 years.....	59	48	70	11
Ditto for 21 years.....	..	..	..	1

V.—SENTENCES of Imprisonment by the several Courts.

S E N T E N C E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
From 1 to 16 years.....	9,026	8,558		
For less than 1 year.....	11,824	11,005		

VI.—MAGISTRATES, and Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Native Judges, 1842.

T R I A L S.	By Magistrate.	By Joint Magistrate.	By Assistant Magistrate.	By principal Sudder Ameens.	By Sudder Ameens.	By Law Officer.	Total disposed of.	Number of prisoners.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Number of prisoners.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,098
Acquitted.....	10,167	3,009	769	999	843	1,980	18,667	
Convicted.....	21,868	8,700	2,051	1,752	1,789	4,482	40,642	
Committed for trial before sessions judge.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,287	
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	
Pending.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,857
TOTAL.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,092

VII.—PUNISHMENTS by Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, and Native Judges.

S E N T E N C E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Imprisonment above 3 years.....	722	862
Ditto ditto 2 ditto.....	908	1,018
Ditto ditto 1 ditto.....	1,524	1,531
Ditto ditto 6 months.....	3,149	2,887
Less than 6 months.....	10,451	11,060
Fined.....	22,161	24,741
On security.....	1,225	1,679
Dismissed.....	1,525	1,694
Flogged.....	160	1,187

VIII.—PUNISHMENTS by Sessions Judges.

S E N T E N C E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Imprisonment, 16 years....				27
Ditto, 14 years and upwards....				130
Ditto, 7 ditto ditto.....			703	642
Ditto, 3 ditto ditto.....			745	999
Ditto, 2 ditto ditto.....			239	181
Ditto, 1 year.....			156	123
Less than year.....				110
Fined and discharged.....				3

IX.—EXTRA Regulation Provinces by Magistrates and their Assistants, and Native Judges.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Prisoners.....	10,094	10,149		
Acquitted.....	3,621	3,903		
Convicted.....	6,010	5,800		
Committed.....	183	172		
Otherwise disposed of.....	22	26		
Pending.....	258	218		

X.—SESSIONS JUDGES.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial.....	329	217		
Acquitted.....	80	43		
Convicted.....	157	112		
Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.....	55	30		
Otherwise disposed of.....	14	10		
Pending.....	23	22		

XI.—NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under reference.....	89	40		
Acquitted.....	7	8		
Convicted.....	26	25		
Remanded to sessions judge.....	7			
Otherwise disposed of.....	2			
Pending.....	3	7		

XII.—SENTENCES by Nizamut Adawlut.

S E N T E N C E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Death.....	2	6		
Transportation for life.....	7	4		
Imprisonment for life.....	7	5		
Ditto 14 years and upwards.....	4	4		
Ditto 7 ditto ditto.....	7	1		
Ditto 3 ditto ditto.....	3	5		
Ditto less than 3 ditto.....	3			

XIII.—SENTENCES of Imprisonment by the several Courts.

S E N T E N C E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
From 1 to 16 years.....	151	115		
For less than 1 year.....	2471	2451		

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: AGRA GOVERNMENT.

THE forms and character of the returns from the Agra Criminal Courts differ essentially from those from the Bengal Courts. The Agra returns have the advantage of Tables of Crimes, of the prisoners in the gaols, of the ordinary periods of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and also of the returns of appeals; none of which are in the Bengal returns. The chief features of these returns are

the modifications or reversals of sentences under appeal; and the formidable array of murders, compared with other crimes referred to the Nizamut Adawlut; but this is partly accounted for by the court taking cognizance only of the highest class of crimes. The modifications or reversals of sentences by the session judges, and commissioners upon appeal against sentences of the magistrates, joint magistrates, and native judges, would appear to be very considerable.

I.—MAGISTRATES and Joint Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Prisoners under trial	41,047	47,000		
Acquitted and discharged	17,259	13,496		
Convicted and sentenced	20,969	24,217		
Committed for trial before session judges	3,102	326		
Pending				

II.—ASSISTANTS, Principal Sudder Ameens, and Sudder Ameens, included in the above Total Prisoners.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Acquitted and discharged	1115	2466		
Convicted and sentenced	2366	3392		
Otherwise disposed of				
Pending				

III.—SESSIONS Judges, by Appeals from Magistrates and Joint Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total prisoners	1992	2100		
Confirmed	1126	1211		
Modified or reversed	693	600		
Otherwise disposed of				
Pending				

IV.—COMMISSIONERS, by Appeals from Magistrates and Joint Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total prisoners	1185	1317		
Confirmed	625	692		
Modified or reversed	541	381		
Otherwise disposed of				
Pending				

V.—NUMBER of Persons under Trial by the Sessions Judges.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial	368	3288		
Acquitted and discharged	1032	722		
Convicted and sentenced	1764	2733		
Referred to Nizamut Adawlut	513	543		
Pending				

VI.—APPEALS to the Nizamut Adawlut.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial	172	86		
Confirmed	77	32		
Modified or reversed	91	58		

VII.—CASES referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under reference.....	613	606		
Acquitted and discharged.....	85	70		
Convicted and sentenced.....	423	515		
Returned.....	23	12		

VIII.—CRIMES against Persons under Reference to the Nizamut Adawlut.

C R I M E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Murder.....	7	351		
Homicide, not amounting to murder.....	..	3		
Dacoity.....	87	111		
River ditto.....	..	3		
Highway robbery.....	17	8		
Burglary.....	31	13		
Theft.....	44	48		
Affray.....	8	11		
Assault.....	4	12		
Arson.....	1	1		
Suttee.....	2			
Miscellaneous.....	92	102		

IX.—PRISONERS in the Gaols.

U N D E R S E N T E N C E.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Labour in irons, seven years of which are unexpired.....	2,792	3,035		
Ditto ditto, of which less than seven years are unexpired.....	13,200	12,520		
Labour with irons, redeemable by fine.....	1,829	2,456		
Imprisonment without labour, with or without fine.....	1,525	1,373		
TOTAL.....	19,352	19,390		

X.—ORDINARY Periods of Cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

Y E A R S.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference	Transmission.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	TOTAL from Apprehension.
	days.	days.	days.	days.	days.
1841.....	41	52	12	14	123
1842.....	41	41	9	12	106

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CRIMINAL justice is administered under the Madras government, 1st. By village police; 2nd. District police, both of which are in the hands of natives; 3rd. Magistrates and their assistants; 4th. Criminal courts, a few of which are under natives; 5th. Courts of circuit; and 6th. Foujdarry Adawlut.

The returns for criminal offenders from Madras are for half-yearly periods, a practice which will be discontinued for the future. They embrace returns from the village police courts, which do not form part of the returns from the other presidencies. The village police officer (native) can imprison for a few hours only, or put into the stocks. The district police officer (native) can fine to the amount of three rupees (six shillings) or confine for twenty-four hours, with or without labour, and flog under the authority of the magistrate. The power of the magistracy and judges of the several courts is shown by the punishments inflicted. Every capital sentence, or sentence of transportation, requires the sanction of the Foujdarry Adawlut. It would not appear from the returns that

the very important permission to appeal in criminal cases is in operation under the Madras government. The returns, like those of Bengal and Agra, are destitute of the table affording a compendious view of the criminal business of all the courts; there are not any tables of the number of prisoners in the gaols; none of the ordinary period of cases before the Foujdarry Adawlut; nor tables of crimes, and of course no tables of appeals. On the other hand, the business of the several courts and the punishments adjudged are given with a detailed perspicuity superior to that in the returns from the other presidencies.

The sentences of death are given only for the second half of 1842 to the first half of 1844, both inclusive, a period of two years. The number was eighty-four and the offenders before the several courts for these periods (excluding the village courts), were 271,842; the sentences of death therefore were 0.031 per cent or one in 3236 offenders; a singular approximation to the proportions under the Bengal and Bombay courts.

In the period under review no prisoners were condemned to imprisonment for life.

I.—VILLAGE POLICE.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Summoned.....	..	8072	6942	5614	3849	3886	4513	..
Acquitted { After investigation.....	..	1525	1171	1084	725	761	568	..
Without investigation.....	..	1809	1184	1299	743	837	692	..
Punished.....	..	4738	4583	3231	2385	2288	3253	..

II.—DISTRICT POLICE.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Summoned, and depending 1st of July.....	..	58,697	55,756	60,129	63,555	65,478	60,811	..
Acquitted, after investigation.....	..	19,649	19,371	20,379	18,020	21,198	19,901	..
Discharged, upon Razanamah, &c.	22,140	19,854	22,443	20,449	24,513	22,716	..
Punished, without reference to magistrate....	..	14,572	15,909	15,312	15,532	17,120	15,171	..
Punished, after reference to magistrate.....	..	1,349	1,221	1,154	1,217	1,552	1,619	..
TOTAL disposed of by district police.....	..	67,710	54,358	59,288	63,218	64,383	69,407	..
TOTAL disposed of by the magistrates....	25	..	..	..	..	..
Depending.....	..	987	1,373	841	337	1,095	1,484	..

III.—MAGISTRACY.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Summoned, and under examination.....	..	4388	4042	4063	2995	3986	4655	..
Acquitted.....	..	2039	2101	1574	1265	1727	2084	..
Discharged, on Razanamah, or dismissed....	..	843	585	972	442	636	890	..
Convicted.....	..	1462	1341	1400	1161	1470	1566	..
TOTAL disposed.....	..	4344	4028	3946	2808	3833	4540	..
Depending.....	14	117	127	..	..	..

IV.—CRIMINAL COURTS.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842		1843		1844	
	2nd Half.	1st Half.	2	1	2	1	2
	number. 3117	number. 2920	number. 3157	number. 2811	number. 2950	number. 3333	number.
Accused.....							
Released unconditionally.....	1055	975	1214	940	991	1161	
" on security.....	68	85	71	92	77	95	
Detained for ditto.....	120	86	03	107	71	78	
Convicted and punished.....	987	761	912	776	854	910	
Committed for trial.....	773	800	702	696	734	935	
Under examination.....	110	201	159	199	217	149	
Escaped.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Died.....	2	10	0	6	6	4	
Admitted as approver.....	2	1	..	1			
Punished in another case.....	..	1					

V.—COURTS OF CIRCUIT.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842		1843		1844	
	2nd Half.	1st Half.	2	1	2	1	2
	number. 702	number. 988	number. 582	number. 851	number. 949	number. 1137	number.
Accused.....							
Released unconditionally.....	187	390	158	253	224	333	
" on security.....	82	67	61	95	62	111	
Convicted and punished.....	252	318	189	356	328	397	
Returned to criminal judge.....	11	10	11	19	15	13	
Referred to Foujdarry Adawlut.....	147	186	112	111	138	143	
Postponed.....	12	6	42	13	180	122	
Otherwise disposed of.....	11	6	8	23	3	13	
Died.....	..	5	1	1	4	5	

VI.—FOUJDARRY ADAWLUT.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842		1843		1844	
	2nd Half.	1st Half.	2	1	2	1	2
	number. 176	number. 160	number. 167	number. 91	number. 144	number. 158	number.
Accused.....							
Released unconditionally.....	29	31	33	8	25	35	
" on security.....	15	..	9	1	3	21	
Convicted.....	107	119	121	68	111	85	
Remaining.....	23	9	..	15	1	6	
Otherwise disposed of.....	2	1	4	..	3		
Insane.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Died.....	..	..	..	1			

VII.—PUNISHMENTS—Native Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	VILLAGE POLICE.								DISTRICT POLICE.							
	1841		1842		1843		1844		1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Confined in Village Choultry.....	2581	1603	1656	2177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" in the stocks.....	650	582	632	775	..	..	..	..	93	99	120	144
Fined.....	11,379	10,316	13,120	11,432
Confined in Choultry, with or without labour.....	4,855	4,222	5,211	5,065
Flogged, with authority of magistrates.....	141	112	121	129

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE criminal returns from the Bombay criminal courts have the great advantage over the returns from the other presidencies of being preceded by a table, giving a compendious view of the criminal business of all the courts, followed by detailed returns of the business before each class of courts. They comprise also tables of appeals, and returns of prisoners in gaols; but want the table of the ordinary periods of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the returns of crimes met with in the returns from the Agra government; the returns from the minor courts for the year 1844 are imperfect, and the appeal cases before the Nizamut Adawlut for 1844 are not filled in. As under the Bengal government, the number of offenders apprehended had considerably increased, from 46,946 in 1842 to 60,504 in 1844. The total number of prisoners tried in the years 1843 and 1844 was 113,080, and of this number forty were condemned to death, being 0.035 per cent, or one in 2827 offenders, a singular approximation to the proportions under the Bengal government.

The very great importance of permitting appeals in criminal cases is manifested in ninety sentences being annulled and eighty-nine mitigated in 1843, out of a total number of 1021 sentences appealed or called for; nor would it appear that there is a great risk of the Nizamut Adawlut being overwhelmed by appeals, since the 1021 cases out of 27,100 convictions in 1843 in all the courts, was only 3.76 per cent, or one appeal in twenty-six and a half convictions.

I.—GENERAL VIEW.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Persons under trial.....	23,422	23,524	52,576	60,504
Remaining.....	773	1,050	..	..
TOTAL.....	24,195	24,574		
Acquitted.....	11,378	11,245	22,314	26,414
Convicted.....	11,805	12,411	25,553	28,441
Otherwise disposed of.....	1,287	..
Discharged on security.....	1,235
Imprisoned in default.....	136
Banished the Zillah.....	54
Committed to Sessions Courts.....	2,536	3,022
Deaths and escapes.....	2	7	..	32
Depending.....	1,050	711	866	7,166
TOTAL.....	24,295	24,874	52,556	66,504

II.—TRIED by District Police.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Acquitted.....	9,330	8,642	..	..
Convicted.....	9,387	9,869	21,434	23,763
Remaining.....	584	314	..	..
TOTAL.....	19,301	18,825		

III.—MAGISTRATES and Assistants.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.		
Acquitted.....	1539	1799	4139	4678
Convicted.....	1805	1953		
Remaining.....	291	183		
TOTAL.....	3635	3935		

IV.—SESSIONS Judges and Assistants.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.		
Otherwise disposed of.....	16	..
Acquitted.....	409	504	961	950
Convicted.....	673	789	1344	1611
Remaining.....	175	214	229	457
Referred to Nizamut.....	205	226
TOTAL.....	1,257	1,507	2749	3244
Deaths and Escapes.....	2	7	..	7
GRAND TOTAL.....	24,195	24,574	2749	3251

V.—OPERATION of Nizamut Adawlut.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.		
Acquitted.....	22	18
Committed.....	183	204
Otherwise disposed of.....	4
TOTAL.....	205	226

VI.—NIZAMUT Adawlut Appeal Cases.

C A S E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Petitions rejected.....	..	588
Sentences confirmed.....	..	254
Ditto mitigated.....	..	80
Ditto annulled.....	..	90
TOTAL.....	..	1021

VII.—SENTENCES by District and Village Police Officers.

S E N T E N C E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Imprisonment one month and under, with or without fine...	21,434	

VIII.—SENTENCES by Magistrates and their Assistants.

S E N T E N C E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Imprisonment, 9 to 12 months...	382	
Ditto, 6 to 9 months.....	323	
Ditto, 3 to 6 months.....	809	
Ditto, 3 months and under.....	2615	
Flogged and discharged.....	10	
TOTAL.....	4139	

IX.—SENTENCES by Sessions Judges.

S E N T E N C E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Imprisonment, 5 to 7 years.....	88	
Ditto, 3 to 5 years.....	216	
Ditto, one year and under.....	1036	
TOTAL.....	1344	

X.—SENTENCES by the Nizamut Adawlut.			XI.—NUMBER of Convicts in Gaols.		
SENTENCES.	1843	1844	SENTENCES.	1843	1844
	number.	number.		number.	number.
Death.....	19	21	Imprisoned for life.....	221	245
Transportation.....	67	45	Ditto, 10 to 14 years.....	240	253
Imprisonment for life.....	4	8	Ditto, 7 to 10 years.....	716	649
Ditto, 10 to 14 years.....	8	13	Ditto, less than 7 years.....	3537	3916
Ditto, 7 to 10 years.....	37	75			
Ditto, less than 7 years.....	48	42	TOTAL on 31st Dec. 1843....	4714	5103
Otherwise disposed of.....	...	4	Deaths in the year.....	..	299
TOTAL.....	183	208			

The foregoing tables are exactly the same as those prepared by Colonel

CHAPTER IX.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A CHARTERED ecclesiastical episcopal establishment has been provided for, as before stated, in British India, by the Company; the members of the Church of Scotland have also their clergy, and an allowance is made even to the Roman Catholic clergy for ministrations to European soldiers belonging to their faith. As these ecclesiastical establishments have much less direct reference to the Hindoo and Mahomedan population than the seminaries of general education, we can say little more regarding the former. But the efforts which have been made by the Indian Government to promote general education in India are so highly meritorious, and have been so eminently successful, while they are so little known in the United Kingdom, that we have great satisfaction in introducing a condensed statistical view of the educational institutions of the East India Company in India, from the interesting materials which have been given us by Colonel Sykes, and which were prepared by him with great labour, care, and ability for the Statistical Society of London.

We wish that the whole of Colonel Sykes' Educational Statistics were published in a collected and popular form, including the interesting examinations of the native pupils in the sciences and *belles lettres*, including the classics.

"The government educational institutions of India," he observes, "date comparatively from so recent a period, that the most ancient among them (with the exception of the Sanscrit College at Benares), the Hindoo College at Calcutta, was only in its 28th year in 1844; and very many of them are only of five to six years' standing. A gradual progress, however, is manifest both in the number and character of these institutions; and though the time is far—very far—distant when they will be commensurate with the wants of the people, yet a perseverance in the benevolent and politic activity which has evidently been strengthening of late years, will ultimately fully realise the objects contemplated—a healthy, moral, and intellectual standard in the native mind, and a bond of union between the

governors and governed, by sympathies and tastes in common, derived from a common knowledge. For some time much embarrassment was experienced by the Bengal Government, and the progress of education was retarded by the conflicting opinions of able and zealous partisans of the respective advantages of teaching the natives of India the science and literature of Europe through the medium of the English language or through the medium of the vernaculars. The English system obtained at first, and held its ground from the want of vernacular class-books; but latterly various translations of English scientific and literary works have been made and are making, and most of the schools have now an English and Oriental department."

The details given by Colonel Sykes are derived from the official reports of the several Boards of Education to their respective governments from the years 1835—6 downwards.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Bengal.—All the educational institutions under the Bengal presidency, including the Agra government, up to the 30th of April, 1843, were under a general committee of public instruction sitting in Calcutta. At that date it was thought expedient that the institutions should be brought more directly under the control of the government itself; the general committee was abolished; the institutions in the North-West Provinces were separated from those in Bengal and placed under the lieutenant-governor of those provinces. A council of education was established in Calcutta for the immediate superintendence of the colleges and schools at Calcutta and Hoogly, and to aid and advise the government; but the whole of the institutions, both in the Bengal and Agra governments, were directed to address their reports to the government of India in the general department.

The council of education, on the 30th of April, 1842, consisted of the president of the Indian law commission, the Indian law commissioner, the secretary to government of Bengal, the secretary to the Indian law commission, the superintendent of the eye infirmary, two Hindoo gentlemen, and the secretary to the council.

The institutions under the inspection of the council on the 30th of April, 1843, consisted of six in Calcutta, namely, the Hindoo college and auxiliary Patsala, school society's school, medical college, Mahomedan madressa, and the Sanscrit college; at Hoogly there were five, namely, college of Mahomed Mohsin, Hoogly branch school, Hoogly infant school, Seetapoor school, and Ummerpoor school. In the provinces under Bengal there were twenty-five, namely, Bancoorah probational school, Jessore school, Dacca college, Commillah school, Chittagong school, Bauleah school, Burrisaul probational school, Sylhet probational school, Cuttack school, Midnapoor school, Gowhatti school; Gow-

hatty branch schools at Nilachol, Panda, Bātulla, Amingong, and North Gowhatty; Seebaugor school, Akyab school, Ramree school, Moulmein school, Tavoy and Mergui branch schools, Patna school, Bhaugulpoor school, and Bhaugulpoor-hill school. In the North-Western Provinces there were fifteen, namely, Benares Sanscrit college, Benares English seminary, Benares branch school, Ghazepoor school, Allahabad school, Saugor school, Jubbulpoor school, Azimghur school, Gorruckpoor school, Agra college, Delhi college, Bareilly school, Meerut school, Furrackabad school, and Ajmere school. The total number of educational institutions under the Bengal presidency amounted, therefore, to fifty-one for a population of more than 70,000,000 of souls.

Vernaculars.—The vernacular languages taught in the respective schools, according to the part of the country in which they are located, would appear to be Oordoo, Hindce, Bengali, Oorya, Mug, and Burmese.

The Council superintend personally the institutions at Calcutta and Hoogly, and did regulate the others through local committees; but Government has now taken the direct control into its own hands. Nevertheless, the Council feel it to be their duty to state their full conviction that, “unless a minister of public instruction, with properly qualified inspectors, or a council, with secretary and inspectors, be appointed, the duties of the general educational department cannot be fully or uniformly provided for.” Of the justness of these observations no reflective person can doubt.

The colleges are divided into two departments—the junior or elementary, and the senior; each department is composed of classes, the studies of which are graduated. When the pupils of any class are too numerous for one master, it is subdivided into sections. No class, or section of a class, consists of more than forty scholars in the junior department; and in the senior department, of not more than thirty scholars. Masters are selected at public examinations, and assistant teachers are chosen from those pupils who have distinguished themselves in the colleges and schools. But the educational system in Bengal labours under the disadvantage of the want of normal schools, and an organised system of inspection or examination, or even adequate local superintendence, in regard to teachers after appointment.

• The several colleges and institutions are respectively supplied with European and native masters and tutors in furtherance of the specific objects contemplated in each foundation; and inducements are held out for the acquisition of the higher branches of knowledge by the foundation of scholarships of different values, tenable for a greater or less length of time. And the council make it a condition with the candidates for these scholarships that they shall be thoroughly versed in the vernacular on their becoming candidates, on the ground that they would otherwise be unable to communicate to their countrymen the knowledge

they had derived from European sources. This is a highly politic resolution. Proofs are already afforded of the interest the native nobility and gentry take in the instruction of their countrymen in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, by their munificent donations in aid of educational institutions. In 1840—41, the Raja of Burdwan gave 25,000 rupees for the general purposes of education. The Bengal report for 1842 mentions a donation of 20,000 rupees by Raja Bijai Govind Sing for the same object. Dwarkanath Tagore gave 2000 rupees for prizes in the Medical College; Rustumjee Cowajee also gave a sum for prizes; and others founded scholarships. In Bombay, the magnificent foundations of the Elphinstone Institution, and Medical College and Hospital, show the bent of the native mind there.

It would appear that the total number of scholarships gained in 1843—4 in the English department, in the junior class, was four, and in the senior class six; and in the junior class of the Oriental department nine, and in the senior class six; leaving available for 1844—5 in the junior class of the English department, fifteen, and in the senior class eight; in the junior Oriental class three, and senior class six; making a total of thirty-two scholarships available for 1844—5. Only 19½ per cent of the whole of the pupils in the Bengal and Agra government schools contributed towards their education, and nearly the half of the whole of the paying students is contributed by the Hindoo college and its scholars. Under the Agra government out of 2420 students only forty-two paid. At first it was not deemed sufficient that instruction was gratuitous; students were actually bribed to attend the schools by having stipends allotted to them. The impolicy of this measure early manifested itself, and has almost disappeared, and the system of scholarships for the senior and junior classes has been adopted; holding out to those who have attained a prescribed intellectual standard, not only distinction amongst their fellows, but a liberal monthly provision for a period of years. A constant stimulus is thus applied to the industry of all the scholars, emulation is excited, and the prizes are eagerly contended for, in the superior colleges and schools.

The conditions upon which scholarships are to be obtained and to be held; and the qualifications for obtaining the senior and junior English, Arabic, and Sanscrit scholarships; the terms on which they are held, the forms and customs in the examinations, &c., &c., show that the standard of acquirements for senior scholars is not only very high to insure success, but the rules prescribe that the scholarships shall be forfeited, "if the holders of them do not make a reasonable progress in their studies; and periodical examinations of the scholars are to take place to ascertain the fact."

Independently of classical and scientific instruction, it was proposed to establish a professorship of the laws and regulations; but objections being taken to the proposition, the Advocate-general, Mr. Edwardes Lyall, gave a series, or

course, of gratuitous lectures on jurisprudence in the various forms in which it is administered in the courts of India. These lectures were attended by the senior classes of the Hindoo and Hoogly Colleges, from October, 1843, to February, 1844. At an examination consequent upon these lectures, six of the pupils acquitted themselves with the greatest credit, and it was thought right to award to one of them, Issor Chunder Mitter, a gold medal.

With respect to the nature of the instruction in the vernacular schools, it will be best understood by naming some of the class books in use, translated into the native languages. For instance, "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," "Euclid's Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Practical Geometry and Trigonometry," with trigonometrical tables, "Elements of Political Economy," "History of India," "Hindoostanee Poetical Reader," "History of England," "Principles of Government," "Principles of Legislation," "Principles of the Government Revenue Laws in Bengal," "Chambers' Educational Course," and "History of Rome."

With respect to the English branches of education, the examination papers for senior scholarships show what studies are prescribed and followed in the highest departments of the colleges and schools. The examination would carry honours in the universities in Europe.

An enumeration of the establishment of one of the Hindoo, and one of the English colleges will give the best idea of the objects, character, and intellectual means of these institutions. In the Benares Sanscrit College there are three professors of Sanscrit grammar, with salaries varying from sixty to thirty rupees per mensem; two of poetry, with salaries respectively of eighty and thirty-two rupees; one of the vedanta, one of logic, one of shankha, one of law, and two of astronomy—each, with the exception of the second astronomer, who gets thirty-two rupees, receiving eighty rupees per mensem; and one professor of natural philosophy, with a salary of sixty rupees. All these professors or teachers are Brahmins. Persian is also taught by two Hindoos. There is a librarian, an English writer (a native), and assistant secretary, with a salary of fifty rupees monthly, and various servants, water-bearers, sweepers, peons or messengers, &c., the total monthly expense being 1105 rupees, with 396 for scholarships. Twenty-one pupils were paid for their attendance, one receiving five rupees and the rest three rupees monthly. The scholarships are four senior at twenty rupees, eight at fifteen rupees, and sixteen at eight rupees monthly.

The Delhi College consists of an English and Oriental department. In the former the principal is F. Bontras, Esq., with a salary of 600 rupees monthly; four European head masters, with salaries varying from 400 to 120 rupees monthly; two native head masters in English; three teachers of the Oordoo language, with salaries varying from eighty to thirty rupees; an European drawing-master on 100 rupees monthly; writing-master for English, nagree disto, librarian, servants, &c. In the Oriental department there are five teachers of Arabic,

three of Persian, and two of Sanscrit, with salaries varying from 100 to twenty rupees monthly. There are two teachers of European science, a writing, and nagree master, an arithmetician, an English writer, treasurer, and librarian (the two last receiving ten rupees a month each), servants, &c. The scholarships in the English department are, one at forty rupees, one at thirty, six at twenty-five, four at eight, four at six, and thirteen at four rupees monthly. In the Oriental department there are twelve scholarships at eighteen and sixteen rupees, thirty-two at four rupees, three senior scholarships at twenty rupees (founded by Nawab Itma-ood-Dowlah), and sixteen junior at four rupees monthly, making a total of ninety-two scholarships. The total monthly grant to the College is 2790 rupees, 780 rupees for scholarships.

The above details supply a sufficient picture of college establishments, and will render unnecessary systematic remarks upon each college.

The Hindoo Collège at Calcutta differs only in having a larger establishment than the preceding, there being a principal, nineteen English teachers, seven vernacular teachers, with a superintendent and twelve teachers to the Patsala school attached; the whole cost being 60,065 rupees per annum for 1842—3 for 518 Hindoo pupils in the College, and 252 in the Patsala, nearly the half of the cost being derived from school fees. The cost, therefore, per head was $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees monthly.

For the information of the council of education, the Court of Directors of the India Company transmit from time to time such reports as appear on education, both in England and on the continent.

In the Sanscrit College at Calcutta the students are all Hindoos, being in fact Brahmins, with a few Boyolyas; almost all of them are in indigent circumstances, and not one of the students pays for his education. Admission to the grammar classes is permitted up to fifteen years of age, to the Sahitya class up to eighteen, to the alaokar class up to twenty, and to the higher classes up to twenty-two years of age. Books from the library are allowed to be taken home for study, upon the responsibility of the professors.

The Madressa at Calcutta is devoted to Mahomedans, and most of the scholars receive gratuitous instruction; forty-two of them, however, paying. It is stated that the Mahomedans generally, and particularly the gentry, are averse to receiving European instruction at public institutions; but this assertion is not borne out by the returns. The subjects of instruction in the first class are history, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, natural philosophy, logic, geography, and grammar; the lower classes have easier matter. All the scholars devote themselves to Arabic, and some learn English.

Medical College.—The Medical College, with auxiliary male and female hospital, exhibits the feature of not having a single paying student. It has its European professors of anatomy and midwifery, surgery, medicine, botany, chemistry, and materia medica; and to the European it presents the unexpected and

singular feature of turning out accoucheurs,* surgeons, and anatomists from the castes of Brahmins, Bunneas, Bankers, Oilmen, Writer Castes, and Mahomedans, as well as Christians. The natural as well as religious repugnance which must have been overcome in these castes bears strong testimony to the changes that can be effected even in rooted predilections when operated upon through the medium of the understanding. The report for 1844 says, "with regard to the last day's examination on practical anatomy and surgical operations performed on the dead body, it may be stated that several exceedingly neat dissections were made in a very short space of time." Now this to me (says Colonel Sykes), with my more than forty years' knowledge of the natives, does appear a marvellous change. But so strongly is the advantage of surgical skill felt, that a native gentleman of Calcutta, Rustumjee Cowajee, has presented 600 rupees to the college to be devoted to the purchase of an annual gold medal for the most proficient student in practical anatomy. And his letter making the offer (page cxxviii., Report, 1843), is a model of English composition and of enlightened sentiment. Dwarkanath Tagore also had previously given 2000 rupees for prizes. The successful students are appointed sub-assistant surgeons to the several dispensaries, founded by government, or to regimental hospitals. The report mentions thirteen dispensaries in 1842—3, and seventeen in 1843—4. In the former year 1391 in-door patients were treated, and 46,766 out-door patients: the whole expense of these dispensaries being 20,958 rupees. The report, dated July 1, 1843, contains a list of thirty-three sub-assistant surgeons, the designation of those natives of the highest grade who have passed the college and who have been appointed to stations, and this is independent of thirty-two native doctors sent to regiments. The half-yearly report, ending October 31, 1843, contains a list of thirty-one sub-assistant surgeons, and forty-five native doctors, who had passed the college. A females' hospital, capable of accommodating 100 patients, as auxiliary to the college, has been built by subscription, with a view to instruction in midwifery. In the male hospital all castes eagerly avail themselves of its advantages; and the Brahmin and the outcaste may be found occupying neighbouring beds in the same wards without repugnance.*

. *College of Mahomed Mohsin.*—The college of Hodge Mahomed Mohsin at Hoogly, although called after a Mahomedan, its benevolent founder, admits Christians and Hindoos as well as Mahomedans; indeed the Hindoos far prevail over the other two religions, and the expression in the rules of admittance is based on the widest liberality, "that it is open to candidates of every sect or creed willing to conform to the established rules of discipline."† It is

* The Governor-general, with a view of enabling the Medical College to meet the demands of the service, increased, in 1845, the stipendiary students of the secondary school to one hundred.

† While these sheets are going through the press, Bolonath Bose, a native of Calcutta, has won his diploma of Doctor of Medicine in the London University, the first instance known.

divided into the English and Mahomedan departments, and in the latter amongst the fourteen Mahomedan professors there are, singularly enough, three Shias to the eleven Sunis. The principle of toleration, therefore, is in efficient operation. There are several branch schools attached, and the total number of students in college and schools in 1843 was 1125, and in 1844 the number was 1124. The majority of them are free scholars, but in the last year 468 paid for instruction, and the institution would be overwhelmed with pupils were it not for the stringent conditions of admission. Pupils cannot compete for honorary or pecuniary rewards after twenty years of age. On the opening of the college on the 1st of August, 1836, within three days, 1200 candidates enrolled their names, many of them attending from a distance of six or eight miles.

By a statement of Mr. H. P. Bayley, deputy secretary to government, dated the 15th of February, 1843, the foundation funds of this noble institution were on that day 78,740l. †.

Dacca College.—To the Dacca College, Bapoo Rama Lochun Ghose presented 1000 rupees, the interest of which is to be given in prizes annually; and he proposed giving 3000 rupees more for the improvement of the vernacular department. The first class of this college had read the History of Rome, selections from Shakspeare, Addison, and Pope; they could sketch maps of part of Europe and Asia; had read the first four books of Euclid, and in Algebra had gone as far as quadratic equations. The rest of their studies was vernacular reading.

Hindoo College.—The Hindoo college was founded by the personal desire and voluntary contributions of the Hindoo gentlemen of Calcutta; it was benefited by their care, and its efficiency was established by the secretary, Dr. H. H. Wilson, now Professor Wilson. All the students, 498, learn English and Bengali, and 448 of them pay for their education; and the paying students have increased and the non-paying decreased from 100 to fifty. The students are all Hindoos. Its capital on the 20th of May, 1836, was 21,000 rupees; 291 students paid one at seven rupees, five at six rupees, and 265 at five rupees; and the annual receipts from tuition were 17,544 rupees, and the disbursements 42,600 rupees annually. On the 30th of April, 1844, the tuition receipts were 28,981 rupees, and the total receipts, including interest of capital, 30,952 rupees. The disbursements were 56,948 rupees. The college being now part of the public institutions, the difference is paid by government.

Moorshedabad Nizamut College.—The Moorshedabad Nizamut College is supported entirely out of the Nizamut deposit fund, and forms no charge upon the resources of government. It is divided into two departments, one for the education of the sahibzādahs or relations of the Nizamut family, and the other for that of persons of respectability, who are admitted at the discretion of the college committee. The nawab distributed the prizes to the students in 1844.

The annual resources of the nizamat funds are 137,932 rupees. The college cost in building, in 1843, the sum of 73,000 rupees, and the expenses of the college for that year were 29,104 rupees; but the establishment is fixed at 37,000 rupees. The governor-general and the nawab are the patrons. The governor-general's agent at Moorshedabad is the visitor and president of the college committee, and has the power of a veto on any measure pending a reference to the governor-general. The committee consists of the English judge and collector, the nawab and one of his relatives, also the native dewan or minister, and Captain Showers. On leaving, a student for superior moral conduct gets an exhibition of 100 rupees. For good conduct in the senior class a horse is given. In the junior class an English saddle, or a gun, foils, &c. Corporal punishment is not permitted; but offenders are debarred from their amusement or exercise. The relatives of the nizamat family are to have separate seats and separate classes: they cannot enter after twelve, nor before seven years of age. There are three English, three Arabic, three Persian, three Bengalee, and three Oordoo scholarships at sixty rupees per mensem, tenable for three years. The college is governed by an English principal; but the Ataleeg, who is to be a Shia, is the custos morum and resident guardian (under the principal and visitor) of the students of the nizamat family. There is a library within the walls.

Bhagulpoor Hill School.—The Bhagulpoor Hill school was established to improve the moral character of the rude tribes of these hills. It has been eminently successful, although it had to contend with the difficulty of the people having a language of their own, and having to teach them Hindee. Drunkenness, which was formerly a vice of those Hill people, is fast disappearing. A regiment of Hill Rangers being raised from amidst the people, the sepoys take great pride in the knowledge their children and themselves derive from the school. In 1843 neither Hindoo nor Moosulman were amongst the pupils—the students belonging to the low castes; but in 1844 six Mahomedans and sixteen Hindoos were admitted. Seventy of the pupils were learning English.

North-West Provinces.—Returns not having been received from the North-West Provinces since 1843, the number of scholars can only be given for that year.

Agra Government Institutions.—The observations which have been made on the institutions under the Bengal government apply to those under the Agra presidency, and it will be superfluous to particularise. The institutions which were placed under the general supervision of the Agra government on the 30th of April, 1843, are under the immediate control of the local committees, generally consisting of the chief civil officers at the stations. The instruction is almost universally gratuitous, only forty-two students paying, and the system of scholarships obtains. The following are the sums allotted to each institution:—

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	Monthly Amount of Es- tablishment and Contingencies.	Amount appro- priated for Scholarships and Stipend.	NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	Monthly Amount of Es- tablishment and Contingencies.	Amount appro- priated for Scholarships and Stipend.
	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.
Benares :—			Brought forward..	5,013	780
Sanscrit College....	1,105	396	Goruckpore school.....	303	8
English ditto.....	1,100	242	Agra College.....	2,208	656
Branch school.....	363	8	Delhi ditto.....	2,790	780
Ghazerpore school.....	602	16	Barilly school.....	516	8
Allahabad ditto.....	738	94	Furruckabad ditto.....	518	8
Saugor ditto.....	548	8	Meerut ditto.....	471	
Jubbulpore ditto.....	365	8			
Azimghur ditto.....	132	6	Per mensem.....	11,819	2,248
Carried forward.	5,013	780	Annually.....	1,61,828	26,976

In the Agra college the Rajah of Bhurtpoor founded a scholarship, and Mr. C. Grant gave a monthly donation for one year, to be awarded in prizes.

The Ajmere school had entirely failed, and was abolished on the 1st of January, 1843, owing to the low estimation in which it was held by the classes for whom it was intended.

Village Schools.—Previously to any comment on the annexed tables, it would appear desirable to say a few words in regard to the omission of village schools in the reports of the general committee. Mr. Adams investigated the state of indigenous education in Bengal and Behar, and made three reports on the subject. These reports came under the consideration of the general committee in 1838-39. Mr. Adams strongly advocated the establishment of village schools on the ground of the very small proportion of the native children, male and female, capable of receiving instruction, receiving, in fact, any kind of education whatever; he showed by a census of the city of Moorshedabad, taken with minute accuracy, and of a Thanah in each of the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Behar, and Tirhoot, that there were taught only—

In the city of Moorshedabad	8·3 per cent.
In a Thanah of the district	6·05 „
Ditto Beerbhoom	8·1 „
Ditto Burdwan	16·05 „
Ditto Behar	5·8 „
Ditto Tirhoot	2·5 „

of the whole number of children capable of receiving instruction.

Note.—While this paper was going through the press, the address of the Governor-general, Sir Henry Hardinge, now Lord Hardinge, in January, 1845, on the occasion of the annual examinations at the Hindoo college for the award of scholarships, appeared. The address contains the following passage :—

“The government is deeply sensible of the inestimable value of education ; and besides another college at Patna since last autumn, arrangements have been made for the establishment in Bengal of 100 schools for instruction in the vernacular.”

STATEMENT of Number, Caste, &c., of the Students of the Colleges and Schools in the Bengal Presidency on April 30, 1844.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Statement showing the Number of Paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.			Statement showing the Number of Students studying each of the Languages taught.										Statement showing the Number of Students of each Caste.				Daily Average Attendance of the Students from April 30, 1843, to April 30, 1844.	
	Non-Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount Paid.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Gordon.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Bengalee.	Oriah.	Mug.	Burmese.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other than those three.		Total.
														No.	No.	No.	No.		
Sanscrit College.....	140	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	140	498	..	..	..	..	..	498	..	140	89
Hindoo College.....	50	415	28,872 8 6	498	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	498	398
Patnaiah, attached to ditto.....	..	144	864 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	122
School Society's School.....	249	202	2,115 13 6	451	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	451	339
Madressa.....	129	42	40 8 0	47	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	..
Medical College.....	73	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	58
Secondary School.....	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
College of Mahomed Mohsin.....	519	372	4,491 0 0	632	177	82	71	..	..	632	..	..	..	..	..	632	..	891	672
Branch School.....	212	96	1,114 0 0	230	21	37	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	304	254
Infant School.....	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40	30
Seetapore School.....	64	36	212 12 0	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	60
Unnampore School.....	102	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	102	82
Ramree School.....	100	..	..	32	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	100	86
Wulmein School.....	71	82	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	48
Midnapore School.....	47	..	357 8 0	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	96
Cuttack School.....	51	41	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	73
Dacca College.....	335	..	..	315	..	..	..	..	..	335	..	..	..	..	..	335	..	335	224
Commallah School.....	8	108	354 0 0	116	..	6	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	116	56
Chittagong School.....	24	69	188 0 0	93	25	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	93	65
Sylhet School.....	112	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	112	66
Jessore School.....	192	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	192	66
Gowahatty School.....	172	..	..	33	23	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	172	153
Seebaugur School.....	41	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	10	41	..	..	..	..	36	..	41	30
Chota Nagpore Schools.....	63	..	..	63	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	63	50
Nizamut Coll., Moorshedabad.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sahibzadah's Department.....	19	..	..	19	2	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11
General Department.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Banleah School.....	109	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	27	109	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	109	82
Prinna School.....	112	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	59	112	83
Ditto Hindoo Schools.....	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	591	647	456
Bhaugulpore School.....	130	..	..	130	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	52	130	72
Ditto Hill School.....	109	..	..	78	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	78	109	83
TOTAL.....	3930	1640	48,640 6 6	3953	371	180	359	931	180	2956	96	73	71	147	532	4311	181	5370	39024

* Exclusive of the amount paid at Cuttack, which is not stated in the local returns.

† Exclusive of the Madressa and Secondary School—not stated in the local returns. The Bancoorah School, which in the preceding year had 159 students on its books, in the present year was reduced to 60, and government withdrew its support. The aid given to the Burrisaah School was suspended in 1844, and certain conditions were fulfilled.

ABSTRACT Statement of the Disbursements of the Education Department, from the 30th of April, 1842, to the 30th of April, 1843, as furnished by the Accountant-General.

INSTITUTIONS.	Establishment.	Scholarships or Prizes.	Supend.	House Rent.	Purchases of Books.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
INSTITUTIONS AT THE PRESIDENCY.					
Medical College.....	66,275 10 5	300 0 0	4,627 7 3	..	250 0 0
Madressa College.....	27,353 10 5	2,368 8 7	..	..	770 0 0
Sanscrit College.....	13,303 13 8	874 0 0	1,352 13 11	..	121 0 0
Hindoo College.....	47,337 9 11	6,918 7 0	..	1,680 0 0	1,539 3 9
Patwalia.....	2,421 15 4	..	..	..	..
School Society's School.....	6,017 8 0	..	..	..	..
Secretary to Council of Education.....	6,929 10 0	..	..	200 0 0	12,886 10 0
	1,69,072 13 9	10,460 15 7	5,980 5 2	1,880 0 0	15,565 13 9
MOFUSSIL INSTITUTIONS, BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					
Hoogly College.....	61,604 5 7	5,161 6 7	456 0 0	36 0 0	1,388 8 0
Hoogly Branch School.....	6,648 0 0	201 0 0	..	..	483 0 0
Hoogly Infant School.....	1,600 0 0	..	..	..	55 0 0
Setapore School.....	2,094 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	267 1 0
Chinnerpore Probationary School.....	..	..	..	..	34 2 0
Bancomrah Probationary School.....	..	..	..	..	220 0 0
Jessore School.....	1,086 10 10	117 10 10	..	3 15 9	299 15 3
Dacca College.....	17,101 6 4	703 12 4	..	1,020 0 0	770 0 0
Commillah School.....	3,900 0 0	38 13 8	..	..	220 0 0
Chittagong School.....	4,782 0 0	..	..	..	210 0 0
Baulesh School.....	4,370 0 0	139 5 8	..	..	346 0 0
Burrsaul Probationary School.....	..	75 2 0	..	..	397 12 0
Cuttack School.....	3,168 15 5	..	..	300 0 0	371 0 0
Midnapore School.....	5,032 0 0	192 0 0	..	500 0 0	275 0 0
Gowahatty School.....	6,860 5 4	..	..	..	200 0 0
Seebaugur School.....	2,680 11 3	..	..	..	215 5 0
Akyah School.....	729 10 7	..	..	..	..
Ramree School.....	2,440 0 0	230 0 0	..	..	247 13 8
Moultoom School.....	5,790 4 0	..	..	..	..
Patna School.....	7,037 6 2	130 0 0	..	650 0 0	325 0 0
Bhaugulpore School.....	4,288 0 0	96 0 0	..	13 8 0	424 2 3
Bhaugulpore Hill School.....	2,400 0 0	..	1,188 0 0	..	180 0 0
	1,46,533 11 6	7,091 3 1	1,644 0 0	2,525 7 9	6,929 11 8
*INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					
Benares College, &c.....	23,008 11 10	1,075 0 0	..	1,200 0 0	397 1 3
Ghazipore School.....	8,069 5 8	64 0 0	..	..	294 12 0
Allahabad School.....	8,065 0 0	184 0 0	..	..	440 0 0
Sauror School.....	6,024 0 0	208 0 0	..	..	350 7 3
Jubbulpore School.....	4,132 0 0	..	..	154 0 0	445 10 0
Azimghur School.....	3,028 8 0	..	..	..	62 14 3
Goruckpore School.....	2,670 0 0	..	..	..	..
Agra College.....	24,901 0 0	4,314 13 6	..	..	152 0 0
Delhi College.....	27,169 14 3	8,601 0 0	..	160 0 0	1,807 8 0
Bareilly School.....	4,114 0 0	..	..	..	240 10 0
Meerut School.....	5,160 0 0	77 0 4	..	..	250 10 0
Furruckabad School.....	5,034 0 0	..	..	140 0 0	275 0 0
Ajmere School.....	4,481 1 5	..	..	..	..
	1,27,848 9 2	14,624 2 10	..	1,654 0 0	4,716 8 9
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,44,055 2 5	32,176 0 6	7,024 5 2	6,069 7 9	27,212 2 3
Balance in favour of the Educational Department.....					
TOTAL Company's Rupees....					

ABSTRACT Statement of the Disbursements of the Education Department—continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Contingent Charges.	Deposit Refunded.	Pension.	Ceylon Students.	Building.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
INSTITUTIONS AT THE PRESIDENCY.						
Medical College.....	6,432 15 9	..	..	7,487 2 11	1,283 0 0	86,656 4 4
Madressa College.....	1,376 10 5	..	2,016 0 0	..	..	33,884 13 5
Sanscrit College.....	847 9 2	..	..	..	..	16,528 4 9
Hindoo College.....	2,778 2 8	..	..	..	17,856 4 0	78,139 11 4
Patsalah.....	194 8 5	..	..	..	..	2,619 7 9
School Society's School.....	..	..	..	..	..	6,047 8 0
Secretary to Council of Education.....	6,653 1 0	..	..	..	..	26,860 5 0
	18,482 15 5	..	2,016 0 0	7,487 2 11	19,139 4 0	2,50,745 6 7
MOFUSSIL INSTITUTIONS, BENGALESE PRESIDENCY.						
Hoogly College.....	1,471 1 9	249 2 0	..	..	..	70,366 8 5
Hoogly Branch School.....	186 7 0	284 0 0	..	..	..	7,802 7 0
Hoogly Infant School.....	54 8 6	..	..	..	..	1,609 8 6
Seetapore School.....	152 12 2	..	..	..	..	2,515 13 0
Unmerpore Probationary School.....	..	..	..	..	..	34 2 0
Bancoorah Probationary School.....	..	..	..	..	..	220 0 0
Jessore School.....	53 1 6	..	..	..	..	4,501 6 2
Dacca College.....	356 0 5	..	..	..	..	19,051 3 1
Commillah School.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,134 13 8
Chittagong School.....	200 0 0	..	..	..	..	5,192 0 0
Bauleah School.....	0 13 6	..	..	..	..	4,856 3 2
Burrisaul Probationary School.....	..	..	..	..	..	472 14 0
Cuttack School.....	37 9 8	..	..	..	..	3,877 9 1
Midnapore School.....	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	6,139 0 0
Gowahatty School.....	972 0 0	..	..	..	..	8,032 5 4
Sechsangur School.....	11 0 0	..	..	..	..	2,910 0 3
Akyah School.....	4 2 0	..	..	..	..	733 12 7
Ramree School.....	94 11 7	..	..	..	..	3,012 9 3
Moulmein School.....	..	..	..	..	..	5,790 4 0
Patna School.....	214 10 6	..	..	..	..	8,303 0 8
Bhaugulpore School.....	73 8 0	..	..	..	..	4,805 2 3
Bhaugulpore Hill School.....	..	..	..	..	..	3,768 0 0
	4,005 6 5	533 2 0	..	..	..	1,49,242 10 5
INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.						
Benares College, &c.....	1,551 1 0	..	600 0 0	..	..	29,831 13 1
Ghazipore School.....	57 0 0	..	..	..	..	8,485 1 8
Allahabad School.....	1,231 3 6	..	..	..	..	9,911 3 6
Saugor School.....	1,493 12 11	..	..	..	..	8,076 4 2
Jubbulpore School.....	76 9 0	..	..	..	..	4,808 3 0
Azimghur School.....	57 1 6	..	..	..	..	3,148 7 9
Goruckpore School.....	..	..	..	..	..	2,670 0 0
Agra College.....	2,035 8 0	..	..	..	..	32,403 5 6
Delhi College.....	1,486 15 7	..	..	..	..	30,225 5 10
Bareilly School.....	439 3 6	..	..	..	8,260 8 0	13,054 5 6
Meerut School.....	204 5 11	..	..	..	..	5,092 4 5
Farruckabad School.....	256 12 3	..	..	..	..	5,705 12 2
Ajmere School.....	57 0 8	..	..	..	..	4,538 1 5
TOTAL.....	9,846 5 0	..	600 0 0	..	8,260 8 0	1,67,550 5 1
GRAND TOTAL.....	32,334 10 10	533 2 0	2,616 0 0	7,487 2 11	27,399 12 0	5,87,558 6 1
Balance in favour of the Educational Department.....	..	..	..	..	..	88,095 6 2
TOTAL Company's Rupees.....	..	..	..	..	..	6,75,653 12 3

List of the Government Schools under the late General Committee of Public Instruction, at the end of 1840—41, i. e., on the 30th of April, 1841.

Those schools marked thus (a) have aid in books, but no other fixed allowance is given.—In the Average Attendance column, Sy. S. signifies Secondary School—E. D., English Department—O. D., Oriental Department—H. D., Hindoo Department—V. D., Vernacular Department—(b) that no Returns have been received.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	RELIGION.				Average Attendance.	Average Monthly Ex- pense from 30th of April, 1840, to 30th of April, 1841.			Average Cost Monthly to Govern- ment of Education per Head.		
				Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
CALCUTTA.														
Hindoo College.....	No. 6	No. 15	No. 557	No. ..	No. 557	No. ..	No. ..	No. 431	Rs. 4,618	A. 13	P. 2	Rs. 8	A. 4	P. 8
Medical College.....	7	2	79	25	51	3	..	Sy. S. 58 E. D. 100 O. D. 130	4,925	9	3*	62	5	9*
Mahomedan Madrasa.....	2	11	252	..	..	252	..	78	2,469	7	7	9	12	9
Sanscrit College.....	..	11	123	..	123	..	..	78	1,151	7	4	9	5	9
HOOGHLY.														
College of Mohamed Moshin....	3	37	1,070	16	735	325	..	E. D. 603 O. D. 110	5,927	2	0	5	8	1
Hooghly Branch School.....	2	8	393	1	300	92	..	230	405	0	8	1	2	11
Hooghly Infant School.....	1	1	60	4	48	8	..	44	108	2	11	1	12	10
Sertapore Branch School.....	1	..	76	1	75	..	..	51	109	11	6	1	7	1
(a) Tribanay Probational School	2	1	97	..	97	..	..	(b)	4	3	6	0	0	8
(a) Umerpore Probational School	1	1	86	..	86	..	..	61	8	12	5	0	1	9
DIVISION I.—BENGAL.														
Section I.														
(a) Bancoorah Probational School	2	1	183	2	170	11	..	49	36	9	4	0	8	2
Jessore School.....	2	3	156	2	153	1	..	75	258	4	8	1	10	6
Dacca College.....	2	9	252	19	199	34	..	141	938	15	10	3	11	7
Comillah School.....	2	1	85	5	73	7	..	45	331	0	8	3	14	0
Chittagong School.....	2	3	108	8	94	6	..	89	479	7	11	4	7	0
Beaulah School.....	2	2	186	3	182	1	..	(b)	284	2	4	1	8	5
(a) Burrisaul Probational School.	1	2	45	4	41	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet Probational School.....	1	2	76	1	73	2	..	(b)	36	5	10	0	7	4
ORISSA.														
Section II.														
Cuttack School.....	2	1	82	..	82	..	..	62	121	1	9	1	7	7
Midnapore School.....	2	2	110	5	131	4	..	95	400	12	8	2	13	9
THE EASTERN PROVINCES.														
Section III.														
Gowahatee School.....	2	3	316	3	211	102	..	254	461	2	8	1	7	4
Gowahatee Branch Schools.—†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilachol.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pandu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beltullah.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aningong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northgowahatee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seebaugur School.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arracan { Akyah School.....	2	3	18	4	4	1	09	(b)	474	3	7	6	1	3
{ Ramree School.....	1	3	51	1	1	29	20	no regist.	274	10	3	5	4	2
Moulmein School.....	2	1	72	21	1	5	45	(b)	550	0	0	7	10	2
Tavoy & Mergui Branch Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISION II.—BENGAL.														
Patna School.....	2	3	102	11	60	..	..	70	523	1	5	5	2	0
Bhaugulpore Institution.....	1	1	82	1	57	..	..	39	305	14	9	4	14	6
Bhaugulpore Hill School.....	1	1	89	..	9	..	..	63	292	11	4	3	4	7
DIVISION III.—ALLAHABAD														
DIVISION.														
Benares English Seminary,	} 2	16	349	12	328	9	..	E. D. 116	1,461	9	5	4	3	0
Oriental College.....								O. D. 80						
Ghazeepore School.....	1	..	179	8	81	36	..	97	215	7	4	1	3	3
Allahabad School.....	2	4	105	6	185	18	..	(b)	600	11	10	5	11	6
Saugor Schools.....	2	5	202	2	..	15	..	E. D. 24 O. D. 77	524	15	1	2	9	6

* This sum, however, also provides, as per General Order dated 12th of August, 1839, for seventy secondary school-boys, for hospitals, museums, dispensaries, &c. The stipend of five rupees per mensem, received by each of the secondary schools, is paid from the President Pay Office.

† Elementary, and not directly under this office.

‡ Not fairly in operation till January, 1842.

LIST of the Government Schools, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	RELIGION.				Average Attendance.	Average Monthly Expense from 30th of April, 1840, to 30th of April, 1841.	Average Cost Monthly to Government of Education per Head.
				Christians.	Hindoes.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jubbulpore School	2	2	111	6	45	60	..	{ E. D. 32 H. D. 48 O. D. 98 E. D. 36 }	201 10 10	1 13 6
Azimghur School	2	1	598	2	457	139	..	{ O. D. 98 E. D. 36 }	410 6 8	0 10 11
Gorruckpore School	1	..	51	1	32	18	..	..	268 8 8	5 4 2
DIVISION IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.										
Agra College	3	14	251	11	200	40	..	{ E. D. 76 O. D. 99 E. D. 55 O. D. 57 }	1,160 2 4	4 9 11
Delhi College and Institution....	3	14	166	4	93	69	..	{ E. D. 55 O. D. 57 }	1,258 4 3	7 9 3
Bareilly School	1	1	72	..	63	9	..	{ E. D. 47 O. D. 57 }	332 8 0	4 9 10
Meerut School	2	1	86	1	47	38	..	{ E. D. 47 O. D. 57 }	428 0 6	4 15 7
Furruckabad School	2	2	116	2	96	18	..	{ E. D. 47 O. D. 57 }	408 14 0	3 8 4
Ajmeer School	2	4	156	4	119	33	..	{ E. D. 47 O. D. 57 }	473 6 4	3 0 6
TOTAL	79	192	7,324	190	5,494	1,420	214	4,448	33,303 1 7	203 10 6

LIST of the Government Institutions under the Council of Education and Government, in the General Department, at the End of 1841—2, that is, on the 30th of April, 1842.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	RELIGION.				Average Attendance.	Average Monthly Expense, from April 30, 1841, to April 30, 1842.	Average Cost Monthly to Government of Education per Head.
				Christians.	Hindoes.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CALCUTTA.										
Hindoo College	5	17	520	..	520	..	..	427	4,703 1 1	9 2 6
Medical College	7	4	87	25	60	2	..	{ M.C. 68 Sy. 8.65 K.D. 91 O.D. 120 }	6,407 5 3	73 10 4
Mahomedan Madrasa	2	11	253	..	..	253	..	{ K.D. 91 O.D. 120 }	2,779 9 8	10 15 9
Sanscrit College .....	..	10	118	..	118	..	..	80	1,413 4 10	11 15 7
HOOGHLY.										
College of Mahomed Mohsin	4	39	964	16	921	327	..	{ E.D. 608 O.D. 167 }	6,292 5 4	6 8 5
Hooghly Branch School	2	8	368	2	297	69	..	237	590 2 0	1 6 7
Hooghly Infant School	1	1	54	4	45	5	..	40	126 4 9	2 5 5
Seetapore Branch School	2	5	141	1	100	40	..	75	262 5 2	1 13 9
(a) Tribansee Probational School ..	2	1	68	..	68	..	..	(b)	1 10 0	0 0 4
(a) Umerpore Probational School ..	2	1	100	..	100	..	..	69	9 10 0	0 1 6
DIVISION I.—BENGAL.										
Section I.										
(a) Bancoorah Probational School	1	2	199	..	188	11	..	34	1 15 8	0 0 2
Jessore School	1	4	158	..	158	2	..	67	340 0 6	2 2 6
Dacca College	3	8	342	24	277	41	..	165	971 13 6	2 13 5
Comillah School	2	1	83	1	74	8	..	50	331 8 2	3 15 10
Chittagong School	2	3	105	11	92	2	..	80	545 16 11	5 3 2
Beaulrah School	2	2	177	2	174	1	..	(b)	272 15 1	2 8 8
(a) Burrisani Probational School ..	1	2	61	8	50	3	..	(b)	6 5 4	0 1 8
(a) Sylhet Probational School	1	2	151	4	127	20	..	(b)	23 5 4	0 2 5
ORISSA.										
Section II.										
Cuttack School	2	2	86	9	70	7	..	93	283 7 6	3 4 9
Midnapore School	2	4	140	3	143	2	..	114	511 12 4	3 6 11

* Vide note supra to Medical College.

LIST of the Government Institutions under the Council of Education, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	RELIGION.				Average Attendance.	Average Monthly Expense, from April 30, 1841, to April 30, 1842.	Average Cost Monthly to Government of Education per Head.
				Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.			
THE EASTERN PROVINCES.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Section III.										
Gohawattee School.....	2	3	171	..	101	70	..	*212	681 12 4	3 15 9
Gohawattee Branch Schools:—†										
Nilachol.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90		
Pandu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69		
Beltulla.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58		
Amingong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27		
North Gohawattee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63		
Seebaugur School.....	2	1	75	2	60	13	..	75	250 0 0	3 5 4
Arracan { Akyab School.....	2	3	56	8	3	1	44	(b)	309 2 4	5 8 4
{ Ramree School.....	1	3	79	1	1	46	31	50	228 2 2	2 11 2
Moulmein School.....	2	1	65	15	3	6	41	(b)	500 0 0	7 11 1
Tevoy & Mergui Branch Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
DIVISION II.—BEHAR.										
Patna School.....	2	3	107	17	71	19	..	73	785 0 11	7 5 4
Bhaugulpore Institution.....	2	1	68	1	63	2	..	49	392 6 11	5 15 1
Bhaugulpore Hill School.....	1	1	104	..	..	11	93	67	325 7 11	3 2 1
DIVISION III.—ALLAHABAD										
DIVISION.										
Benares English Seminary,										
Branch School.....	4	6	19	15	166	10	..	131	1,243 11 9	6 8 2
Benares Oriental College.....	..	15	110	..	110	..	..	115	1,043 4 0	9 13 6
Ghazeeপুর School.....	2	1	183	15	121	44	..	115	432 10 11	2 5 10
Allahabad School.....	2	6	103	6	81	16	..	.....	688 13 8	6 11 0
Saugor School.....	2	5	222	2	202	18	..	{ E.D. 77 } { H.D. 110 }	518 10 9	2 5 4
Jubbulpore School.....	1	4	174	7	122	45	..	{ E.D. 52 } { V.D. 90 }	430 6 3	2 7 7
Azimghur School.....	2	4	246	4	210	32	..	{ O.D. 113 } { E.D. 29 }	473 9 5	1 14 9
Goruckpore School.....	2	1	52	..	39	13	..	(b)	192 4 0	3 11 2
DIVISION IV.—NORTH-WESTERN										
PROVINCES.										
Agra College.....	3	16	346	2	260	65	..	{ E.D. 88 } { O.D. 124 }	2,301 6 8	6 10 5
Delhi College and Institution...	3	20	426	10	214	202	..	{ E.D. 106 } { O.D. 140 }	2,582 1 9	0 0 11
Bareilly School.....	2	2	85	..	77	8	..	72	450 7 10	5 5 11
Meerut School.....	2	1	67	1	41	25	..	53	422 13 11	6 4 11
Furruckabad School.....	2	5	108	..	81	27	..	81	388 10 1	3 9 6
Ajmeer School.....	2	4	171	5	125	41	..	48	617 14 4	3 9 9
TOTAL.....	87	233	7,391	240	5,435	1,507	209	5019	41,169 14 0	247 15 6

* An error; but is so stated in the local return.

† Elementary, and not directly under this office.

‡ An error, see C. 4, but sic in local returns.

The preceding tables suggest the following observation. The first feature is the proportion of the Mahomedan students to the Hindoo. Opinions are expressed in the reports that the Mahomedan population are averse to receive European instruction; but the final numbers in the returns do not seem to authorise these opinions. The total number of pupils in 1843 was 8203, under the Bengal and Agra governments, and of this number 1621 were Moslems, and 6140 Hindoos. Some statisticians have estimated the Mahomedan population as low as one Mahomedan to fourteen Hindoos; while the highest estimate, I believe, does not exceed one to nine. In either case, the proportion of the Mahomedan students far exceeds the proportion of the Hindoo students relatively to their respective population, being, in fact, one in 5.06 of the whole stu-

dents. The next feature is, that more than five-eighths, or 5132 of the whole students, learn English ; while only 426 learn Sanscrit, 572 Arabic, and 706 Persian. The two former are necessary in the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan law ; and it would hence appear that those studies can scarcely be prosecuted with a vigour proportioned to their importance. The Bengal language, after English, has the greatest number of students, viz., 2718 ; followed by the Hinduee, 1819, and Oordoo, 1504, the last two being chiefly spoken under the Agra Government. There are 253 Christians in the schools, and 189 who are neither Christians, Mahomedans, nor Hindoos ; these are chiefly Buddhists, at Moulmein, or low castes of the Bhaugulpoor Hills. A marked feature of the tables also, is the fact that, under the Agra Government, out of 2420 pupils only forty-two pay for instruction. In Bengal, 1572 pay, and 4211 receive gratuitous instruction. This is a questionable, but probably inevitable policy at the present time ; and the Bengal Government are desirous of modifying it. The Bombay Government have found advantages in imposing a school-fee, although very trifling in amount. Bengal has several orphan and private schools, with the details of which I am unacquainted ; moreover, they do not come within the objects of the present paper.

We regret that want of space precludes the insertion of the interesting extracts from the examinations, which are given by Colonel Sykes, of which he says ; “ It being quite impossible to appreciate fully the mastery which the native mind is capable of obtaining over European subjects of science and literature, without a perusal of the examination papers for senior and junior scholarships, I annex some of them from various colleges ; and as from the details which I have given respecting the mode of conducting examinations collusion amongst the students would appear to be impracticable, I presume others, like myself, will feel a surprise which would lead some to doubt of the possibility of a native of India attaining the proficiency described, were it not that the high character of those who attest this proficiency in their reports place beyond all question the facts, and it is only left to us to express our admiration at results so unexpected and gratifying.

“ Had I not repeatedly expressed my surprise in this paper at the intellectual powers manifested by the senior scholars in their examinations,—a surprise which I have no doubt will be shared by others, I should not have thought myself authorised to introduce the preceding lengthy extracts ; but as the means to appreciate the bearing of general facts can only be obtained by a knowledge of details, I place before the public the answers of *several* of the senior scholars to the questions put to them, to prove that the reasoning and deductions are not simply those of a precocious individual, but are fairly and truly types of the capacity of the native mind. The paucity of mistakes in the answers, whether

in language or orthography, is not less remarkable than the grasp of knowledge manifested."

Madras Institutions of Education.—Mr. J. R. Colvin, in a note to Lord Auckland's Minute on Education, dated the 24th of November, 1839, in which he reviews the existing state of education in India, says—"Less would appear to have been effected for founding any advanced system of education in the Madras territories than in the other presidencies, and my notice of what has been done in these territories must, most probably, from the defective materials immediately at command, be nearly a blank."

The Court of Directors, in addressing the Madras government, 29th of September, 1830, says,—“You are, moreover, acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of natives, qualified by their habits and requirements, to take a larger share and occupy higher situations in the civil administration of their country than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian governments. The measures for native education, which have as yet been adopted or planned at your presidency, have no tendency to produce such persons.”

The blank noticed by the court in 1830, and by Mr. Colvin in 1839, has been so filled up, that Madras now boasts of one government educational establishment, which has the appellation of “University.” It is under the direction of a president, twelve governors, seven of whom are native gentlemen, two of them being Mahomedans, and the other five Hindoos. The governors have an European secretary, Captain Pope. The object of the university is to “impart a large measure of the higher branches of science and literature among such of the better orders as may have or obtain the means and the leisure to profit fully by such a course of education, and with a view to their reasonable expectations of filling superior stations in life, or in the service of government.”

A school fee of four rupees per mensem is demanded ; no scholars are admissible who are unable to read and write the English language intelligibly. A proficient's degree is scarcely obtainable in less than four years' study, and the grades of honour are not lightly given. The consequence of these elevated views is, that, at the time of the second Annual Report, in 1843, there were only 118 scholars. The university in fact consists of only a “High School,” to which there are four European tutors and four native teachers ; and as it had in 1843 been only two years in operation, the prescribed degree of proficiency had not been attained by any of the scholars, although many of them had attained a correctness and facility, as well in speaking as in composition, which befitted them for easy intercourse with the well-educated classes of English society.

A native gentleman, Putchapah, having founded a public school, where 400 or 500 children are receiving instruction in reading and writing English, a preparatory school, auxiliary to the university, was given up, and two-thirds of

the cost of its support, about 250 rupees per mensem, the governors recommended should be devoted to the foundation of government scholarships, of ten, seven, and five rupees per mensem each, to be held for two years. The Court of Directors sanctioned the appropriation, and called the attention of the university council to the advantage of regulating the studies of those holding the scholarships, with a view to their future employment as teachers at schools, which it is hoped will be organised in the districts. Putcheapah had also allotted funds for an endowment in the university, which the council recommended should be given to thirty pupilships, in the lowest class, at two rupees per mensem, fifteen scholarships in the high school at four rupees per mensem, and three student-ships at thirty rupees per mensem, all to be held by Hindoos, the period of possession to be four years.

The university council wished to establish two classes of medicine and civil engineering, and submitted plans for establishments, professors, officers, &c.; but as the parliamentary grant for educational purposes at Madras only amounted to 50,000 rupees, it was found the funds were inadequate, and the plan fell to the ground.

The governors say, that with respect to the organisation of the high schools of the provincial colleges, that there is a "promising earnest of success," but that the "condition of the natives in the provinces, and the *total want* of public seminaries throughout, have rendered their operations in communication with those established in the districts somewhat slow; and it would be premature to discuss those arrangements, which are only as yet in progress for the formation of the schools. The future, it is to be hoped, will produce more than the past."

The appendix to the report contains the examination papers commencing with Political Economy, in which the questions are—"Give a full account of the commercial or mercantile system;" "Explain how public debts originated;" and "Give an account of the bank of Amsterdam." Then follow Conic Sections, Equations, Differential Calculus, Trigonometry, Euclid, and Algebra. Under the head Steam Engine, it is asked to calculate generally the point of suspension of the piston rod from the parallel motion, and to give a numerical example with a diagram to illustrate it; and, secondly, to show how to find the latent heat of steam according to Watt's method. In mechanics, the pupil is asked "to explain the fusee of a watch." In politics the question is asked, "What are the characteristic marks of a good government?" and the answer is—"The main principle that characterises a good government is, that the laws laid down for the guidance of the people are fixed, and the people living under it should be allowed to have a share in it. A good government, in adapting a law to its ends and objects, always attends to the habits, feelings, and manners of the people. When a change is introduced into the government it is always gradual, for it is well known that suddenness in change will at once excite the disgust of the people."

There are various other marks of a good government that are too obvious to require an elaborate detail."

The tests of qualifications of candidates for the public service are to be of three grades—general tests, superior tests, and special tests. The first to consist of a certified degree of proficiency in the English and native languages, in the knowledge of moral principles, in the elements of general history, and of the histories of England and India; in the elements of mathematics and practical astronomy, in arithmetic, in geography, and in the outlines of the constitution of the English and Indian governments. The superior test to consist of a certified degree of proficiency in certain books and subjects of general literature and science, according to tests to be made out and approved of by government. The special tests to consist of a certified degree of proficiency in the subjects assigned for the general test; and also in addition, a proficiency in such books and subjects appropriate to certain respective departments in the public service according to tests to be made out and approved by government.

EMPLOYMENT of the Students who have left the Government Schools and Colleges up to 1839—40.

No.	Employment.	Amount of Salaries per Month.	No.	Employment.	Amount of Salaries per Month.
		rupees.			rupees.
83	English teachers	From 20 to 50	2	Assistant secretaries	At 50
23	Arabic teachers	" 30 to 60	1	Ditto	" 200
133	Persian teachers	" 10 to 20	102	Dewans and Banians.	From 10 to 500
50	Sanscrit teachers	" 16 to 60	3	Nazers	At 20
20	Bengalee teachers	" 16 to 20	20	Native doctors	" 20
4	Hindee teachers	" 16 to 20	3	Apothecaries	" 15
5	Urdu teachers	" 16 to 20	57	Assistant surveyors	" 40
2	Superintendents of Abkaree	At 600	170	Writers	From 10 to 100
23	Deputy collectors..	" 300	61	Merchants.	
7	Sudder Ameens.	" 300	124	Vakeels.	At 15
18	Moonsiffs	" 100	25	Sub-assistant surgeons...	" 100
10	Zillah P.	" 60	16	Record keepers	From 30 to 50
19	Zillah Moulavies	" 80	425	Miscellaneous	

The above table is exceedingly satisfactory, as it testifies to the practical advantages, not only to the parties themselves, but to the public interests, resulting from the liberal policy of the East India Company. Independently of the 330 tutors or teachers of languages, English, Arabic, Sanscrit, &c., sent into native society, the highly responsible government offices of deputy collectors, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs are filled by young men not only of a higher intellectual standard, but, it is to be hoped, of a higher moral impress than ordinary. The Vakeels, too, who practise in the courts of law, will, necessarily, be better qualified than the old Vakeels.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

"In Bombay, the government institutions are under the management of a Board of Education. On the 31st of March, 1843, this board consisted of a president, five members, and a secretary; three of the members were European

gentlemen, one a Parsee gentleman, one a Hindoo gentleman, and one a Mahomedan gentleman. A maximum sum of 1,25,000 rupees is fixed for educational purposes under the Bombay Presidency; and the board control a sum of 20,000 rupees, constituting the Sanscrit College Fund. The official report to government of the state of education under the Bombay Presidency for the year 1842, from which the following facts are derived, is of a practical business-like character; and the views expressed of the media through which instruction should be imparted to the natives—from the reading, writing, and arithmetic of the elementary village schools to the erudition and science of the college—appear to be just and rational. Unlike the Madras Presidency, they have begun at the beginning; and express their conviction that the *primary instruction* of the people should be conducted exclusively in the vernacular language of the respective provinces; and they look for their success to the co-operation of local committees of the natives, to the provision of school-houses by them, and to the payment of a fee by the pupils; and on their part to the provision of *well-trained masters*, supplying school-books, and the ultimate formation of village libraries. The English schools are the next step, and are for those with higher aspirations than can be realised in the primary schools; but a condition of admission is, that the pupils shall have *passed through the vernacular schools*. Here a wide field of knowledge is open to them; but to those who desire to qualify themselves for scientific professions, classes are yet wanting to enable them to do so. The Board in their report embrace the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, the Government English schools, the Poonah Sanscrit College, the Government District Vernacular Schools, the village schools in the Poorundhur district of the Poonah collectorate; the state of the indigenous schools throughout the presidency, with a summary of the state of education generally; notices of the local committees for the supervision of the Government District Vernacular Schools; the preparation of a series of class-books for English and Vernacular Schools; state of the book depositories; financial statements; together with an Appendix of detailed Reports, Returns, &c.

“The Elphinstone Native Education Institution originated in the profound veneration of all classes of natives under the government of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone for that distinguished individual; and the most appropriate manner in which they thought they could testify this veneration, was by the subscription of very large sums of money to found a college, for the instruction of the natives, to be designated the Elphinstone College. Subsequent events rendered it desirable to alter this designation to the ‘Elphinstone Native Educational Institution.’ It has its European professors and native tutors. Independently of the Elphinstone scholarships, it has others, founded in the names •

of Chief Justice West and Lord Cläre. A class of scholars is introduced, called 'Normal,' whose duties are partly to study, and partly to teach. The institution has an upper and lower division in the English department, and the Vernacular department. The upper English is confined to the Elphinstone scholars, the Normal scholars, and the West and Cläre scholars, and the number consisted of thirty. The standard of acquirements for this department, which has been considerably raised, consists of a prescribed amount of knowledge of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, Political Economy, and History. The examinations are rigid, and the Board say, that the merit of the written answers is, they think, not inferior, for the most part, to the specimens published in the reports of other analogous educational institutions in India. In the lower division, English and arithmetic are taught. The attendance in 1841, was 618, and in 1842, only 587; the falling off being attributed to the increased strictness and discipline of this class; the falling off in numbers was compensated for by positive benefit in the aggregate; 304 of the pupils in this class pay a fee.

"In the Vernacular department, the attendance in 1841 was 785, and in 1842 it was 719, being a decrease of sixty-six. This also was attributed to the increased strictness maintained. The Board attribute so much importance to a proper value being fixed on the mind of the pupils, of the education they receive, that they ordered a fee of two annas, or 3*d*. English, monthly, to be exacted from each of the pupils, to commence in January, 1843.

"At the end of 1842, the vacancies in the scholarships were seven Normal, nine West, and eleven Cläre, total twenty-seven. This was chiefly owing to the numbers who had found situations, and had left the institution.

"With a view to judge of the practical good conferred by the Institution, the Board had traced the career of 156 of its scholars subsequently to their leaving the Institution, between 1827 and 1842; and it gives a list of them and of the situations they then filled; amongst them are the sons of some of the Jaghirdars, or chiefs of the Deccan; one is tutor to the Rajah of Kolapoor, and three others are assistants in the magnetic observatory, &c. In 1842, a native Mahratta gentleman presented to the Institution 1000 rupees, the interest of which was to be given annually as a prize to the scholar who had attained the greatest proficiency in the Mahrattée language. It was adjudged to a lad, Dhoondoo Japardhun, for the best Mahrattée essay on 'Procrastination,' in imitation of Miss Edgeworth's popular tale, entitled 'To-morrow.'

"The provincial *English* schools are those of Poonah, Tannah, Surat, and Panwell.

"The following are the attendances:—

P O O N A H.				T A N N A H.				S U R A T.	
1841		1842		1841		1842		1842	
No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.
118	..	81	19	77	..	58	54	35	31

“The Poonah schools had supplied sixty-one boys, whose qualifications had enabled them to find employment. The diminution in numbers both in the Poonah and Tannah schools was looked upon as temporary. The Surat school was only established on the 27th of January, 1842, and was proceeding satisfactorily. The Panwell English school was in so inefficient a state that the Board recommended its abolition.

Sanscrit College.—“It is, as its name implies, for instruction through Sanscrit. In 1841, there were paying ninety-five, not paying eighty-two; in 1842, paying, eight, not paying sixty-eight. And in this period seventeen stipendiary, and fifty-one non-stipendiary left the College; and six stipendiary, and thirty-seven non-stipendiary were admitted. The stipendiary system was modified with advantage; the allowance to the first class students being decreased from seven rupees to six rupees per mensem. The Professor of Astronomy is a native, Vishnoo Nursing Joshee. The Professor of Medicine is also a native.

Government District Vernacular Schools.—“There are three divisions of these; the 1st, under Mr. Eisdale’s superintendence; the 2nd, under Professor Harkness; and the 3rd, under Ball Gungadhur Shastree; but these were temporary arrangements. The divisions again are sub-divided, and each sub-division has its inspector. Government only sanctions the establishment of a school, where the population amounts to 2000 souls. The first division embraces the Collectorate of Poonah, Ahmednuggar, Sholapoor, and Kandeish.

“At the end of the year 1841 there were nineteen schools in the Poonah Collectorate, and in 1842 two more were established. The masters to these schools had been educated in the normal class at Poonah. The total number of boys in attendance in 1841 was 1138, and in 1842 it was 1241, independently of the two new schools. The state of these schools was on the whole satisfactory; but the masters of five schools, in consequence of their backward state, were directed to join the normal class at Poonah for one year, and half their salary as master was deducted from them for that time. The minimum monthly salary to masters of *district* schools appears to be ten rupees.

“The vernacular school-books in use in Bombay are the objects of praise by the Bengal Government. They consist of translations into Mahrattée, Goojrattee, and Canarese, of treatises on algebra, geometry, trigonometry, gram-

mar, geography, history, natural philosophy, 'general knowledge, and moral instruction.

Ahmednuggar Collectorate.—"The number of schools in this collectorate was fourteen at the end of 1841. In 1842, two new schools were added. The masters of the new schools had been educated in the Poonah normal class. In 1841, the number of boys in attendance in the schools was 1125, and in 1842 the number was 1288. The schools were in a satisfactory state, only one of the masters being ordered to Poonah to study in the normal class.

Sholapoor Collectorate.—"In 1841 and 1842 there were four Mahrattée, and six Canarese schools. The attendance at the Mahrattée schools in 1841 was 316, and in 1842 it was 345; but in the quarter ending 30th of September the number had fallen to 250.

"The attendance in the Canarese schools in 1842 was 225. The Mahrattée schools were in an unsatisfactory state, owing to the inefficiency of the masters, three of whom were ordered to the normal class at Poonah, and threatened with their names being removed from the list of schoolmasters. Acting masters were sent from the normal class on $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees monthly only, although the ultimate salary of the schoolmaster at Sholapoor was to be twenty rupees per mensem. The Canarese schools were not progressing.

Kandeish Collectorate.—"The first report is for 1842, when there were only two Mahrattée schools; the attendance was ninety-eight in the early part of the year, but only eighty in the last quarter. Here again it has been found necessary to send one of the masters to the normal class at Poonah.

2nd DIVISION.—"The second division comprises Guzerat and the Northern Konkan, including the Collectorates of Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Tannah. Generally the schools were backward and neglected, not having, in fact, had time to get into practical and efficient working. By the establishment of local school committees, and a vigilant superintendence, it was expected that matters would soon improve.

Principal Collectorate of Surat, including Sub-Collectorate of Baroach.—"In 1841 there were fourteen schools, but in 1842 it was necessary to abolish one of these, and no new school took its place. The attendance of boys in 1841 was 866, and on the 30th of September, 1842, it was 1142, exhibiting an increase of 276. In the Surat school, No. 1, in consequence of the increased attendance, it was necessary to add assistant teachers, at five rupees per mensem! Such a small remuneration will, no doubt, excite surprise in Europe.

Ahmedabad Collectorate.—"The schools in this collectorate amounted only to six in 1841, and no increase had taken place in 1842. The attendance in 1841 was 295, and on the 30th September, 1842, it was 414, being an increase of 118.

The master of the school No. 1, in the city of Ahmedabad, had creditably distinguished himself by the translation from the Mahrattée version into Guzeratee of 'Conversations on Natural Philosophy.'

Kaira Collectorate.—"The number of schools remained stationary, being seven. The attendances in 1841 were 308, and on the 30th of September, 1842, the number was 456, being an increase of 148.

Northern Konkan, Tannah Collectorate.—"All the schools, ten in number, are Mahrattée. The boys in attendance in 1841 numbered 670, and on the 30th of September, 1842, the number 661. As a reward to one of the schoolmasters, his salary had been raised from twelve to fifteen rupees per mensem. Another has had his reduced from twelve to ten rupees.

3rd DIVISION.—"The third division includes the Southern Konkan and Southern Mahratta country.

Rutnagherry Collectorate.—"In 1841 the number of schools was eight; in 1842 one was added, and four provisionally sanctioned. The attendance of boys in 1841 was 635, and on the 30th of June, 1842, the number was 782, being an increase of 147. With the exception of two schools in a flourishing condition, the rest were backward and unpromising.

Southern Mahratta Country, Collectorates of Dharwar and Belgaum.—"Some difficulties exist in these districts in furthering education, from the official language (Mahrattée) not being the language of the bulk of the people, and the corruption of the Canarese language by the Telinghee on the east, the Mahrattée on the north, Malabaree on the west, and the Dravidee on the south. The schools, however, with the exception of those at Dharwar, Hoobly, and Belgaum, are designated Canarese schools. They were in no respect better than indigent village schools, the masters uneducated and incompetent, and with scarcely any Canarese school-books; and yet the masters were to teach Mahrattée and Canarese. Canarese being the language of the great bulk of the people, in the Canarese schools the Board ordered the teaching of Mahrattée to be discontinued, but that at the principal towns there should be schools established expressly to teach this language. A normal Canarese school had been established at Dharwar, and the next object of the Board was to supply school-books, which was effected by getting a committee of native Canarese gentlemen to superintend the translations into Canarese of the Mahrattée school-books now in use.

Dharwar Collectorate.—"In this collectorate there are two Mahrattée, and five Canarese schools. The attendance of boys in 1841 was 552, and in the quarter ending 30th of June, 1842, the number was 531. One of the Canarese masters, from inefficiency, had been directed to join the normal class, and the operations of his school was, in consequence, suspended.

Belgaum Collectorate.—"In this collectorate there was one Mahrattée school, and eighteen Canarese. The attendance in 1841 of boys was 822, and in 1842 the

number was 669, being a diminution of 153, which was owing to the suspension of some of the schools, the masters being sent to the normal class.

“GENERAL Summary of Government District Vernacular Schools for 1842.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.	Decrease.
FIRST DIVISION.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Poonah Collectorate.....	21	1267	119	
Ahmednagar Collectorate.....	16	1243	118	
Sholapoor Collectorate.....	10	505	..	66
Kandesh Collectorate.....	2	80		
SECOND DIVISION.				
Surat Collectorate.....	13	1142	276	
Ahmedabad Collectorate.....	6	411	118	
Kaira Collectorate.....	7	456	48	
Tannah Collectorate.....	10	601	..	9
THIRD DIVISION.				
Rutnagherry Collectorate.....	9	782	147	
Dharwar Collectorate.....	7	531		
Belgaum Collectorate.....	19	669	..	153
TOTAL.....	120	7750	826	228

“In only two instances have school-houses been built by the people; in the other cases the schools are held in Government buildings, but it is the object of the Board to induce the people to keep these buildings in repair.

Fees by Scholars.—“The Board, to test the sincerity of the inhabitants of towns petitioning for the establishment of schools, condition for the payment of a fee of one anna (three halfpence) monthly by each pupil; even this trifling sum is very irregularly paid; but the Board observe that in those schools where most fees are paid, such schools are found to be the most efficient and flourishing. In the province of Guzerat not a single fee is paid, while in some of the schools in the southern Mahratta country, some of the pupils pay a halfpenny, some a penny, and some the whole fee monthly.

“The following is the return of the fees paid by the latest information:—

COLLECTORATES.	In Attendance	Fees Paid.	COLLECTORATES.	In Attendance.	Fees Paid.
	number.	number.		number.	number.
FIRST DIVISION.			Brought forward....	3431	906
Poonah Collectorate.....	1267	265	Surat Collectorate.....	1142	
Ahmednagar Collectorate.....	1243	291	Ahmedabad Collectorate....	413	
Sholapoor Collectorate.....	260	32	Kaira Collectorate.....	456	
Kandesh Collectorate.....					
SECOND DIVISION.			THIRD DIVISION.		
Tannah Collectorate.....	661	318	Rutnagherry Collectorate ..	782	144
			Dharwar Collectorate	531	108
			Belgaum Collectorate	669	180
Carried forward....	3431	906	TOTAL.....	7504	1357

Village Schools in the Poorundhur District of the Poonah Collectorate.—“In 1841, there were sixty-nine village schools, and 1322 pupils; and in 1842, there were sixty-eight schools, and 1233 pupils, being a decrease of eighty-nine. The schools were established to enable the farmers, few of whom can write or read,

to acquire a knowledge of accounts to protect themselves from fraudulent exactions. In reference to the population of this district, it would appear that somewhat less than half the male children between five and ten years of age were receiving instruction.

Indigenous Schools.—"With a view to obtain a knowledge of the number and state of the indigenous schools, the board has circulated forms to the different collectors to be filled up; owing to the inaccuracies in some of the returns, the board defer sending in the whole of the statistical details; but for the sake of comparison with some of the districts in Bengal, the trustworthy parts of these returns are supplied.

BOMBAY COLLECTORATES.	Total Male Children be- tween Ten and Five Years of Age.	Male Children under Instruc- tion in the Indigenous Schools.	Male Children under Instruc- tion in Government Schools.	Total Males under Instruc- tion in Indige- nous and Government Schools.	Male Children between Ten and Five Years of Age, not receiving Instruction.	Proportion of Male Children capable of receiving Instruction to Male Children ac- tually receiving In- struction is as 100 to
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Rutnagherry.	17,561	2197	782	2979	4,585	16.9
Taunah	30,118	3821	661	4482	25,636	11.7
Poonah.....	31,979	3195	2460	5655	26,321	14.5
Ahmednuggar.	42,796	4708	1125	5833	36,963	13.6
Belgaum.....	25,463	2386	669	3055	22,408	16.3
Kandeish.....	16,615	2571	250	2821	13,791	16.0
Surat.	16,373	3002	630	3632	12,741	22.4
Kaira.	24,823	3160	466	3626	21,897	13.5
Ahmedabad.....	25,174	6674	413	7087	18,087	28.1
Average.....						17.3

The means of comparison with Bengal is afforded by a statement of Mr. Adams, relative to education in the city and district of Moorshedabad; and the districts of Beerbhoom, Burdwan, South Behar, and Tirhoot.

DISTRICTS.	Total Chil- dren between 14 and 5 years of Age.	Children re- ceiving School Instruction.	Children re- ceiving Do- mestic In- struction.	Total Chil- dren receiving Instruction.	Children re- ceiving no Instruction.	Proportion of Children capable of receiving In- struction to Children actually receiving In- struction is as 100 to .
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
City of Moorshedabad...	15,002	950	300	1250	13,838	8.3
Thana Dowlatabazar.....	10,428	305	326	631	9,797	6.05
Thana Nangler.....	8,029	499	285	784	8,205	8.7
Thana Calm.....	18,176	2243	676	2919	15,257	16.05
Thana Jehanabad.....	15,595	366	539	905	14,690	5.8
Thana Bhawara.....	13,409	60	288	348	13,061	2.5
Average..						15.6

* Mr. Adams' first column includes female children, whose education, however, is a blank; and considering them to be one-half, to admit of a comparison of the last column with the Bombay results, it will be necessary to double the proportion on the 100; this brings it to 15.6 boys educated on every 100, while the Bombay returns give 17.3. Of this number fifteen per cent are instructed in the indigenous schools, and only 2.3 per cent in the government schools. Female education is almost unknown, although the missionaries have some girls' schools as well as boys, not included in the above.

The hospital and college most munificently founded in Bombay, by that

remarkable philanthropist Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeeboy, and the Grant Medical College, founded by subscription, to do honour to the memory of the late governor, Sir Robert Grant, are yet scarcely in operation, but will be productive of great good. Such is the state of education under the Bombay presidency, comprising more than 6,000,000 of souls. It is not very extensive nor flattering at present; but the system has a vitality which argues favourably for the future. Objects to be attained are distinctly defined, and the organisation to attain these objects, appears sound and practical; and the zeal manifested by the board, if persevered in by their successors, can scarcely fail of producing favourable results.

The society for the education of the poor, instituted in 1815, by the exertions of Archdeacon Barnes, is for training up the children of Europeans in the principles of Christianity, and teaching them habits of industry. It has two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, in which are 327 children, most of whom are orphans of soldiers, and are boarded, clothed, and fed at the expense of the institution. District schools have been established at Surat and Tannah, and the society admits native as well as European children. The expenditure has varied from 14,000 to 36,000 rupees per annum.

TOTAL Number of Schools in India.

C O U N T R I E S.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
North-Western Provinces	82	1,597	507	..	2,186
Lower Provinces.....	154	4,186	907	1,789	7,036
Fort St. George.....	..	7,916	222	..	8,138
Bombay.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total in 1847.....	236	13,699	1,636	1,789	17,360

The Madras High School has the following number of pupils:—Hindoos, 133; Mussulmans, 2; Christians, 21; Total, 156.

In the Lower Provinces, the Madrissa of Calcutta affords instruction in the literature and law of the Mahomedans; and the books read are those usually studied by the young men of that religion, mostly in the Arabic language. The Hooghly College has also a department in which Arabic and Persian are studied.

The Sanscrit Calcutta College is intended to teach Sanscrit literature and Hindoo law. English classes are attached to both the Sanscrit College and Madrissa.

The Patshala was founded for the cultivation of the Bengali language.

In the North-Western Provinces the Colleges of Delhi and Agra have Oriental departments, chiefly for Arabic and Persian, but in which the vernacular languages are also cultivated. The Benares College was founded for the instruction of Hindoos in Sanscrit literature and Hindoo law, and has a class for Persian also.

The object of the remaining seminaries is instruction in the English language and literature, and in the sciences of Europe.

The time of the pupils in the English school is distributed as follows :—

1st SECTION.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Monday, Wednesday, }	Vernacular and English Vocabulary.
11 to 12½	{ and Friday. }	Writing.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and }	Arithmetic.
11 to 12½	{ Saturday. }	Vernacular Reading.

2nd SECTION.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Monday, Wednesday, }	Vernacular and English Dialogues.
11 to 12½	{ and Friday. }	Writing.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and }	Vernacular Reading.
11 to 12½	{ Saturday. }	Arithmetic.

3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th SECTIONS.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Monday, Wednesday, }	Vernacular and English Exercises.
11 to 12½	{ and Friday. }	Writing and Book-keeping.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and }	Writing.
11 to 12½	{ Saturday. }	Arithmetic.

ALL THE SECTIONS.

From 1 to 4 P.M.	{ Every day, (Sunday and }	English Reading, Translation, Composi- holidays excepted). } tion, Geography, and History.
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UPPER, OR COLLEGE DIVISION.

SENIOR CLASSES.

From 10 to 11½ A.M.	{	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	{	Analytical Geometry, Integral Calculus, and Mechanics.
11 to 12½				Geography and History.
1 to 3 P.M.				Engaged in teaching in the Lower Division.
3 to 4	{	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	{	Natural Philosophy.
From 10 to 11½ A.M.				English Composition, Poetical Reading.
11 to 12½				Elements of Logic, Political Economy.
1 to 3 P.M.	{		{	Engaged in teaching.
3 to 4				Chemistry and Mineralogy.

JUNIOR CLASSES.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	{	Elements of Natural Philosophy.
11 to 12½				Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, and Optics.
1 to 2 P.M.				Geography and History.
2 to 3	{	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	{	First Division, Elements of Botany.
3 to 4				Second Division, Geography, Outlines of Marathce, and English History, and engaged in teaching.
From 10 to 11 A.M.				Elements of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
11 to 12½	{		{	Geography and History.
1 to 2½ P.M.				Poetical Reader, Translation, Composition, and the Elements of Logic.
3 to 4				Engaged in teaching.

“I have already stated,” says Colonel Sykes, “that it does not come within my object to notice other than Government Educational Institutions ; but, as a report on the Church Missionary Establishments in India has lately appeared, it may prove acceptable to subjoin a summary of the present state of the labours of the Society :—

MISSION ESTABLISHMENT.							CALCUTTA NORTH MISSION.									
European Missionaries.	Indo-British Missionaries.	European Catechists.	Indo-British Catechists.	Native Catechists and Teachers.	Indo-British Schoolmistresses.	Native Schoolmistresses.	Stations.	Communicants.	Attendants on Public Worship.	Seminaries.	Seminarists.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.	Youths and Adults.	Sex not distinguished.
No. 21	No. 1	No. 1	No. 10	No. 117	No. 2	No. 4	No. 10	No. 64	No. 2180	No. 8	No. 201	No. 45	No. 2155	No. 205	No. 873	No. 40

MADRAS MISSION.

BOMBAY MISSION.

Chief Secretary.	European Missionaries.	Indo-British Missionaries.	Native Missionaries.	European Catechists and Schoolmasters.	Indo-British Catechist and Schoolmaster.	Native Catechists and Teachers.	Stations.	Communicants.	Attendants on Public Worship.	Seminaries.	Seminarists.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.	European Missionaries.	European Catechist and Schoolmaster.	Country-born and Native Schoolmasters.	Stations.	Communicants.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.
No. 1	No. 19	No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 1	No. 382	No. 13	No. 2103	No. 13,995	No. 3	No. 99	No. 191	No. 4376	No. 1081	No. 6	No. 7	No. 20	No. 2	No. 3	No. 20	No. 882	No. 2

HIMALAYAN MISSION.

CEYLON MISSION.

European Missionaries.	European Catechists.	Stations.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	European Missionaries.	Native Missionaries.	European Lay Agent.	Native Catechists and Teachers.	Native Schoolmistresses.	Stations.	Communicants.	Attendants on Public Worship.	Seminaries.	Seminarists.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 14	No. 9	No. 2	No. 1	No. 104	No. 18	No. 4	No. 182	No. 3870	No. 3	No. 65	No. 82	No. 2110	No. 601

It will thus appear that government have efficient auxiliaries in the mission establishments in promotion of education in India. These mission scholars in India (independently of 2711 in Ceylon) amount to 8961, including 1348 girls, of which sex there is not one pupil in the government institutions.

Sir Henry Hardinge, in a truly philanthropic and politic spirit, has resolved, as governor-general, not only that successful students shall receive the reward of their labours, but that the state should have the advantage of their acquirements; he therefore on the 10th of October, 1844, issued the following proclamation; and it will be seen that no time was lost in rendering it operative by an education notice to the public, published by the Secretary to the Council of Education on the 26th of October, 1844, inviting parties to come forward who were desirous of profiting by the advantageous opportunities offered to them.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—RESOLUTION.

“The governor-general, having taken into his consideration the existing state of education in Bengal, and being of opinion that it is highly desirable to afford it every reasonable encouragement, by holding out to those who have taken advantage of the

opportunity of instruction afforded to them a fair prospect of employment in the public service, and thereby not only to reward individual merit, but to enable the state to profit as largely and as early as possible by the result of the measures adopted of late years for the instruction of the people, as well by the government as by private individuals and societies, has resolved, that in every possible case a preference shall be given in the selection of candidates for public employment to those who have been educated in the institutions thus established, and especially to those who have distinguished themselves therein by a more than ordinary degree of merit and attainment.

“The governor-general is accordingly pleased to direct that it be an instruction to the Council of Education, and to the several local committees and other authorities charged with the duty of superintending public instruction throughout the provinces subject to the government of Bengal, to submit to that government at an early date, and subsequently on the 1st of January in each year, returns (prepared according to the form appended to this resolution) of students who may be fitted, according to their several degrees of merit and capacity, for such of the various public offices as, with reference to their age, abilities, and other circumstances, they may be deemed qualified to fill.

“The governor-general is further pleased to direct that the Council of Education be requested to receive from the governors or managers of all scholastic establishments, other than those supported out of the public funds, similar returns of meritorious students, and to incorporate them, after due and sufficient inquiry, with those of the government institutions; and also that the managers of such establishments be publicly invited to furnish returns of that description, periodically, to the Council of Education.

“The returns, when received, will be printed and circulated to the heads of all government offices, both in and out of Calcutta, with instructions to omit no opportunity of providing for and advancing the candidates thus presented to their notice, and in filling up every situation, of whatever grade, in their gift, to show them an invariable preference over others not possessed of superior qualifications.

“The appointment of all such candidates to situations under the government will be immediately communicated by the appointing officer to the Council of Education, and will by them be brought to the notice of government and the public in their annual reports. It will be the duty of controlling officers, with whom rests the confirmation of appointments made by their subordinates, to see that a sufficient explanation is afforded in every case in which the selection may not have fallen upon an educated candidate whose name is borne on the printed returns.

“With a view still further to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge among the humbler classes of the people, the governor-general is also pleased to direct, that even in the selection of persons to fill the lowest offices under the government, respect be had to the relative acquirements of the candidates, and that in every instance a man who can read and write be preferred to one who cannot.

“Ordered that the necessary instructions be issued for giving effect to the above resolution, and that it be published in the official gazettes, for general information.

“October 10, 1844.

“With reference to the resolution of the right honourable the governor-general, dated 10th October, 1844, relative to the employment under government of all qualified persons educated in the colleges and schools, public and private, of Bengal, it is particularly requested that all governors or proprietors of schools intending to take advantage of the benefits held out, will send in to the secretary to the Council of Education, with the least possible delay, complete returns of the institutions under their charge; specifying their situation, the means of affording a complete education possessed by them, the number of masters or teachers employed, the number of pupils attending them, with a syllabus of the course of study pursued, and such other information as may enable the Council of Education to prepare the lists of candidates for public employments, required by the resolution above referred to.

“Further particulars relative to the amount of qualification required, and the nature

of the examination to which all candidates for public employment must be subjected before they can be recommended to government, will be made known hereafter.

“By order of the honourable the President and Council of Education.

“F. J. MOUAT, M.D., Secretary.

“*Council of Education, Calcutta, October 26, 1844.*”

CHAPTER X.

CLIMATE, VITAL STATISTICS, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS OF INDIA.

THE climate of India embraces all the varieties of temperature that prevail between the Equator and the ever-frozen regions of the Himalaya Mountains; it is equally varied in its physical characteristics, configuration, aspect, surface, soil, and vegetable products.

That the insalubrity of the climate generally, has been greatly exaggerated, will appear evident from the following statistical accounts, condensed from numerous returns, running over periods of twenty years, and chiefly from the actual statistics of the troops in India, collated and prepared by Colonel Sykes.

The first class of documents which he refers to as authority, was drawn up by the military auditor-general in Bombay, General Barr, with a view to determine the effect of the climate of Scinde upon the health of the troops employed in that province.

The original returns of the first class, for the years 1842-3 and 1844, independently of the sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the soldiers from the ages of twenty to fifty-two, of every regiment of the Bombay army, exhibit also all casualties from desertions, discharges, transfers, &c., together with the country and caste of every soldier, the station at which the regiment was located in each year, and the dates of arrival and departure. A distinct return is made for the troops serving in Scinde.

The total number of men in the Bombay army in the year 1842 was 32,727, and the deaths 1070, or 3·2 per cent per annum. In 1843, the troops numbered 32,464, and the deaths 871, or 2·7 per cent. In 1844, the numbers were 33,970, and the deaths 732, or 2·25 per cent; the deaths in all cases being inclusive of those from cholera. The per centage mortality at each age shows that the maximum mortality was 6·25 per cent in the year 1842, at the age of fifty-one, while the two following years at that age gave respectively only 2·33 per cent and 2·44 per cent; the minimum at any age was 0·92 at the age of fifty, in the year 1844, while in the preceding years it was respectively 3·64 and 5·93 at

that age. The mean maximum was at the age of fifty-one, being 3.78 per cent ; the mean minimum being 2.20 per cent at the age of thirty-seven. In the mortality of the troops serving in Scinde, as distinguished from the mortality of the troops serving in other parts of the territory under the Bombay government, the per centage is struck at every age of life, and upon the average, and upon the averages for quinquennial periods of life. At every age the mortality in these troops is found to be considerably enhanced, the mean maximum being 4.95 per cent between the ages of forty-one to forty-five inclusive, the per centage for the ages fifty-one and fifty-two being nearly the same; the mean minimum 3.64 between the ages of forty-six and fifty inclusive ; and the mean of the whole mortality of the troops serving in Scinde, 4.33 per cent.

The mortality of the troops who did not serve in Scinde, shows that the maximum mean mortality was 3.12 per cent between the ages of forty-six and fifty inclusive; the minimum 1.81 per cent between the ages of thirty-six and forty inclusive; and the mean mortality of all ages, for the whole period, is 1.97 per cent.

It is hence shown that the healthiness of the native troops of the Bombay army, serving under their own presidency, is nearly equal, according to Colonel Tulloch, to that of the health of the British troops at Malta, 1.87, and superior to that of the British troops at Gibraltar, 2.20, and the health of the troops serving in Canada, 2.00 per cent, and far superior to the health of troops in the Ionian Islands, 2.83 per cent. It is shown, however, that where the mortality of the Bombay army is deduced from a lengthened period, it is very much less than 1.97 per cent. The mortality of the whole Bombay army, whether serving in Scinde or elsewhere, for three years, for every age, and for quinquennial periods of life, upon the accumulated totals of three years at each age, gives the mean maximum 3.25 per cent between the ages of forty-six and fifty, inclusive ; the mean minimum 2.63 per cent being twenty-one and twenty-five, inclusive, and the mean mortality of all ages 2.729 per cent. Here we see that, inclusive of the effects of the climate of Scinde and the cholera, the mean mortality is less than that of the royal troops in the Ionian Islands.

With respect to the country and caste of the troops constituting the Bombay army, it will be sufficient to give the chief features.

The Concan is the low land at the foot of the Ghâts, north and south of Bombay, and supplies a valuable class of Mahrattas as soldiers. The Deccan is the Mahratta country above the Ghâts, and I am surprised to find so few of the troops from it. Hindostan furnishes six-eighths of the whole army, the men being mostly Hindoos. Of castes, the Hindoos are eleven to one of the Moosulmans ; the low castes constitute about one-eighth. The Jews, although small in number, are valuable from their steadiness and ability.

The maximum strength (5024) of European troops in Bengal was in 1844; the minimum strength in 1827 being 3793 men. The maximum admission into hospital was 11,202 in 1841, out of a strength of 4751; so that each soldier, on an average, was more than twice in hospital during the year, and some three times. But I must disclaim any confidence in the admissions into hospitals as types of general sickness; for one soldier goes twelve times into hospital during the year, and in the total of admissions counts as twelve men, while another soldier remains in the hospital the whole twelve months, and counts only as one admission. No statistical law, therefore, can be legitimately deduced from the mere totals of admissions into hospital. The minimum admissions into hospital occurred in 1827, being only 927 out of a strength of 3793; so that not every fourth man went into hospital, although the mortality that year was great, amounting to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, indeed, more than one-third of those who went into hospital died, and the invaliding in that year was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The sum of the admissions in twenty years was 158,160, on a strength of 88,380. The maximum of deaths from ordinary causes occurred in 1825, being 539 from a strength of 4512, producing the maximum mortality, inclusive of cholera, of the twenty years, namely, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the invaliding of that year, however, being only 3·7 per cent. The minimum of deaths from ordinary causes was 4·50 per cent in 1829, from a strength of 4466. The maximum of deaths from cholera occurred in 1843, being 107 from a strength of 5016, or 2·13 per cent of strength. The absolute minimum number of deaths from cholera was in 1826, being twenty-three, or 0·53 per cent; but the *minimum per centage* of deaths upon strength was in 1830, when, although forty-two died from cholera, the per centage upon strength was only 0·24. Of the invaliding, I will speak not of the absolute numbers, but of the per centage only.

The maximum per centage of ordinary deaths occurred in 1825, when it amounted to 11·94 per cent, cholera adding only a half per cent to it; the minimum was in 1829, amounting to 4·5 per cent. The maximum from cholera was in 1843, amounting to 2·13 per cent, and the minimum in 1830, being 0·24 per cent. The maximum of deaths from all causes was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1825, and the minimum 5·16 in 1829. The greatest invaliding was 6·7 per cent in 1826, and the least 1·7 only in 1835. The mean of the ordinary deaths to the strength, for twenty years, was 6·23 per cent, from cholera only 1·15 per cent, from all causes 7·38 per cent, and the mean annual invaliding 3·6 per cent; so that, including mortality and invaliding, a regiment would be renewed in less than ten years.

The native troops of the Bengal army having served, for the most part in the same territories with the Europeans noticed above, it will be right, for the sake of comparison, to take them in succession. The maximum strength of the army was in 1825, amounting to 152,843 men; the minimum strength was in 1832,

when the army was reduced to 78,846 men. The maximum admissions into hospital occurred in 1842, being 98,936 men out of a strength of 113,020 men; and it is remarked that the three greatest admissions are in the consecutive years 1842, 1843, and 1844; and were the details available at the present moment, I strongly believe that this apparently very unusual sickly state of the native army would be found to have originated in Scinde having been occupied by a portion of the Bengal army jointly with the Bombay troops during those years. Indeed, there is a sudden advance in the numbers who entered the hospitals from 42,632 in 1839, at the period of our entering Scinde, to 76,917 in 1840, when we were virtually masters of the province. The maxima of admissions both of Europeans and natives, are nearly coincident in time; but in no single year in the worst seasons, has it occurred to the native army to average an admission of each native soldier into hospital during the year. The minimum of admissions was 30,903 in 1827, out of a strength of 130,313; so that less than every fourth man entered the hospital during the year. Here then is an absolute coincidence in time with the European minimum admissions; and it would be well could we trace the peculiar atmospherical causes of this remarkable absence of disease; but of this I fear there is not any hope. The sum of the admissions for twenty years was 1,100,735 from a strength of 2,046,425; so that the average admission was for each soldier one admission in two years.

The maximum number of deaths from ordinary causes took place in 1825, being 2651; but this number does not indicate the maximum per centage of mortality. The minimum, 950, was in 1837, but does not indicate the minimum per centage of mortality. The maximum deaths from cholera was 361 in 1843, and the minimum 136 in 1840. The total deaths from cholera in twenty years was only 4488. The greatest invaliding took place in 1829, being 5070, and the smallest, 594, in 1835; the maximum per centage of ordinary deaths 2·38 in 1834, and the minimum 1·04 in 1843; and yet this, excepting 1833, was the maximum cholera year, 0·31. The minimum of cholera was in 1831, amounting to only 0·02 per cent of strength. The average mortality from ordinary causes for twenty years, was 1·57, and from cholera only 0·22; and from both causes 1·79 per cent. The invaliding was singularly small, the maximum being 4·7 per cent in 1829, the minimum 0·6 in 1825-6 and 1827, and the mean for twenty years 1·5 per cent.

The following are the castes in the Bengal native infantry, composed of seventy-four regiments:—

Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of Inferior Description.	GRAND TOTAL.
number. 1076	number. 12,411	number. 24,849	number. 27,933	number. 13,920	number. 80,249

So that the Hindoos, almost universally non-consumers of animal food, con-

stitute above eighty-three per cent of the whole infantry. The castes of the Bengal native cavalry are not specified in the returns.

The Madras army follows next in order ; but scarcely any part of it served in the same localities with the Bengal troops. The maximum strength was 6083 in 1842, and the minimum 4350 in 1825. The maximum admission into hospital was 8134 out of a strength of 4481 ; so that each soldier, on the average, was received about twice into the hospital during the year. The minimum admission was 5234, in 1832, from a strength of 5019, the average being rather more than an admission for each soldier during the year. The maximum of deaths 455, as with the Bengal Europeans, took place in 1825, and the minimum was ninety-seven, in 1838, in which the deaths from all causes were only 2·12 per cent, the European troops for that year being nearly as healthy as if in their native land. The maximum of deaths by cholera was sixty, in the year 1825, and the minimum only one, in the years 1835 and 1836. The greatest invaliding was 159, in 1826, and the least thirty-four, in 1828. The maximum per centage of deaths from ordinary causes was 10·46, in 1825, and the minimum 1·97, in the years 1838 and 1844. The maximum per centage from cholera was 1·38, in 1825, and the minimum 0·02, in the years 1835 and 1836. The maximum per centage of deaths, inclusive of cholera, was 11·84, in 1825, and the minimum 2·12, in the years 1835 and 1838. The maximum invaliding was 3·47 in 1826, probably consequent upon the sickness of the preceding year, and the minimum invaliding was only 0·65 in 1828. The sum of the admissions into hospital for twenty years was 135,720, from a strength of 101,210, showing a considerably greater degree of healthiness, as far as admissions are a test, than in the European troops of Bengal. The total number of ordinary deaths was 3460, from cholera 432, invaliding 2101. The mean annual per centage mortality of ordinary deaths for twenty years was 3419, from cholera only 0·427, instead of 1·15, as in the Bengal Europeans, and the mean annual per centage of deaths from all causes was 3·85, instead of 7·38, as in Bengal. The mean invaliding was 2·07 per cent. The mortality and invaliding combined are less than six per cent per annum ; so that a regiment would only be renewed in about seventeen years instead of ten, as in Bengal. The remarkable discrepancy between the healthiness of the European troops in the Madras territories and those of Bengal needs explanation. Whether it originates in physical or moral causes, whether in the atmosphere or the habits and treatment of the men, should be questions for grave investigation.

The maximum strength of the native army of Madras, was 71,488 in 1826, and the minimum strength 48,571 in 1837.

The mortality from all causes was 2·09, being greater than in Bengal. The invaliding was 1·96 per cent per annum.

CASTES of the Madras Troops.

CAVALRY.								INFANTRY.							
1837-8		1838-9		1839-40		1841-2		1837-8		1838-9		1839-40		1840-1	
Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.	Mosulmans.	Other Castes.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3280	476	3212	473	3192	492	3123	499	15,685	22,714	16,498	24,738	17,587	28,249	18,772	32,156
7 to 1		7 to 1		7 to 1		6 to 1		1 to 1½		1 to 1½		1 to 1½		1 to 1½	

The maximum strength of the European troops of the Bombay army was 5022 in 1843, and the minimum 1727 in 1826. The maximum admissions into hospital was 6266 from a strength of 3667; but in 1837 the admissions were three times the strength. The minimum admissions were 1284 in 1841, from a strength of 3479; so that little more than one-third of the men entered the sick lists. The greatest absolute number of deaths from ordinary causes was 270 in 1843, giving a per centage of 5·37; which, however, was little more than half the per centage in 1826, when only 179 died. The minimum of deaths was forty-six in 1832, giving also the minimum per centage 1·89, during twenty years. The largest number of deaths from cholera was ninety in 1842, giving also the greatest per centage of loss from that fearful disease, namely, 1·91 per cent. In the year 1835 there was not a single death from cholera; but this was the only exception in twenty years, although there were eleven years in which the annual loss from cholera only varied from two to eight. The maximum per centage of ordinary deaths was 10·36 in 1826, and the least 1·89 per cent in 1832. The greatest and least loss from cholera have been already stated. The maximum loss, cholera inclusive, was 11·52 per cent in 1826, and the minimum 2·43 per cent in the years 1830 and 1832; the greatest invaliding was 5·34 in 1831, and the least 0·09 in 1834. The sum of the strength for twenty years was 50,987; the sum of admission into hospital 88,720. The total deaths from ordinary causes 2301, and from cholera 288. The mean per centage deaths from ordinary causes for twenty years was 4·51, from cholera 0·56, and from all causes 5·07 per cent; the mean invaliding 3·16 per cent. The mortality and invaliding combined are more than eight per cent; so that a regiment would be renewed in about twelve years. Comparing the mortality of the European troops of the three presidencies, we find that Bengal loses the greatest number from ordinary causes, 6·23, and from cholera 1·15 per cent,—total, 7·38 per cent; Madras loses the least from ordinary causes, 3·42 per cent, and from cholera 0·43,—total, 3·85 per cent, about the half of that of Bengal. The loss at Bombay, 5·07 per cent, is somewhat more than at Madras. The mean loss of the European troops of all the presidencies

is 4·68 per cent from ordinary causes, 0·72 per cent from cholera, and from all causes 5·41 per cent; the mean invaliding 2·88 per cent.

The maximum strength of the native army of Bombay was 49,873 in 1844; the minimum, 25,782 in 1833. The maximum admissions into hospital were 49,418 in 1844, from a strength of 49,873; so that on the average nearly every soldier passed through the hospital, a most unusual circumstance for the native army; and this characterises the returns for 1839, the year the Bombay troops occupied Scinde. The minimum of admissions was 20,652 in 1833, from a strength of 25,782. The greatest absolute number of deaths, exclusive of the mortality of the troops in Scinde, which is not given for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, from ordinary causes was 595 in 1844, or 1·19 per cent; but this does not give the greatest per centage of deaths, which, with 536 absolute deaths in 1839, gave a per centage of 1·87; the minimum of deaths was 111 in 1843, not including the deaths in Scinde. The greatest number of deaths from cholera was 237 in 1825, and the next year had the next greatest number, 183. Indeed, these two years appear to have been peculiarly fatal throughout India for Europeans and natives, both in ordinary diseases and cholera. The maximum invaliding was 2507 in 1830, giving the maximum per centage 8·08 for twenty years; the smallest number was 448 in the next year. The maximum per centage of deaths from ordinary causes was 1·87 in 1839, and least 0·35 per cent. The maximum from cholera was, at the worst, little more than a half per cent, 0·58 in 1825, and the least was 0·007 in 1836, there being only two deaths in the whole army of 28,438 men. The maximum per centage of deaths, cholera inclusive, was 2·38 in 1839; but, with this exception, the two next greatest maxima were in the years 1825 and 1826. The minimum was 0·69 per cent in 1843 for a part of the army. The sum of the strength was 638,978; the sum of admissions into hospital 586,047. The total number of deaths from ordinary causes 6455, from cholera 1796, the invaliding 21,155. The mean per centage of deaths from ordinary causes, for twenty years, was 1·01 per cent; from cholera 0·28; and deaths, inclusive of cholera, 1·29 per cent; mean invaliding 3·31 per cent.

Comparing the mortality of the native troops of the different armies, we find that those of Bombay not serving in Scinde, suffer least from ordinary causes, 1·01 per cent, while those of Bengal and Madras lose respectively 1·57 and 1·51 per cent. With respect to cholera, Bengal suffers least with the native troops, 0·22, though most with the European, 1·15 per cent. Bombay loses only 0·28 per cent from cholera, while Madras loses more than double, 0·58. In the mortality from all causes, inclusive of cholera, Bombay suffers least, 1·29 per cent; Madras most, 2·09 per cent; and Bengal is intermediate, 1·79 per cent. The invaliding is greatest in Bombay, 3·31, and least in Bengal, 1·50 per cent.

The mean mortality for twenty years, for all the native troops of India, from ordinary causes, is 1.46 per cent; from cholera 0.34; and cholera inclusive, it is 1.80 per cent. The mean invaliding for all the native troops of India is 1.93 per cent.

Invalid Pension Establishments.—The third portion of this paper contains statements of the transfers to, and casualties on, the invalid pension establishments; of the average length of service before transfer; average age at the time of decease, and number of years each grade remained on the pension list, for the years 1843—4 and 1844—5 for Bengal, and for Madras for the years 1842—3 and 1843—4. These returns confirm, in a remarkable manner, the general healthiness of natives serving in the army in India, and as such are efficient auxiliaries to the deductions respecting the value of life furnished by the mortality returns of the effective troops.

The headings of the columns are:—Number of Transfers,—Average Service before Transfer,—Number of Casualties,—Rate per Cent of Casualties on the whole Establishment,—Average Age at the time of Decease,—and, finally, Average number of Years in the Pension Establishment. And every rank on the pension list, from the subedar, or native captain, down to the groom and the grass-cutter, come under these several headings. The total number of transfers, of all ranks, to the pension establishments in 1843—4 in Bengal was 1340, and in 1844—5 the number was 1583; in the former year seventy-eight subedars or native captains, in the latter 126; the average period of service before pensioning of these officers being forty-three years and five months and forty-one years and eleven months respectively. The number that died in 1843—4, out of the whole number of subedars, was seventy-nine, and in 1844—5 it was seventy, and the average age of these parties at the time of their death was seventy-two eleven-twelfth years and sixty-nine one-sixth years respectively, and they had averaged thirteen five-twelfths and twelve one-sixth years respectively on the pension list before decease. Details are given for the several ranks, ten in number, the sepoy, or common soldier, in 1844—5 averaged about twenty years' service before invaliding (the non-commissioned ranks much longer), the average age at the time of decease being fifty-two five-sixths years, having been eleven and a quarter years on the pension list. The average per centage casualties on the whole pension establishment for 1843—4 was 4.29 per cent, and for 1844—5 it was 3.57 per cent. A continuation of the return gives the total numbers on the pension establishment, the family pension establishment, and the wound pension establishment, of every rank, remaining on the 30th of April of each year, together with the casualties, &c., during the year. The total number on the invalid pension establishment, of all ranks, on the 30th of April, 1844, was 24,643; on the family pension establishment 5526; and on the wound pension establishment 250. On the 30th of April, 1845, the numbers on these several establishments were respectively 25,289, 8116, and 338.

The annual expense of the native pensioners in Bengal was in

Y E A R S.	Value.	Value.
	rupees.	£
1840—41.....	18,35,548	183,
1841—42.....	18,89,045	188,
1842—43.....	17,92,462	
1843—44.....	19,26,380	
1844—45.....	20,04,120	

The Madras return of the pension establishment of the Madras army is of a similar character with the preceding, but it is for the years 1842—3 and 1843—4. The number of deaths of subedars in those years was fifty-one and fifty respectively; having served previously to invaliding $37\frac{1}{2}$ years, their average ages at the time of death being $62\frac{1}{2}$ and sixty-eight for the several years, and having been on the pension list $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ years before death. The average percentage of annual deaths of the whole pension list for the years 1842—3 and 1843—4 was 5.87 and 5.71 respectively; showing, as in the mortality of the effective troops, a considerable increase over the mortality of the native troops of the Bengal and Bombay armies. The average period of service of the sepoy before his transfer to the pension establishment, would appear to be twenty-three years and $3\frac{1}{2}$ months for 1843—4; the average age of 778 deaths for this year was fifty-six years; but for the preceding year it is stated to be seventy-three years of 774 deaths—probably a graphical error.

The number of military pensioners, of all classes, in 1843—4 was 26,241, and the charge for them 18,75,457 rupees, or 187,545*l.* sterling. In 1844—5 the number was 26,902, and the charge 18,98,066 rupees, or 189,806*l.* On the 30th of April, 1845, the number was 27,959, and the charge 20,45,449 rupees, or 204,549*l.* The progress from the years 1834—5 has been from 23,900 pensioners, at a charge of 17,93,158 rupees, or 179,315*l.* to the number and charge above stated in 1845.

Colonel Sykes very properly observes, that the production of such elaborate documents as those he has handled indicates no ordinary efficiency in the departments in India whence they emanate.

“I now venture upon some reflections suggested by the tabular statements. I am so much of an utilitarian, that I am disposed to view labour, both mental and physical, that has not some practical object—some definite view—some proximate or remote applicability to the use of the community or to individuals—as labour lost, or, at the least, misapplied; and now, on the conclusion of my toils, I am induced to exclaim, as I have done on former occasions, ‘*Cui bono?*’ Happily the question can be answered satisfactorily. Independently of the mass of important facts which the official returns embody, the vital statistics of the Bombay army at each year of life, from twenty to fifty-two, will occasion a complete revolution in opinion with respect to the value of native life in India, and give to the life-insurer positive data for the calculation of tables of the value of life; which tables may justify the introduction of the important system of life assurance, at very low premiums, amongst the natives of India, a system if existing, I believe, almost unheeded and scarcely acted upon, or, if acted upon, only to an exceedingly limited extent, from the ignorance of the value of native life occasioning the

exaction of high premiums. If, therefore, the publication and diffusion of these mortality returns should occasion an extension of the system of life assurance amongst the natives, it would confer a blessing upon that portion of the community who have their salaries only as servants of the state, or of mercantile establishments, as a means of support and of providing for their families. With respect to the mortality of the Bombay army, it is observed that the mortality amongst the troops serving in Scinde is double that of the troops not serving in Scinde. Nevertheless, in spite of this disadvantageous circumstance, the mortality is remarkably small for the tropics, as compared with that of similar ages in Europe."

It would appear that an examination of the gross mortality in England and Wales, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-two, shows that it is coincident with the specific mortality at age thirty-nine; and assuming that such will be the case in the other tables referred to in this paper, we are led to the following conclusion: that during the three years 1842, 1843, and 1844, the mortality of the whole Bombay native army, including that in Scinde, was 2·729 per cent, being somewhat greater than that for the city of Glasgow at age thirty-nine, which is 2·413 per cent. Again, the mortality of that portion of the Bombay army, which had been in Scinde, being 4·333 per cent, is more than double the mortality of the Northampton table, but not quite double that of the city of Glasgow at the same ages. But if the mortality of that portion of the army which had not been in Scinde during those three years be taken, it will be found to be only 1·974 per cent, being nearly coincident with the mortality for France, and below that of the Northampton table or the city of Glasgow. In connexion with this conclusion, however, it is necessary to take into view another fact. In the two years, 1842-3, the following six regiments were in Scinde, but were not there during the year 1844.* During the latter year the mean strength of these regiments was 5557, and the deaths 238, or 4·283 per cent, differing very little from the average mortality of the regiments in Scinde. It is thus seen that the mortality of the native army said to be out of Scinde is increased from including regiments just returned from that province; and hence it follows, that in order to arrive at the true mortality of the native army of Bombay, exclusive of those in Scinde, some correction will be necessary. During the year 1844 the average strength of the regiments actually out of Scinde was 25,265, and the deaths 566, or about 2·248 per cent. If from this be deducted the six regiments returned from Scinde in the year preceding, the mean strength of the residue will be 19,708, the deaths 328, giving a reduced mortality of 1·664 per cent. So that the influence of those regiments just returned from Scinde was to increase the rate of mortality during the year 1844, ·584 per cent. I am not possessed of the information at this moment to show what regiments in the year 1842 had returned from Scinde during the preceding year, but if it be allowed that other years will be similarly affected as

* Third regiment light cavalry, 1st or grenadier regiment, 6th, 15th, 20th, and 21st regiments, native infantry.

the above, in order to determine the true mortality of those regiments which have never entered Scinde, it will be necessary to deduct from the results 584 per cent. If this be done, the mortality of the Bombay native army will be only 1390 per cent; approaching nearly to the mortality for Ireland and Sweden; not widely different from the mortality for the male population of England and Wales, and under the mortality of Dundee, France, the Northampton table, and the city of Glasgow. This most important and interesting result deduced from the mortality at specific ages during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, is confirmed by the gross mortality over a period of twenty years, as already alluded to, and from which it appears that the mortality in that period was not more than 1291 per cent.

It will be found that at age twenty-one the expression is 24534 years for the whole army; for that portion in Scinde only 16477 years; but for the residue, or that section which had not been in Scinde during those three years, it is 30697 years; while for the city of Glasgow it is 29423, being upwards of *one year and a quarter* in favour of the native army. The same expression for the male population of England and Wales is 43410 years.

Again, the equation of life, for which the probability of surviving *two to one*, and at age thirty will be seen to be 14307 for the whole army, only 9484 for Scinde, and for the residue as much as 18247 years. The same term for Glasgow is 16969 years, and for England and Wales 27699.

At age forty it will be seen to be 9058 for the whole army, only 5728 for Scinde, but 10653 for the part of the army out of Scinde. For Glasgow the expression is 9591, and the whole male population of England and Wales 17375 years.

It thus appears that over those ages the value of life of the army in Scinde is only about one-half of that out of it, and also that the value of life in Glasgow is also less than in the portion of the army out of Scinde.

This method of representing the relative value of life, confirms the results arrived at by the other tests already given.

Another important result from the compilation of this paper is the necessary removal of all rational grounds for that panic terror which has hitherto obtained respecting the intensity and extent of that assuredly very shocking malady Asiatic cholera. In consequence of the unexpectedness with which the disease appears in certain localities, the devastation it commits, sparing neither age nor sex, the robust nor the feeble, the daring nor the timid; the unthinking and the alarmist are led to characterise these local manifestations as types of the general operation of this appalling disease; but when we calmly cast our eyes over the mortality tables of the whole Indian army, whose annual average strength for twenty years was 12,028 Europeans and 194,082 natives, we find that the annual average loss from cholera for twenty years was—

C O U N T R I E S.	Europeans.	C O U N T R I E S.	Natives.
	number.		number.
Bengal	51	Bengal	224
Madras	22	Madras	348
Bombay	14	Bombay	90
TOTAL for India	87	TOTAL for India	662

The European troops losing, in fact, only 0·724 per cent per annum, and the native troops only 0·342 per cent per annum. The maximum intensity of the cholera was only 2·13 per cent in 1843 in twenty years; and amongst the native soldiery during that period the maximum intensity scarcely exceeded the half of that amount. And yet the recent shocking details from one locality in Scinde (Kurrachee) struck the public mind in India and Europe with amazement and horror; and such impressions would be justifiable were, unhappily, these visitations to be of frequent or extended occurrence; but the preceding tables prove the contrary, and relieve us from our terrors.

Another fallacy which these tables dissipate is the asserted superiority of the European over the native soldier in resisting the influence of cholera in the first instance, and in the power of rallying from its effects when attacked. The European, it is said, is a robust man than a native: his fibre is more rigid, and his stamina stronger; the native being comparatively feeble and washy from his habits of life, and from the insufficient nourishment of his farinaceous or vegetable food. Now the tables show the very reverse to be the case. In no year whatever under the Bengal Presidency has the per centage rate of mortality from cholera of the native troops approached that of the Europeans; nearly the same may be said of the Bombay cholera mortality. At Madras there is a difference, the mean mortality of the natives from cholera being rather more than a half per cent per annum, and that of the Europeans a trifle less than a half per cent. The final results of cholera mortality, as already shown, are, for the European troops of all India, 0·724 per cent; and for the natives, 0·342 per cent per annum. No doubt the reckless life of the common European in India, and the over-stimulus of his animal food and alcoholic beverage, predispose him much more than the native soldier to all diseases: he is also a much greater sufferer from disease than the European officer; and of this we have sufficient evidence in the report of Mr. Griffith Davis upon the Bengal Military Fund, in which he shows that the per centage mortality of all ranks of European officers of the Bengal army for eight years, from 1824 to 1832, was 3·77 per cent for the unmarried (only the half of the European soldier in Bengal); while that of married officers for the same period was only 2·74 per cent; and that for the European soldier in Bengal, as has been shown, was 7·38 per cent. This different mortality may very fairly be attributed to the more temperate mode of living of the European officers than that of the men; but from whatever cause, it is plainly demonstrated that European soldiers are greater sufferers from cholera than native soldiers; and this leads me to another great fact illustrated by these tables,

ever, distinctive features in the different native armies of the three Presidencies, to which I shall advert. The per centage mortality of the three native armies for twenty years is shown to be : Bombay, 1·291 per cent ; Bengal, 1·79 per cent ; and Madras, 2·095 per cent. Now, even the highest of those rates is less than that of the English foot guards, 2·16 per cent ; less than that of the troops at Gibraltar 2·20 per cent ; less than that of the troops in the Ionian Islands 2·83 per cent ; and less than that of the troops in Canada 2·00 per cent ; but the average mortality of the Bombay army is less than that of any European troops whatever, excepting only the Prussian, which is stated to be only 1·17 per cent ; this low average, however, is understood to be owing to the extreme youth of the men, who have enlisted young, and have only to serve five years. The lowest rates in the British army are :—household cavalry, 1·45 per cent ; dragoon guards and dragoons, 1·53 per cent ; and the troops in Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope, both 1·55 per cent. Now to what cause or causes is to be attributed the remarkable discrepancy between the health of the native and European armies in India ? All live under the same climate, are exposed to the same vicissitude of seasons, the same alternations of temperature, and are engaged in the same toils ; the European is, if any thing, better lodged in his lofty barracks than the native in his lowly hut ; and is certainly better fed, in the usual acceptation of good feeding, his animal food being daily washed down with grog or beer ; while most of the natives subsist on farinaceous or vegetable matters, washed down with water only. But independently of these contrasts between the health of Europeans and natives, how are we to account for the singular discrepancy between the health of the European troops serving under the Bengal Presidency and those serving under the Madras Presidency, the mortality of the former being 7·38 per cent, and that of the latter only 3·846 per cent, so that a European regiment in Bengal is renewed in ten years, in Bombay in twelve years, and in Madras in seventeen only ? And in contrast to this we find the mortality of the native army of Madras 2·095 per cent ; that of Bengal 1·79, and that of Bombay only 1·29 per cent. Unquestionably, over the vast continent of India there must be and are numerous local physical circumstances, marshes, jungles, insufficient drainage, sandy arid plains, or rank vegetation, to affect the atmosphere of those particular localities, and to operate upon the health of the residents in such places. But this will not meet all the bearings of the broad question. Why is the health of the European troops so universally inferior to that of the native troops serving with them, whose health, in fact, is superior, or at least equal to that of the European troops in their own land ? I will not say that the question is absolutely solved by the reply, “ Habits of life ; ” but I will say, reasoning from analogy, that the reply goes a great way to solve it. The European soldier in India is over-stimulated by food, over-stimulated by drink, and under-stimulated in mind and body. The European soldier eats a quantity of animal food every day of his life ; he drinks a quantity of alcohol every day of his life to the

daily, and he has not any mental, and little bodily exercise. Happily the pernicious practice is recently discontinued, but time was when the European soldier was compelled to take his dram by eight o'clock in the morning, with the thermometer varying from seventy to ninety degrees or more, at different seasons of the year, leaving him in a state of nervous irritation and thirst, which could only be relieved as he thought by further potations; indeed, I have been assured within the last few days by a pensioned artillery staff-serjeant, who never drank in India, and was only in hospital five days during twenty-one years' service, that he has known, out of a detachment of 100 artillerymen, no less than eight men in strait-jackets at one time, absolutely mad from drink. Now animal food with the assistance of such an auxiliary, and combined with mental vacuity, go far to account for the excess of mortality amongst Europeans.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Beer sent to Madras and Bombay for the Use of the European Troops. (N.B. None sent to Bengal.)

Y E A R S.	Madras.	Bombay.
	hogsheds.	hogsheds.
1840.....	500	
1842.....	1500	
1844.....	2000	
1845.....	3000	1000
1846.....	1888	1300
Under provision for 1847.....	980	232

And the spirits* supplied at each presidency are—

In Bengal.....	Rum.
At Madras.....	Columbo Arrack.
At Bombay.....	Bhandoop spirit.

The first features that catch the eye are, that the Bengal Europeans have not any porter sent to them, and that they drink rum, a spirit not so wholesome as arrack. Their mortality is 7·38. The Madras Europeans consume large quantities of porter, and drink arrack, a comparatively wholesome spirit. Their mortality is only 3·846 per cent. The Bombay European troops have only recently commenced the consumption of porter, and the spirit they drink is understood to be more wholesome than rum, but less so than arrack. Their mortality is 5·078 per cent. These results are certainly not conclusive; but I cannot help associating the increased consumption of malt-liquor by the Madras Europeans with their comparative healthiness; and the gradations of the mortality in the Bengal and Bombay European troops as partly influenced by the quality (no doubt much more by the quantity) of the spirits they respectively consume.

In contrast to this, let us examine the habits of life of the native soldier, and we shall find his health in the ratio of his departure from the European system of living. I have been careful to give numerically the castes of the native troops of the armies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, with the exception of the Bengal cavalry, as their habits of life are chiefly regulated by their caste. The natives of India are generally considered to be very temperate in their habits; but it is quite a mistake to suppose that they all live upon farinaceous or vegetable matters, and do not drink fermented liquors; it is equally a mistake to

suppose that the general food of the people is rice, which is only very much the case in low lands subject to inundation, and along the coasts. In the interior, rice is generally so much dearer than the bread grains, of which there are many (wheats, millets, the genera *holcus*, *panicum*, *paspalum*, &c., &c.) that rice is rarely consumed, at least in Hindoostan and the Deccan. The Hindoostanee soldier lives almost exclusively upon unleavened cakes of wheaten flour, daily baked upon an iron dish, and washed down with water. On the other hand, all Mahomedans, and all low caste Hindoos, are consumers of animal food, spirituous liquors, opium, ganja (hemp water); and many castes of the Shudras, the Mahrattas, for instance, eat mutton and fish, when they can afford to do so; but meat is not essentially necessary to health and strength. Liebig says, that only those substances can be properly called nutritious which are capable of conversion into blood; that meat is readily converted into blood, that farinaceous food has also this nutritious principle in a high degree. The truth of this profound assertion of Liebig is established by the food of the great majority of the native soldiers of the Bombay and Bengal armies. I have shown that six-eighths of the Bombay army consist of Hindoos, and considerably more than half of the whole army are Hindoostanees. These men never taste meat, fish, or spirituous liquors, but live, I may, from personal observation, venture to say, almost exclusively upon unleavened cakes of wheat or other cerealea, baked upon an iron dish, and eaten as soon as cooked. The mortality of this army for twenty years is 1.29 per cent per annum. The great majority of the Bengal army (eighty-three per cent) consists of a similar class of men, and the mortality is only 1.79 per cent. The Madras army, in its constituents, is the reverse of the other two armies. In the cavalry there are from six to seven Moosulmans to one Hindoo, and in the infantry there is one Moosulman to every one and one-half to one and three-quarters Hindoos; but amongst the latter there is a considerable number of low castes, without prejudices about food, and unrestrained by the prejudices of caste; therefore the majority of the native troops of the Madras army can eat and drink like Europeans, and the mortality returns show us that they suffer from cholera as much as Europeans suffer, and that the mean mortality from all causes is 2.095 per cent, or more than three-quarters per cent beyond that of the Bombay army for twenty years. I never followed a farinaceous or vegetable regimen myself in India, nor do I recommend it to others; but I ate moderately and drank little, and I have a strong conviction that much of European disease in India is traceable to over-stimulus, and that the mortality among the European troops will not be lessened until the European soldier is improved in his habits, and until he is made to understand that temperance is for the benefit of his body, libraries for the benefit of his mind, exercise for the benefit of his health, and savings' banks for the benefit of his purse. The climate of India is less to blame than individuals; for in case foreigners find the people of a country healthy, they should, to a certain extent, conform to the habits of the natives to be healthy.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

THE statistics of the Government Charitable Dispensaries of India, chiefly in the Bengal and North-Western Provinces, have been admirably prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., and we regret that we can afford but a limited space to those very interesting returns.

During the administration of Lord Auckland, the institutions, described by Colonel Sykes, may be said to have their origin; and it was in a letter, dated the 27th of April, 1838, that the government of India sanctioned the establishment of dispensaries in some of the large towns in the Bengal Presidency. They were to be under the civil assistant surgeon of the station, who was to be allowed fifty rupees per mensem, including his vaccination duties. An educated young man, from the Medical College at Calcutta, on a salary varying from forty to 100 rupees, but latterly fixed at 100 rupees, was to be placed in charge of the dispensary. A small number of beds, for extreme cases and for surgical operations, were attached to each dispensary, and the appointment of boys, as apprentices, for vaccine objects, was suggested. It was proposed to limit the monthly charge for each institution to 250 or 300 rupees. The dispensary was to be furnished with medicines and surgical instruments from the government stores, and instruction was to be given to any youths who might desire to attend. The native assistant might practise privately.

The judge, magistrate, and civil surgeon, were to be a standing committee for the management of the dispensary, and were to correspond with the medical board. The revenue commissioners were to have a voice when present; the civil surgeon to be *ex-officio* secretary; and the committee might invite the co-operation of any native gentlemen.

The above arrangements were confirmed by the Court of Directors, in a despatch to Bengal, of the 13th of July, 1842, directing, however, that the cost should not exceed a certain fixed sum, unless the natives assisted by subscription.

The Medical Board, in a letter to government, dated the 31st of October, 1842, speak in confident terms of the prospects of success of the institutions, and say there are more native sub-assistant surgeons than can be employed in the service, "and if, after the trouble and expense which have been incurred in educating them at the new medical college, they be not sufficiently qualified, we must despair of ever seeing that object effectually attained."

What these qualifications proved to be the following paper will show.

"The expectation of aid from the natives was not disappointed. The Rajah of Burdwan, on the object being made known to him, immediately allotted 200 rupees per mensem for a dispensary in Burdwan, and others in like manner have come forward.

although the great majority were so, some being of half-blood, and having probably a familiarity with the English language. The reports and returns were to be made half-yearly by the sub-assistant surgeons themselves; and as I shall have occasion to read a report from one of the educated European surgeons, and one from a native sub-assistant surgeon, the auditors will have the opportunity of judging whether they could distinguish the one from the other by the phraseology. But the reports are not limited to the communication of information on medical subjects; they contain also much interesting and valuable matter on meteorology; the habits, customs, and prejudices of the natives; the state of drainage of towns, and physical characteristics of localities. The reports, so sent in, were transmitted by the superintending surgeon to the Medical Board at Calcutta, and by the latter forwarded to government; and the government, with sound judgment, directed them to be periodically printed for the use of the Court of Directors, the government of Bengal, and the medical department generally.

“As the returns comprise 267,456 cases treated, it may very properly be asked, ‘What test is there of the accuracy of the returns made by young natives, who had every possible motive for exaggerating and enhancing the amount of their own labours and success, whose bread, in fact, depended upon this success?’ Setting aside, however, the daily supervision of the civil surgeon of the station where the dispensary was located, the returns themselves bear internal evidence of *bona fides*. How easy was it for the sub-assistant surgeons, particularly with out-patients, to put down most of those who ceased to attend as cured; nevertheless, 94,618 are put down as relieved only, or ceased to attend. How easy was it for them, in the treatment of diseases which the world knows to be of almost certain cure, such as those of the skin, gonorrhœa, syphilis, &c., to have put them all down as cured; and no one would have questioned the accuracy of the return for a moment; nevertheless, not two-thirds of these cases are returned as cured. It might have been expected, also, with the natural vanity of young men just started into practice, that there would have been some little show-off, some manifestation of a successful treatment of difficult cases; of curing diseases that are not readily affected by medicine or art; but there does not appear to be any thing of the kind, excepting in two returns, which may be attributed to typographical errors. Elephantiasis, scrofula, tetanus, epilepsy, paralysis, anasarca, and leprosy, which are rarely manageable in the hands of the European scientific medical man, appear by the returns equally unmanageable in the hands of the native sub-assistant surgeons. There are in the returns numerous typographical errors; many of these have been corrected from the body of the return itself; and the others only occasion an error in the individual return; which is not appreciable in the sums total of all the returns. On the whole, therefore, the returns may be viewed with confi

dence for their general accuracy. It is not my object to enter into any medical question at all; my object is simply to show the amount of good done, and I might confine myself, therefore, to giving the total results; but the readers may expect from me some cursory observations upon the general features which the tables exhibit; and to these I will limit myself, referring the medical man to the tables themselves for details. I have arranged the tables so that a progressive view may be taken from Dacca and Chittagong, in the low lands of the East, through the low lands of Bengal *viâ* Bhowaneepoor, Pooree, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Benares, to the Upper Provinces *viâ* Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Shah-jehanpoor, &c., thus separating what are called the Lower from the Upper Provinces of the Bengal and Agra governments, that medical men, or others if so disposed, may investigate as far as the tables supply the means, the effect of climate in developing particular diseases. One element, however, to assist the judgment in the investigation, is wanting, and that is the population of the respective neighbourhoods of the several dispensaries. In only one instance is it given, that of Allahabad, and I have attached it in the Appendix. Confining myself to the broad features, I may state, that 267,456 cases, including house and out-patients, were treated—of this number 168,871 were cured, 2417 died, and 96,168 ceased to attend, and the results were not known. Intermittent fevers amounted to 20,028, and with the minor accompaniment of 4590 remittent and 6807 continued fever cases, take the lead of all other diseases both in the Upper and Lower Provinces, excepting only rheumatism, of which there were acute 9087, and chronic 19,928 cases. The intermittent fever obtained at all the dispensaries as a leading disease; the remittent fever very slightly at Moorshedabad, Pooree, and Chittagong, in the low lands; but considerably at Dacca, also in the low lands. In the Upper Provinces, scarcely at all at Agra and Muttra, but considerably at Delhi and Bareilly. The continued fever appears to have been pretty equally felt, excepting at Moorshedabad and Pooree, in the low lands, and Cawnpoor, in the Upper Provinces. Rheumatism, both chronic and acute, prevailed at all the dispensaries, the only exception for the acute being Moorshedabad and Pooree, in the Lower, and Agra and Muttra, in the Upper Provinces, at which two last places there is not a single entry.

“The next great features are ulcers and abscesses. The former rival in amount (20,615) the intermittent fevers, and prevail in all climates, but are readily curable. Phlegmon and abscesses (10,418) are half as numerous as the intermittent fevers.

“Diarrhœa appears to prevail generally, but not with any intensity, amounting (9123) to about two-fifths of the intermittent fevers.

“Dysentery, both acute and chronic, appear to be moderate; the former 3602, and the latter 3377; the two together barely constituting a third of the intermit-

“Patna, and Benares, and Bareilly suffered most from the former, and Benares and Delhi from the latter forms. Enlargement of the spleen (6484) appears a common accompaniment, or rather result, of fever cases, but it decidedly prevails in the Lower Provinces rather than the Upper; the only exceptions being Allahabad and Delhi, and at both these places fever prevailed in more than an ordinary degree. The next great feature, or rather the chief feature, as far as numbers go, is that of the comparatively harmless diseases of the skin (25,733). These are common to all the dispensaries, whether in the Lower or Upper Provinces, and in some few cases they have proved so intractable that death has ensued. A melancholy feature of the returns is the large amount of syphilitic and analogous affections, primary and secondary, amounting respectively to 13,261, 7658, and 6694, and frequently being of so inveterate a character as to occasion death. A singular feature of the returns is the comparatively enormous amount of mechanical injuries: of contusions, 1548; dislocations, 712; incised wounds, 2588; fractures, 737; and burns, 517; total, 6102. This scarcely supports our ideas of the gentle, resigned, and placable Indian, but would rather lead us to believe in a good deal of pugnacity and violence, with no indisposition to occasion broken heads and broken bones; it is but fair to admit, however, that many cases are returned as wounds, &c., from elephants and tigers. A very affecting accident is mentioned by the sub-assistant surgeon of Benares, Esher Chunder Gangoolec, under the head of ‘Burns,’ which terminated fatally; he says—

“The second case was that of a man who fell into the funeral pile of his only son. He was burnt all over the front part of his body, and on being brought to the hospital endeavoured with all the strength that was left him, to prevent the application of external remedies; he also refused to take any internal medicine, and died next morning.”

“Such cases of ardent attachment exhibiting itself in other forms than the above, are by no means uncommon, and I have witnessed several. Even in cases of Suttee I have known the widow resist, with all her power, attempts to remove her from the funeral pile of her husband. Both bilious and spasmodic cholera appear but as minor items in the returns; they appear to have been treated simultaneously in several of the dispensaries, though the mortality from bilious cholera bore no comparison with that from the spasmodic; nevertheless, the results of the latter support the statements I recently published of the mortality in the Madras army for five years, from which it appeared that the mortality from cholera, even in the worst periods, never reached two per cent of the whole mortality of the army. Inflammatory diseases, whether of the head (370), chest (1574), or bowels (326), bear a small proportion to the total diseases. I should have thought that inflammation of the chest would have stood prominent in the Upper Provinces; but it appears only to have prevailed to any extent at Moradabad, while a greater number appear on the returns from Chittagong, and 248 from Moorshedabad. Diseases of the nervous functions appear scarcely marked. The largest figure is 1170, paralysis, with only 90 apoplexy, and 68 tetanus, mania 369, many of

which cases are returned cured. It is a singular feature among the people of India that so small an amount of madness, in its various forms, prevails.

“Dropsy, under its different divisions, is by no means uncommon, but its treatment on the whole appears successful. Leprosy appears to a considerable extent, 2436 cases, and throughout the Upper and Lower Provinces remedial treatment appears generally ineffectual, but some cases to the contrary, in one or two of the returns, have led to one of my preliminary observations. I may say the same of asthma, which is generally returned as relieved only, but in some cases the contrary. The asthmatic cases are 2740. Consumption does not appear on the returns at all of six dispensaries; a solitary case on some others, and the highest number is at Chittagong (44), where it might have been least expected. On the whole, it is comparatively non-existent in India. Colds are common enough (6466), although not a third of the fever cases, and do not appear to produce the consequences common in less favoured climates. Disease of the liver, both acute and chronic, the bane of Europeans in India, is but a fraction of the whole amount of disease amongst the natives, only 299 acute, and 739 chronic cases, having come under the observation of the sub-assistant surgeons. It might have been supposed that columns for fifty-eight diseases would have comprised all that it was necessary to report; nevertheless, so far from this being the case, the column of ‘*Alii Morbi*’ contains the greatest total of any, namely, 51,908. This column comprises hæmorrhoids, cancer, fistula in ano, exostosis, amaurosis, catalepsia, bronchitis, constipation, diseases of the teeth, croup, hysteria, hydrophobia, leucorrhœa, diabetes, and unusual forms of diseases of the respiratory organs, of the sexual organs, of the skin, &c. On the subject of the mortality in the treatment of the different diseases, I shall say little; it can only be fairly put in connexion with the treatment of the house-patients. Here the diseases mostly ran their course and the results were satisfactorily known, but even from the house-list; patients to the number of 1550 absconded before they were healed. Amongst the out-patients, the results of 89,263 cases were not known, by the parties not returning to the dispensary; of these many may have died, who are not inserted in the returns. As the dispensary returns, however, show the number of those who did not return, and the diseases for which they were treated, an approximate estimate of the probable results may be obtained from the nature of the diseases, and using the results of the treatment of similar diseases in the house-list as elements of comparison and deduction. 171,722 of the out-patients were known to be cured, and the known success justifies, to a certain extent, qualified presumption of success in the unknown cases. I must, however, refer those disposed to investigate the subject to the tables themselves for the details.

“I have hitherto adverted only to the knowledge of medicine of the sub-assistant surgeons, but the most valuable branch of knowledge taught to these

operations is very creditable to the skill and to the nerve of the operators. The diary of many of these cases by some of the operators, in their own simple, and for the sake of brevity, contracted language, is often of considerable interest. I annex two notices of cases of lithotomy, as types of others; but Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Narrain Doss, of Cawnpoor, showed his skill, not only as a manipulator in lithotomy, but as an excellent draftsman, for he attached to his report drawings of the stones he extracted. *

“ ‘ Cawnpoor, Dec. 1843.

“ ‘ Among the operations performed lithotomy forms the most in the number, and since the dispensary is under my charge, I have operated for stone on twelve subjects, and am proud to say that I have been successful in all of them, all got well without much trouble or suffering, and within the past six months, four cases of lithotomy have been operated, and three are discharged cured, and one is under treatment.”*

“ ‘ Jabbulpoor, Dec. 1845.

“ ‘ In this case there was evidently infiltration of urine in the cellular tissue about the neck of the bladder, and the communication between that receptacle and rectum was the result of ulceration. The rectum was not certainly wounded during the operation. This is the only case in which untoward symptoms came on out of my ten successful operations.”†

“ ‘ It will not be necessary to advert more at large to numerous successful surgical operations of all kinds performed by these young men, but in the Appendix I have collected some lists of reported cases for the inspection of such as desire to examine them.

“ ‘ Another of the important duties these young men had to perform, was the discovery and application to remedial purposes of native medicines, many of which were known to be very efficacious, although unknown to our pharmacopœias. It was desired to save the expenditure of European medicines, and to select such native medicines as might advantageously be incorporated in our English pharmacy. How effectually this desire has been realised, will be shown by the accompanying selections from the lists of new medicines used in the dispensaries.‡ The most extended list is that supplied by Dr. Davis, of Patna, the zealous author of the statistical account of that city. He has given the names in Hindee and Persian, and has shown where a corresponding English name is wanting, and a glance down his columns proves that 232 native medicines are unknown to our English pharmacy, and the native sub-assistant surgeons supply others. The latter, in their reports upon the compound metallic native medicines, show a very respectable knowledge of chemical analysis; for they themselves, when dissatisfied with the accounts of native physicians, of their process of preparing their medicines, test their accuracy by analysis. In one instance Ram Narrain Doss, of Cawnpoor, exhibits not only his botanical knowledge, but his power of delineation, by sending a scientific description and

gives an analysis also of the seeds. The drawing accompanies this paper. Dr. Balfour, of Agra, reporting on the conduct of Omachurn Set, on the 31st of January, 1841, says—

“All the above, marked as quotation, is from the information of the sub-assistant surgeon, and is furnished generally in his own words. I am happy to be able to continue to report favourably both on his attention and the success of his practice, as it has fallen under my observation. He has, as will be seen above, introduced a considerable number of native remedies into the dispensary practice, the most useful of which undoubtedly are the blistering flies, and the turbuth, which is now used in large quantities as a substitute for jalap, and will greatly reduce the expenditure of that drug. The most perfect confidence appears to be placed in the sub-assistant surgeon by his patients—they come from very great distances, and are many of them of a most respectable class—and it is no uncommon thing to see one who has been cured return, bringing with him a sick comrade or relation to introduce him to the place. They also return when afflicted themselves with different ailments, or a return of the former one. With all the success of the dispensary, there has been no driving or urging of patients to attend; all that has been done has been to extend the knowledge of the institution as widely as possible, leaving the people to come unfettered. This has answered well, and means are at present being taken by hand-bills in the native languages (which are getting ready) to spread as widely as possible in the neighbouring districts, the intention and benefits of the Agra Dispensary.

“(Signed)

JOHN BALFOUR.

“*Officiating Civil Surgeon and Officiating Secretary,
“Dispensary Committee.*”

“The people of Upper Hindoostan are still so strongly prejudiced against female freedom and female happiness, that they always take the best care to keep their wives and daughters in the innermost recess of their cooped-up houses; they have no faith on each other, and consequently none of the other sex, but such as belong to the family, can have an access to the family part. When sick of the ordinary diseases, I mean when not very dangerously ill, they must be treated by the history of the case as described by some of their male relatives, otherwise the physician is admitted to feel the pulse, by which guide alone they must be treated. It is no wonder then that for the diseases of the urinary and the generative organs they should invariably have recourse to nurses and old grandmothers. The few who apply to the dispensary come not before the disease has advanced to a fatal extent. A very large number of women suffer on account of this over modesty and groundless shame from difficult parturition and its sequelæ. The country nurses, who are proverbially ignorant, and who know nothing of the organs they deal with, or of their functions, natural or as modified by circumstances, but are nurses only by birthright, are called in on all occasions of parturition; but these, instead of assisting the parturient female, treat her so roughly, and that so frequently, and relate to her so many frightful tales, to shorten, as they believe, labour pains, and to quicken delivery, as to depress her spirits entirely. Thus a most easy and natural phenomenon is often converted into a most troublesome and hazardous job. The Hakeems have no medicines to expedite delivery, neither do the people approve of the plan of administering medicines to pregnant women.

“The next source of female misery lies in the belief in ghosts and evil spirits. The nervous diseases are all regarded as signs of the patient being influenced by *bhoot* or ghosts, recourse is therefore invariably had, in all such cases, to blowing *munters*,* and suspending amulets.

“*Mithooa*, so called from a false notion that the disease arises from the excessive sweetness, or *mitha*, of the mother's milk. It is a very fatal disease. It greatly resembles the *tabes mesenterica* of the European authors; I say resembles, because I have not yet had an opportunity to identify the two diseases by *post mortem* examination. *Mithooa* is characterised by the same wasting of the body, tumefaction of the abdomen, presence of a slow fever, disordered state of the bowels, and, lastly, consumption and

common in this country, and the extreme poverty of the people has made it so fatal, at or about the second month of its infantile life, every child is made to take opium, wine, or any other narcotic drug, to lull it into sleep; this unnatural and cruel practice has gained so firm a footing, in this city in particular, that even the rich mothers, who can easily afford maid-servants for their children, nay, who have them already, indulge in it frequently.

“There is no ordinary difficulty in administering to female ailments, from the determined exclusion of the women of many classes: and caste, and superstitious usages add to the difficulties the European medical man has to encounter.”

“Respecting the inhabitants of Patna, Dr. S. Davis writes:—

“The habits, education, morals, and customs of the inhabitants of the city are in many respects better than those of many of the great cities of India. There is less of religious parade and intolerance amongst the Hindoos; and the Mussulmans (though very numerous) are greatly shorn of that arrogance which has clung to their character and manners, more or less, since the Mahomedan conquests: this, doubtless, arises from the circumstance of there being but few families of either nobility or large property, and consequently few priests to minister to their vanities or weaknesses for “wherever the carcase is, there the ravens will be.”

“I have before said that the city impresses the inquirer with the idea of active industry, and it is chiefly by the exercise of this that the large population is supported. As regards education, all that can be said is, that as a certain quantity of learning is necessary for bunyas and shopkeepers, there are few, except the poorest of the labouring classes, who cannot read and write, and but few who have higher acquirements of a scholastic character than this, if we except a class of men who are brought up with a view of exercising their talents as omlahs in the different courts, and a few others who are in the course of education at the government school. Amongst the former are some learned in Oriental literature, but by far the greater part are utilitarians, and acquire only that measure, which will come into actual play, and turn to account. The government school having been established but five years, it is difficult to say what will eventually be the effect of it; but when we consider that the great inducements to learning are profit, either in the shape of money, station, or fame, and the little chance the *élèves* of these establishments have with those who have been spending their youth in acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the actual practice of the courts, and are, as it were, ready-made omlahs, I think the chances are, that those who merely look on the profit side of the question will give their sons an education, which will fit them for immediate employment at Patna. The government school has never been a popular institution. At first there was a feeling that it was intended to alienate the children from their paternal faith; then again, the system was not considered sufficiently utilitarian, so that comparatively but few of the respectable natives encouraged their children to attend it. Time will doubtless wear away their feelings, and we may yet hope to see knowledge spread its root and branches far and wide.

“With respect to the morals and customs of the citizens, it is difficult to form any rational conclusion, on account of the exclusive mode of life of both Hindoos and Mussulmans, except that inasmuch as industry prevails, immorality (which is the offspring of idleness) usually declines. In a population of upwards of three lacs there must be much immorality, and in crowded cities drunkenness is generally a crying evil. It is to be lamented that there are many facilities for indulging this vice: the city is surrounded with toddy trees; and in addition to the produce of these, intoxicating liquors are prepared from molasses, *mowa*, and other articles; but notwithstanding this, I do not think that the inhabitants generally are intemperate, though in a city of such magnitude the consumption of country wine and spirit among the lower classes must be considerable. The grosser vices of bloodshed and theft appear to be less frequent than in other districts, owing probably to the full employment which every one willing to work may obtain for his time; and on the whole the population may be classed as industrious, with fewer of the prejudices than exist among the village population generally. There is nothing peculiar to notice in their customs, and I shall proceed to a slight review of the state of the public health.

Patna cannot be considered as proof to the contrary. The objects of some of them are outcasts from their families and homes, and are brought together here from the surrounding districts, by the common desire of exciting the commiseration of the wealthy and humane.

“As in all crowded cities epidemics occasionally appear, and spread devastation around them; and during the eight years of my residence I have seen several severe visitations of cholera and remittent fever, the former usually making its appearance at the commencement of the hot winds. There is often in April and May, an indescribable but well-understood state of the atmosphere; accompanied with variations in the wind, and a hazy and sultry appearance that is favourable to the production of the former very frightful disease. During such weather you find vegetation blighted by impalpably small animalculæ, which elude the perception of the naked eye, but are easily discerned by the aid of microscopic instruments.

“I have long thought that cholera and some other diseases have their origin in animalculine blight, and late writers have brought together so many facts bearing on the subject, that this opinion gains ground with me daily; nor is the circumstance of diseases spreading more in crowded cities than in smaller localities at all contrary to this theory, since there are so many more points of attraction or deposit. The state of the atmosphere is, without doubt, greatly modified by the locality over which it ranges, and in situations favourable to the production of disease, it is not unreasonable to conclude that a peculiar state of it is attended by a vivifying influence which brings into existence poisonous animalculine exhalations capable of producing maladies in those who may be obnoxious to it, either from congenital or induced debility or other idiosyncrasy. Those visitations are not of very frequent occurrence here; but the district to the south of Patna is rather low and swampy, and I think, *ceteris paribus*, rather favourable to the production of this pestilence. The same theory may perhaps be applicable to remittent fever, and the difference between the diseases accounted for, either by the quality or dose of the poison. The fevers of this part of the country are, however, much more manageable than the bilious remittent of Bengal, and partake more of the nature of inflammatory fever, as the remissions are very imperfect, and the hepatic system is less deranged. Nineteen cases out of twenty yield to active and prompt medical treatment; but where this is neglected, dysentery frequently ensues, and brings about a fatal termination. Rheumatism is very common, and difficult of cure, and a very great many cases of cataract occur in men and women between the ages of fifty and seventy: the operations for this disease at the City Dispensary are very numerous and successful.

“On a general review of the state of the population of Patna, as respects health and disease, I have little to suggest. It would be very desirable if the inhabitants were spread over a larger surface, but as this is almost impossible to accomplish, the greatest safeguard to health will be proper drainage, and the prevention of accumulations of filth. I have mentioned that the land to the southward of the city is in many parts very low, but although low, most of it is above the level of the river during the months of October and November, and might, without any great difficulty, be drained into it by one or two judiciously-placed canals; this would probably interfere with the proprietary rights of a few zemindars, as the water is dammed for the purpose of irrigation; but this might be settled without much difficulty. If this plan were carried into effect, it would be necessary to have water on the side of the river to prevent its ingress during the rains, and in addition to these a pukka drain on either side of the main street communicating with these canals should be made, by which means the whole city and suburbs would be effectually drained. I cannot help thinking that this would materially add to the healthiness of the city, as I consider the fevers at the close of the rains to arise from pestilential exhalations from the low marshy land to the south, brought into a state of activity (if not of vitality) by a peculiar electrical state of the atmosphere, which occasionally prevails at that season; for it is a well-known fact that the residents of the high banks of the river suffer less than those of its southern environs. In respect to the many loathsome objects who are continually wandering about the streets of Patna, it is a great desideratum that some asylum should be provided for them, not with a view to their cure, for it is unlikely that more could be done for them in that respect than they have the

ment ; but when we see that, notwithstanding the liberal exercise of this, hundreds are outcasts from their family and homes, without food or clothes, and too much crippled by disease to obtain either by their own industry, it surely becomes a benign government to find them shelter and protection. Even under the native governments, *serais* were established and maintained, and endowments were given for charitable purposes ; and it is difficult to contemplate their enlightened successors retrograding in charity and protection. The same state of things exists, I presume, in all the great cities of India, and a small appropriation of the many funds at the disposal of government would put an end to it, and prevent the unsightly perambulations of these pitiable but disgusting beings. The “*Ferry Funds*” are rich and unappropriated, and a “*Refuge for the Destitute*” might be formed from them, which, under proper management, would be a real charity.

“The half-yearly report of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jaudub Chunder Dhara, after giving a succinct chronicle of the state of the atmosphere and of disease, together with the operations of the Allahabad Dispensary during that period, terminates with the following observations by Jaudub Chunder Dhara, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

“In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the board the happy and wonderful effects of the nitrate of silver, in a species of skin disease very common in India. It is characterised by the discolouration of the skin, in small patches, with loss of sensibility in the parts. The lips, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet are most frequently attacked, but the rest of the body is not entirely free from the affection. It begins in very minute white spots, which gradually expand till they occupy a larger surface. The disease is not attended with any pain or constitutional irritation ; the patients enjoy pretty good health, and think of medicine, because the spots look bad, but especially because it is deemed by the natives the result of some first-rate sin committed in a former life.”

“The superintendent surgeon adds :—

“In appending a few observations to this half-yearly report of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jaudub Chunder Dhara, I have much pleasure in stating, for the information of the Medical Board, that his conduct has been most exemplary during the last six months, and such as to merit my approval in every respect.

“From his excellent qualifications as a medical practitioner, zealous attention to his profession, and great success in his treatment of the numerous sick submitted to his care, he has inspired general confidence and respect.

“In the performance of surgical operations he exhibits coolness, dexterity, and judgment.

“The conduct of apprentice Lalla merits my approbation, and I intend shortly to send him before the medical committee at this Station for examination as to the progress he has made in his studies. I regret to say that the other apprentice, “Chunnee,” has not given satisfaction, and I have been obliged to dismiss him, and am looking out for a substitute in his place ; being a high caste Brahmin, he objected to touch a dead body.”

“The following notes on the burial-grounds of Benares, by Issar Chunder Gangooly, brings to light a most serious evil :—

“Benares, January 31, 1844.

“The liberal disposition with which suggestions are received by my superiors, emboldens me to bring to their notice the existence of another evil in Benares, which is productive of serious mischief, I mean the indiscriminate appropriation of grounds for burying the dead. I have counted 150, and some of my acquaintances say there is a many more, of these elevations of grounds, called *takias*, in and about Benares ; and as the poor do not mind to bury the dead deeper than they think it necessary, a few years’ rains expose them to the action of the atmospheric heat and air. The incalculable mis-

chief which such an exposure might be productive of, can be known only to those who have witnessed the rapidity with which decomposition of animal matter takes place under an Indian sun of April and May. Were I to deal widely in hypothesis, I might with every plausible reason attribute the occurrence of epidemic cholera to this source. Effluvia from putrid dead bodies (emanating from the burial-grounds from accidental causes) under favourable circumstances, has been known even in Europe to nearly depopulate a number of villages, and that in India it will produce similar effects, but of an aggravated nature, is matter of no surprise.

"A feature of Indian society, not less deplorable, is that mentioned by Nil-money Dutt, in explanation of the excessive mortality in the Pooree Dispensary :—

"This mortality, as occurring in a well-appointed public institution, is at first sight appalling ; but when it is considered that the admissions are principally pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernaut, who are lifted from the road-side in a dying state, such a ratio of deaths so treated cannot occasion surprise, and is no wise attributable to mismanagement on the part of the dispensary officers."

"The Agra returns contain interesting notes by both the European and the native officers ; and the following observations on the use of dispensaries, by Omachurn Set, are well worthy of perusal :—

"August 9, 1842.

"I am glad to observe that the benefits of the dispensary are now beginning to be better known and appreciated among the people than they were formerly. On reference, however, to the monthly returns, it would be found that the surgical diseases predominate vastly over the medical ones, a circumstance proving clearly the greater confidence they place in our treatment of the former than that of the latter classes of diseases, still it is not uncommon to find even the most respectable natives to have recourse to us for the treatment of medical complaints when the Hakeems failed in curing or affording the relief sought for. Those who have never used any European medicine seem to entertain a deadly dread of their strong action, and are not inclined to take them (though they might not have any objection on the score of religion), if they could afford to buy from the Hakeem's shop the ordinary native medicines, which are said to be mild, and often perhaps *too mild* in their action, though usually grateful to the palate. The sick poor, however, seem to place an unbounded confidence in our treatment of both medical and surgical diseases. This is to be attributed partly to their being unable to purchase the native medicines from the Hakeems, partly to their being much less influenced by religious prejudices, which exercise so powerful a tone of authority over the thoughts and actions of the higher classes ; but I believe, in a great measure, to the past experience they have had of the benefits of the European plan of treatment since the establishment of the dispensary. The state of notoriety to which the dispensary has already been brought into since its commencement would, it is to be hoped, work its way on the scruples and prejudices of many, which are still forming so formidable an obstacle to a more extensive distribution of medical relief."

"Surgeon Shaw, at Agra, observes :—

"The season I consider to have been particularly healthy ; there has been no epidemic—measles prevailed to some extent, but was of a mild character and seldom proved fatal. At one time small-pox was said to be in the city, but did not extend towards the middle and end of the hot winds ; intermittent and remittent fevers assumed rather a formidable aspect, and carried many to their long homes. The additions to the list of applications for relief were not much increased by it. Those for local and surgical diseases were much more extensive than for medical, although there was a very fair show of the latter. The advantages derived from surgery are much easier demonstrated than those from medicine, and come more readily within the scope of a native's comprehension."

“With reference to the obstacles to their acceptance of relief presented by the habits and customs of the natives, he adds :—

“ Besides, a native is by no means given to follow the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* belief as far as regards cure by European medicine, however he might be induced to follow it after the charms and incantations of the Hakeem. There is, however, another reason which influences them. A native when ill has a great disinclination to be removed from his house. He cannot cook his own food, or wait upon himself. His caste acts as a bar to his being waited on by strangers, and therefore if he moves must necessarily bring along with him one or more of his relations ; this, of course, is a serious evil to his household, and he prefers lingering on in his disease to seeking a cure at a distance. To this may be added the prejudices which already exist in his mind in favour of his native remedies. In most surgical diseases these objections do not exist. It is principally the poorer class of natives that flock to this charity for relief, and to them it is more satisfactory to afford it. They seek it with avidity, and receive the benefits with sincere thankfulness. It is, however, not infrequent for the better classes to apply, especially when their own remedies have failed.’

“ *Drainage.—Calcutta.—Roads, Streets, and Drains.*—While attempting to trace up by the increased prevalence of particular diseases in certain localities, to the nuisances therein located, with a view for their ultimate removal, we should not overlook a subject that is intimately connected with the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the suburbs in general, and perhaps of the city itself. I allude here to the bad state of the roads, streets, and drains throughout the suburbs, but more especially of those that are in the same lines with the prevalent winds. There can be no doubt that these at present exercise a considerable influence on the public health of the suburbs, and that an improvement on the former will be followed by a better enjoyment of the latter. But it is too well known to be here adverted to, that our mofussil roads and streets are very badly off, both as to their construction and cleanliness ; and the drains here, instead of serving the purposes for which they were constructed, serve chiefly as reservoirs for filth and water, and thus generate those unseen particles termed *malaria*. These, with the dust from the roads, are carried off in the atmosphere, and conveyed through it by the prevalent winds northwards during one-half year to the city, and southward to the district during the other, and thus become the fertile sources of disease in both. Hence the importance of paying more attention to the subject, cannot be too strongly urged to the notice of those that have the public management of them.*

“ Gyah, Feb. 1, 1845.

“ *Food of the Natives.*—The number of deaths that we had this year from diarrhœa is accounted for by the people of this country living chiefly on *Sattoo*, parched gram, a coarse kind of flour, and other indigestible vegetable food, which, by continued use, excite a kind of chronic irritation in the stomach and intestines, producing symptoms of dyspepsia and diarrhœa, which the poor people neglect till they are unable to go on without medical assistance ; then they come to the hospital with the disease far too advanced, and with œdema of their extremities, and at that time medicines can do very little for them.

“ SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

“ *Sub-Assistant Surgeon.*’

“ Patna.

“ The prevailing complaints were fevers, spleen, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. The native medical officer observes that, “ bowel complaints in this district of the country depend more upon the irregularity of food which they (the people) live upon, and the water they drink, than upon climate.” Cholera, he reports, had raged in the city with violence during the months of May, June, and July last. The surgical operations performed by him have been numerous.

“ RAM ESHUR AWASTHIEE.’

“ This series of extracts shows that the young men did not confine themselves to the mere mechanical performance of their professional duties, but that they

“ Observations on Drainage.” By Callachund Day.

took comprehensive views of the means of making their own knowledge more generally useful, and they have advanced their reputation and the good of the state by so doing.

“There are returns of vaccination and cholera treated in the cities and districts.

“*Lucknow Hospital.*—The King of Lucknow, in imitation of the liberality of the Company’s government, established in Oude a charitable hospital for the sick.

“*Calcutta Hospital.*—The Calcutta Hospital is entirely independent of the dispensaries previously noticed, and with its dependant dispensaries relieves annually an amazing amount of suffering. The return is—

RELIEVED		FUNDS.	
1842	1843	1842	1843
number.	number.	rupees.	rupees.
294,885	307,112	403,338	419,838

“With one or two words on the estimation of the character and abilities of these sub-assistant surgeons by their superiors, as typical of their general estimation, I close my notices of Bengal.

“Mr. Macintire says of Shamachurn Dutt,—

“January 31, 1845.

“To the foregoing report I have only to add, that the general and professional conduct of sub-assistant surgeon Shamachurn Dutt, continues such as to merit the highest commendation which it is in my power to bestow. He is respected not only by such Europeans as know him, but by all classes of his countrymen in and about Jubbulpore, whose confidence in him as a medical practitioner is increasing in a very pleasing manner, considering their ignorance, superstitions, and deeply-rooted prejudices. In fact, the institution under his professional charge has turned out to be a real blessing to the native population of this part of the country.

“(Signed)

J. MACINTIRE.

“*Civil-Assistant-Surgeon, and Superintendent of Government Dispensary,*
“*Jubbulpore.*”

“And Dr. Cumberland could show his confidence no further than by putting himself into the hands of Nilmoney Dutt, to be killed or cured, as he relates in the half-yearly report of the government dispensary at Pooree, February to July, 1841, from which the following are extracts:—

“A scarcity of grain has prevailed for many months past, and the same still continues, although the disease has ceased.

“There can be no doubt, however, that the scarcity has been the chief cause of the excessive mortality attending the disease. The grain that the poorer class of people consume, is of a very coarse and inferior quality, and they eked out a scanty meal of this, with such indigestible herbs and roots, that they do not eat at other times. The irritable state of the intestinal canal thus induced, rendered them peculiarly liable to an attack of cholera, while the debility attendant on long-continued poor diet rendered them ill able to bear up against the disease.

“Sub-assistant surgeon Baboo Nilmoney Dutt joined on the 17th of May last. His conduct has been very good in every respect. With regard to his qualifications, I cannot say more than that I intrusted myself with confidence to his care, when labouring under an attack of bilious remittent fever, and have every reason to be satisfied with his prompt and judicious treatment. The conduct of the two apprentices still continues to merit my

warmest approval. They have lately had many trying scenes to encounter, particularly when there were 140 patients in hospital at once, most of them suffering from cholera. These youths were constantly in attendance, both night and day, for weeks together.

“ R. B. CUMBERLAND.

“ *Poore, August 1, 1841.*

“ Little can be said for Madras, but the following extract from a public letter to Fort St. George, however, shows that dispensaries were authorised by the Court of Directors.

“ December 8, 1841.

“ ‘ We sanction the formation of dispensaries in the towns of Trichinopoly, Madura, Masulipatam, Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapa, as an experimental measure, in the manner proposed ; but we desire that no others may be established, until we are informed of the expense, and are satisfied with the results of those now sanctioned.

“ ‘ On the establishment of these hospitals ample opportunity of instruction should be afforded to such native students of medicine as may be in a condition to avail themselves of such an advantage.’

“ *Dispensaries subsequently authorised.*—One on the south side of Madras, for the benefit of the poorer classes of the inhabitants of Triplicane, Royapettah, St. Thome, and the adjoining villages ; also at Salem, Calicut, Vizagapatam, and Kurnaul.

“ In Bombay the dispensaries are under the European medical officer, and not, as in Bengal, under a sub-assistant surgeon. The Bombay system is adopted at Madras, the judge and magistrate to allot a public building or to hire one. *Not indiscriminately* open to every patient. The native inhabitants with the ordinary diseases not to be admitted as *in-patients*, but accessible for advice and medicine to all *out-patients*. European superintendent to have fifty rupees per mensem. Each dispensary to have ten barrack cots, matrasses, pillows, and twenty quilts. Each to have a second dresser or assistant. To be inspected by the magistrates and superintending surgeons. When females apply, a separate ward to be allotted to them.

“ There are not any returns from Bombay.

“ In conclusion, it has been contemptuously said, and is still said, that in case the Company's government in India were swept away, not a monument of its existence would remain to attest its former state and power. No doubt the governments that have preceded the British in India have left sufficient proofs of their existence. The early Buddhist and Hindoo authorities have, indeed, left prodigious monuments of their wealth, of their power, of their perseverance, and of their religious enthusiasm, in their mighty cave temples and vast religious edifices. The Mahomedans, too, have studded the land with their magnificent mausolea, testifying rather to their pride than their piety. And what have the British done? I say we have raised greater and more lasting monuments than all these. One small extract from a report of a native sub-assistant surgeon, Chimmun Lall, shall justify my assertion; he says,—

“ Delhi, August 1, 1841.

“ ‘ One boy, about twelve years of age, who had been blind from cataract in both eyes from the age of two years, was operated on by couching, and restored to sight.’

"I affirm that this faculty, given to a single native, to perform the god-like office of restoring the blind of his countrymen to sight, is a more glorious monument than all the works of art that human pride or human ambition have ever burdened the earth with; but when we find scores of such individuals endowed with such a faculty, and thousands, nay, tens of thousands, possibly the recipients of the blessings they can confer—when we find the medical boards of the Bengal government reporting to government on the 22nd of August, 1843—

"We have every reason to believe that the benevolent intention of government in founding these institutions has been fully realised—and we feel confident that future annual results will add to the intrinsic value of the dispensaries, which are so well adapted by their internal economy to obtain the confidence of the native inhabitants.

"Many have had their sight restored—others have been cured of hydrocele—and relieved when in the last stage of dropsy. Several have also derived effectual relief from the successful operation for stone in the bladder. A few have been saved from a miserable death by the amputation of diseased members, and large tumours have been removed.

"Such operations could not have been achieved by native practitioners, without producing an impression on the minds of the most apathetic natives, and they must tend to spread far and wide the value of the government dispensaries."

"Then, I say, and with a thorough conviction of the truth of my assertion, in case the seeds of knowledge we have thus sown fructify to a general and luxuriant harvest, that we shall have left a monument with which those of Ashoka, Chundra Gopta, and Shah Jehan, or any other Indian potentate, sink into insignificance; and their names shall fall on men's ears unheeded, while those of Auckland, as projector, and of Goodeve, and Mouatt, and others, as zealous promoters of scientific native medical education, shall remain embalmed in the memory of a grateful Indian posterity."—*Colonel Sykes' Report.*

CHAPTER XI.

PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

THE climates, soils, minerals, and forests of India, with the most ample means of irrigating and otherwise fertilising grounds when exhausted, and the abundance, and consequent cheapness of labour, are such as ought to render the vast magnificent regions extending from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, as rich and productive in proportion to the whole area of this empire as any portion of the world's surface.

The quantity and value of the products of labour in India will appear of great magnitude by mere reference to the statistical tables which we have given. But both quantity and value are lamentably deficient, when compared with the number of the population and the extent of cultivated and cultivable soil.

If, for example, we take merely a cursory view of the produce of agricultural labour in the United States of America, with 18,000,000 inhabitants, of whom so very great a number follow countless other occupations than that of cul-

tivating the soil ; and then turn to the more than 100,000,000 inhabitants of India, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the quantity and value of the products yielded by the cultivated soils of the latter will then appear deplorably beneath those produced by the skill, energy, and industry of the cultivators of the North American soils.

To what causes are we to attribute this disproportionate difference with regard to, chiefly the exportable products of India, where the wages of labour are, almost infinitely, lower than even slave labour in the United States ? We may presume to attribute the reality of the deficient exportable products of India, not to the soil or climate, nor to the want of abundant and cheap labour, but to various other causes.

FIRST.—To, in a great degree, the natural dispositions, hereditary customs, training, castes, laws, and local circumstances of the Indian races.

SECONDLY.—To the stationary condition of the inhabitants for many centuries in the arts and sciences, and of the mechanical appliances in aid of labour, whether in agriculture or in manufactures.

THIRDLY.—To the generally frugal and temperate habits of the Hindoos, whose actual necessities are limited to the simplest and cheapest food.

FOURTHLY.—In a considerable degree, but not by any means to the great extent generally believed, to the ancient and prevailing system of taxation in India.

There are many other local and minor causes ; but the foregoing are quite sufficient to account for the rudeness of all agricultural implements,—the general want of roads, the deficient products of the soil, and the imperfect preparations of those products for the markets of the world, and particularly for the markets of Europe ; especially of those products, such as cotton wool, with which the crops of America compete so triumphantly as raw materials for manufacture.

A full examination of the principal causes which impede the development of the almost inexhaustible resources of India, is far beyond the scope of this work,—and we need only remark, that the British Parliament will, most assuredly, when the East India Company's charter must, in a short period, be fully reconsidered, insist, before that charter is renewed, upon the following points in the future policy of India being thoroughly carried into effect.

FIRST.—Adopting, with the most practically effective means and without delay, measures for opening communications, especially by railways, over the interior of India, in order to carry the products of the soil cheaply to markets, and the manufactured articles imported to the places of use, or consumption, within the different presidencies, including the dependent states.

SECOND.—A general revision of the whole system of taxation, including the

* "A million sterling of money is in the course of being expended upon the Doab Canal ; and there is not a year in which the Department of Public Works is not disbursing large sums of money upon roads, embankments, navigation, &c."—W. H. S.

abolition of monopolies and all differential customs' duties, and of duties between one presidency or state and another presidency or state in India.*

THIRD.—Adopting means for introducing and using the best agricultural implements over all parts of India, and

FOURTH.—Abolishing as speedily as can be effected without bloodshed and violence, and with reasonably equitable compensation, the impotent, but still oppressive remnants of native governments, in order to establish one general mild and just, yet firm and efficient government over all India.

Having very great confidence in the practical views of the East India Directors, we believe that they will apply their energetic attention to those great objects which are required by the whole condition of the Indian empire; and that they will all be fully in progress before the expiration of a charter, the non-renewal of which we should deplore. The first three are at the present time considered part of the Indian system embraced in the administration of the directors; and events will render the fourth an imperative course of policy.

With these remarks we will conclude, by introducing the following statistical views and tables of the principal articles which are grown in, and exported from, India. For the statistics and prices of *cerealia* we are indebted to Colonel Sykes. The tabular account of cotton, &c., are from official returns.

In agriculture, with the exception of the extension of growing opium, indigo, and the sugar-cane, India appears to have, in skill and production, remained stationary for more than two centuries. In the growth of some articles, especially cotton, it has retrograded.

Great industry is, by necessity, practised by those people who inhabit the acclivities of the Himalaya chain. They cut into the very faces of the steep acclivities, and mountains are formed into a succession of terraces, with parapets to keep the soil from crumbling or being washed down, and to retain the waters required for irrigation. Manual labour is alone used. They raise on these terraces sufficient grain to support them.

Descending to the plains and valleys, and amidst the zemindaries, the modes of agriculture frequently vary, but, in all, rudeness seems to prevail, and the cultivators are subjected to various deductions.

Mr. Johnstone, in his articles on the agriculture of Hindoostan, remarking on the state of the zemindaries and the condition of the ryots, observes, as we believe, with undue severity—

“For some time after the British became masters of Bengal and Behar, the raising of the revenue was left in the hands of the native zemindars. These met on an appointed day annually, for the purpose of settling the *Bundobust*, or rents and leases, for the following year. The zemindaries (topographical divisions of the land so called) were exposed to public auction, and let to the highest bidder.

* “Coasting and entrepôt duties have, from time to time, been abolished; and orders have recently been sent to India to abolish all export duties as soon as the finances will admit.”—W. H. S.

Such competition, at first sight, appears equitable, and certainly favourable to the government treasury; but it was soon found to insure ruin to the ryots as well as to the zemindars themselves, and, consequently, eventually to diminish, or almost annihilate the revenue.

“I shall not follow the zemindary system through its innumerable shades of variation, for it is in principle the same from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya; but I will merely touch, in outline, the system pursued in one district.

“Let the neighbourhood of Benares be the example. There each zemindary is subjected to the following officers:—

“The *Zemindar*, who, in addition to the rent he exacts, is entitled to perquisites and privileges too numerous to particularise; for instance, every artisan works for him at a less price than for the tenants of the land within the zemindary, and he extorts involuntary benevolences from the cultivators at certain seasons.

“The person next in rank is the *Putwari*, the factor, or keeper of accounts between the proprietor and tenants: he collects the rents, whether paid in grain or money, measures the ground, and, in the absence of the zemindar, presides as a judicator of the petty differences among the tenants. The farmer, or ryot, pays this officer's salary, his due being a seer and a half of grain for every hundred seers paid to the zemindar.* For sugar, cotton, &c., not consumed on the estate, a certain portion of their price is paid to the zemindar; and for each rupee† paid to him, the putwari receives half an anna, or about one-thirtieth.

“Next to the putwari is the *Byah*, or grain-weigher, who divides the grain between the zemindar and the tenant by weight. He is paid by both parties, at the rate of twelve seers for every hundred maunds weighed.‡

“Where there are such officers, all able to favour or to oppress the cultivator and all natives of a country where morality is at the lowest possible ebb, it is needless to observe that bribery is rife. But, admitting that by the assistance of such petty corruption the ryot is able to pay a few maunds of grain less than are the zemindar's legal right, yet still the heavy exaction which they thus pay, and the contributions they have to make annually to the smith, carpenter, and other artisans of the zemindary, independent of paying for each job, accumulate into such a large aggregate, that little more is left than suffices for the bare support of the cultivator.

“A system better contrived strenuously to depress the farmer, and consequently to prevent the improvement of agriculture, the ingenuity of man could not well devise.

“The village Brahminical priest is another of the drains upon the Hindoo cultivator. As each crop is collected in, this functionary is sent for to bless the

* A *seer* is equal to two lbs. English.

† A *rupee* is two shillings English.

‡ A *maund* is forty seers.

heap, for which he receives as his 'part one measure of the grain in the fan, or implement used in winnowing it.*

"There are grants existing, creating *Talooks*, or districts, which the holder, or Talookdar, obtained by purchase, or as a reward, and empowering him to pay at once to the treasury; others conveying the lands to be held as *Altumgha*, hereditary, and exempt from contribution to the revenue; and a third in which the revenues were devoted to religious purposes ('*Asiatic Researches*,' ii.); but these are so rare that they deserve no more than this transient notice.

"The system almost universally obtaining, was that which allotted the possessory right of lands varying in extent from ten to thirty English acres, to the ryots, or terre-tenants. These they held under a lease, or pottah, conditioned to pay a certain rent, generally in grain, and varying in amount from one fourth to one half of the annual produce. Such rent constituting the revenue of every sovereign, was collected by means of zemindars, who were neither more nor less than local revenue officers appointed by an official writing minutely detailing their duties. But *in all*, the zemindars collected the revenue arising from the land, with the duty superadded of being judges of the disputes and offences accruing within their districts.†

"It does not alter the character of the appointment or the interest taken by the zemindar, that it was usually renewed to his heir, because such heir could not enter upon his office or perform its duties until he had received the zemindary *sunnud*, or official appointment, and this was in general not obtained without

* ("Ind. Rec." ii. 200.) In Mysore, Dr. Buchanan found that the farmer had to pay the following contributions from his crop:—

His heap of grain is usually about 3000 seers. Of this is first set apart—	
For the gods, or rather for the priests.....	5 seers
For charity to the Brahmins and other mendicants	5 "
For the astrologer.....	1 "
„ hereditary Brahmin of the village.....	1 "
„ Barber.....	2 "
„ Potter.....	2 "
„ Carpenter and blacksmith.....	2 "
„ Washerman.....	2 "
„ Measurer.....	4 "
„ Beadle.....	7 "
„ Chief of the village.....	53 "
„ Accountant (at various times).....	200 "
„ Watchman.....	10 "
„ Conductor of the water.....	20 "

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This leaves a remainder of 686 seers. Of this government takes ten per cent, and then half of the residue; so that when all these drains have been satisfied, and the grower remains in possession of 1200 seers of rice, and from these he has to satisfy the zemindar and his officers. Upon his other crops the exactions are different, but quite as heavy in proportion to their value, (Buchanan's "*Mysore*," i. 265).

It may be remarked that the ryots are liable to another inconvenience if their zemindar be in arrear to government, for they are not allowed to touch the produce of their lands until the government is satisfied with the security given by the zemindar—and this, when cotton is cultivated, is a very serious injury.

† The remarks of Mr. Johnstone are apparently not applicable to all India. Certainly not in their severity. "Most of the zemindars are," in the opinion of an authority in whom we have the utmost reliance, "in a flourishing condition; and the revenue of Bengal and the North West Provinces is collected without the slightest difficulty, or arrears."—W. H. S.

heavy payments to superior officers, which will be viewed as legitimate fees by some, but by others as bribes to be re-extorted from the miserable ryots.

“The ‘Institutes of Timour,’ the founder of the Mogul Empire, direct the cultivators of the soil to be protected, wisely assigning as a reason, ‘that the ruin of the subject causes the imperial revenues to diminish;’ and the same policy is recommended in the more modern royal dictates of the *Ayeen Akbery*, but these were only theoretical views of the court, and there was no trace of their spirit in practice. The zemindar was directed to be checked by the canongo and tharkar, other officials attached to his zemindary; but in practice they only increased the number of those who preyed upon the ryots.

“By giving the perpetual proprietary to the zemindar, the power, the uncontrolled and hereditary power, to continue his oppressions has been conferred. It is true that the ryot has also the hereditary right of occupancy; but there is no sufficient security to him that the zemindar shall not impoverish, or even force him to abandon his land, by increased exactions, whenever pique or necessity shall suggest the oppression. This is not what was intended by Marquis Cornwallis, for he replied to an objection of Mr. Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth),—‘If you mean that after having declared the zemindar proprietor of the soil, in order to be consistent, we have no right to prevent his imposing new *abooabs*, or taxes, on the lands in cultivation, I must differ from you in opinion;—unless we suppose the ryots to be the absolute slaves of the zemindars, every biggah of land possessed by them must have been cultivated under an express or implied agreement, that a certain sum should be paid for each biggah of produce, and no more. Every *abooab*, or tax, imposed by a zemindar above that sum is not only a breach of that agreement, but a direct violation of the established laws of the country. The cultivator has in such case an undoubted right to apply to government for the protection of his property, and the government is at all times bound to afford him redress.’

“The intention to protect the ryot is manifest; but that the intention has been ineffective, that the legal institutions have not been sufficiently protective, and that agriculture and the revenue have consequently declined, are notorious facts.*

“The poverty of the native ryot† is so extreme that he cannot afford in most instances, to fatten even poultry for the market, much less sheep‡ or oxen. The money to be advanced for their food is beyond his means; and even supposing he has the industry and foresight to suggest and sustain the attempt, in the far greater majority of instances he must be checked by being unable to purchase the grain necessary for the animal, or to risk what would sustain his family for months on the distant promise of receiving it again with an increase—a promise

* This is quite wrong, neither the agriculture nor the revenue have declined. Look to the commercial and financial returns from India for the last twenty years.—W. H. S.

† There is not one ryot's wife in a hundred between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin who has not some gold or silver ornament upon her person!—W. H. S.

‡ The ryot does not keep sheep. It is a particular class, the dhughiers, or shepherds, who keep flocks.—W. H. S.

so liable to be frustrated by the rapacity of his landlord, and the uncertainty of his tenure.

"It would not be difficult to demonstrate that all the obstacles to improvement which have been enumerated—even the want of capital—arise immediately or remotely from one source—national ignorance; and the late Lord W. Bentinck was never more correct than when he said, that for all the evils of the Indian system—the poverty, inferiority, and degradation to which it gives rise—'knowledge, knowledge, knowledge is the universal cure.'

"Lord William Bentinck has recorded his opinion in favour of establishing small farms throughout the provinces of India, as seminaries, or rather as examples of improved modes of cultivation: they would afford not only illustrations of what can be effected by an improved system of farming, but also be the nurseries from whence the seeds and plants of better varieties might be diffused."

In the year 1820, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was instituted at Calcutta. It has since then become useful and prosperous. It has a valuable and rapidly increasing library and museum.* There are, also, several provincial societies.

* In 1840 the Agricultural Museum of Calcutta received seven large, and fifteen small packets of grape seeds of sorts, fifteen large packets of musk-melon seed, four ditto water-melon, one ditto large istambol, or *scented* melon, three ditto small istambol or miniature *scented* melon, three ditto large pomegranate seeds, two ditto small shah tooth, or royal mulberry, three ditto apple pips, one ditto pears, one ditto quince, and two ditto large pumpkin.

This handsome consignment of seeds has been received from Afghanistan from Colonel Stacy, who resides at present at Candahar. The flavour of the musk-melon is described by the donor as delicious, and so of the water-melon. The istambol melon is not eaten, but is carried in the hand to smell to, as this variety, especially the little istambol melon, is much esteemed for its lovely scent. The shah tooth, or royal mulberry, is nearly the size, and has all the flavour of the English kind.

These seeds were freely distributed to the members present, and but few now remain for applicants.

A small bundle of flax, prepared from the *rhœa* plant (*urtica niva*) of the province of Assam—presented by Captain Jenkins.

This fibre is described by Captain Jenkins as being in universal use for the manufacture of fishing-nets and lines. At present there is little trade in it, being only grown in such quantities as the fishermen require, and the present cost is ten rupees a maund; but as the plant can be grown with the least possible trouble, and the preparation of the flax from it is a very facile process, Captain Jenkins states, that there is no doubt the flax can be grown at half this price. In texture it is remarkably strong, and is very likely to make good linens.

A sample of the root of a plant which the natives use as glue, and call "serais." The plant is not cultivated, but grows wild in quantities near Candahar—presented by Colonel Stacy.

Dr. Spry mentioned that he had tried some experiments with this gelatinous root by boiling and macerating it in water, but he had been unable to extract any strong adhesive quality. Further trials would probably give other results.

Samples of tea from Assam, consisting of "Young Hyson," "Toichu Peko," "Pouchong," "Kiyson," "Chatear," "Souchong," "Big Gunpowder," "Hyson Skin," and "Little Gunpowder,"—presented by the Secretary.

The Honourable the President, on these samples being submitted, begged to mention to the meeting the circumstance, that the society was indebted for these samples to the secretary, who had obtained them from the Assam Company as one of the shareholders; whereas the society who had made an application for a supply two months ago, had not received a particle, although he understood that some was coming. He thought in future, whenever the society had any application of this sort again to make, it had better go direct to government, instead of applying indirectly through committees.

*A large bale of acclimated Upland Georgia Cotton—presented by Colonel Skinner.

Three samples of indigenous cotton from Jalown in Bundelkund—presented by Captain Showers.

Specimens of two kinds of gum, one known by the people of the jungles as the piasal or bijes-

There is an Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Madras, and one also at Bombay.

CERIALIA OF INDIA.

OATS (*Avena sativa*).—About Allahabad oats are called *bilatee jou*, foreign barley.

Kinds.—Districts.—Only one kind is grown here, and this chiefly in Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

sar, very much resembling the kino of the butea frondosa, of a beautiful lake colour, and the other the gum of the bahera tree.

Lieutenant Kittoe, who presents these to the Society, states that the leaf of the tree whence the piasal is obtained yields a yellow dye as well as the chips of the wood. The Bahera tree* yields an immense quantity of gum, which appears in quality to resemble the ordinary gum Sengal of commerce, and is largely partaken of by the Chooars and Coles as food. It could be collected, Lieutenant Kittoe states, in large quantities in the Midnapore forests. The Pecar, another tree of these parts, yields a very hard adhesive gum of a clear white colour, and there are several gigantic creepers that also yield gum. In the passes there are many fine Saul timber trees, and the mountain ash thrives well, and is much esteemed by the natives for banglies, bows, &c., &c. Ebony also is plentiful, and there is a powerfully aromatic grass resembling the famous grass oil of Mhow. The country (Upper Baumunghatti) would do well for any kind of cultivation.

A small bale of Egyptian cotton brought from Alexandria—presented by Colonel Frith.

The plant and fibre of the “Moogah”—presented by Mr. D. W. H. Speed.

The fibre is a good deal used by the natives, and appeared on examination to be the *Sansevieria Zeylanica* of Roxburgh. Mr. Speed found that it was prepared from the leaves, which were gradually bent, either after, or without soaking in water. On testing the strength of a single fibre, Mr. Speed found that the thicker bore seven ounces, while the fine broke at five ounces. The juice of the root of this plant is esteemed in fevers by the Hukeoms.

Minute specimens of China nankeen cotton and Beerbloom brown cotton—presented by Mr. J. W. Laidlay.

Mr. Laidlay, in a recent visit to the straits, has been able to obtain some seeds direct from China of the Nankeen cotton plant, and is now engaged in experiments upon the usefulness of this variety of the plant in the climate of Bengal. The brown cotton of Beerbloom, of which Mr. Laidlay furnishes the sample, is the indigenous sort that he is anxious to supersede.

Nine Brazil yams brought to India in the ship *Allerton*—presented by Mr. Bellairs.

Mr. Bellairs has tasted a part of the supply, and finding them very superior to what Bengal furnishes, he thought they might be worth the acceptance of the society.

Dr. Spry mentioned, that he had lost no time in forwarding a moiety of the supply to the nursery, and distributing the remainder where attention was likely to be paid to their cultivation.

Two apricots (in spirits) grown at Barripore—presented by Mr. R. S. Homfray.

A bundle of fibre prepared from the plantain tree, and a small quantity of hemp from the aloe leaf—presented by Mr. Michael Betts.

In his note which accompanied his present, Mr. Betts states, that having been attracted by a remark in the “London Price Current,” of the 2nd of December last, from the respectable house of Messrs. Fry, Griffith, and Co., that considerable supplies of a new sort of hemp from the stalk of the *plantain tree* had realised from 6d. to 8d. per lb., he turned his attention to it and endeavoured to prepare the article; but the process he adopted was very slow, and he thought that it would not answer. Mr. Betts asks for any suggestions that the society might be able to offer, and it was mentioned, that the mode of preparing the fibre in Manilla, as described in the first volume of the “Transactions of the Society,” might be recommended.

Apricot, cherry, melons, cabbage, clover (two sorts), almonds, cypress, quince, and China aster seeds, from Affghanistan—presented by Colonel Smyth.

Colonel Smyth fears that few of these will grow in a Bengal climate, the rains being so heavy. Neemutch and Mhow are, he thinks, the finest climates for acclimating cold country plants in, and considers it a pity there is not a horticultural garden at these stations.

A log of oak, walnut, and cedar (deodar), from the Himalayas—presented by Captain Caine.

Plant, stem, flower, and bark of the paper plant of Nepaul, called in the language of the country, Daiercoon, or Daircoon (*coon* being for a tree) from the hills about Darjeling—presented by Dr. Pearson, civil surgeon at Darjeling.

* *Terminalis Bilirica*, Roxb. W. H. S.

Soil.—The soil which grows the best oats is a light loam, or chur land, that has been subjected to inundation.

Seed.—It is difficult to get unmixed seed, or seed that is free from admixture of barley or other grain. The quantity to each biggah of 14,400 square feet

Dr. Spry, in submitting this specimen to the meeting, mentioned that a full description of this plant, which is the *Daphne Cannabina* of Lawreire, and *D. Odorata* of Thunberg, has been fully described by Dr. Wallich, in the thirteenth volume of the "Asiatic Researches," and is the identical plant whence the almost imperishable paper of Nepaul (the particulars of which, by Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Campbell, are to be found recorded in the fifth volume of the "Transactions of the Society") is prepared. The flower is full of odour, and much resembles the jessamine in smell. A sketch of the plant on Nepaul paper is to be found in Dr. Wallich's description. For its fibre, too, the plant would seem to be well worthy attention.

Seeds and corns of various kinds from the hills about Darjeling.

Dr. Pearson, who forwards these as a contribution from the Darjeling Plantation Society, mentions, that there are, at least, three, if not four sorts of oak at Darjeling. One, an immense tree, affording a dark mottled timber, in appearance much like the English heart of oak, from forty to sixty feet long, and six or seven feet in diameter, or even larger still. One sort is what is called *Phalan*,* in Nepaul, and is said to resemble the "she oak" in Australia. It grows to forty or fifty feet long, but Dr. Pearson has not seen any that are more than two feet and a half, or three feet at most, in diameter. The wood is close-grained, reddish brown in colour, and mottled; and exceedingly tough, though easily split. It makes excellent tool-handles, superior, indeed, to ash itself, and would, Dr. Pearson considers, be valuable for gun-carriages; for, although it splits readily, yet it is a tough, strong wood, and does not fly in splinters, besides warping less, and being less affected by the weather than any wood with which Dr. Pearson is acquainted.

Some of the seeds forwarded, are reported by Dr. Pearson to afford flowers of a delicious fragrance; one resembles a myrtle—a second, a cherry—a third, a chestnut—a fourth, a large tree, having a broad leaf and most beautiful flower which hangs in clusters, and varies in shades of colour, from deep crimson to light scarlet—a fifth, are the seeds of a large, tall, and very beautiful tree, having a leaf and wood which is very like the holly—and a sixth, is the *Geelah*.† Dr. Pearson further stated, that the consignment of plants sent by the Society to the Darjeling Garden, reached for the most part safe and in tolerable good order. A second supply of vines, currant, apple, and pear-trees, from the Cape, sent up by Mr. Bruce, reached in such excellent condition, that Dr. Pearson is anxious to give the particulars of packing. It appears the plants were packed in a long tin case with a quantity of reddish earth around them *quite wet*, so much so that, at first view, Dr. Pearson thought them rotten, but on examination found all to be alive and some to be budding. Some plants sent from America, which were packed amidst dry moss, without earth, and in tin cases, reached in a dead state. The Darjeling garden is getting on better, Dr. Pearson states, than could be expected. English potatoes and hive bees are much wanted at Darjeling.

Specimens of ginger, cotton, and wild yam, produced in the neighbourhood of Darjeling, and collected in the valleys by the Lepchas, presented by Dr. Pearson, who mentions in his note, that the yam plant is a creeper having a leaf much like a pawn leaf, but twice the size at the root, of which the yam is found at a depth of from three to four or five, and even six feet. It is quite uncultivated, even self-sown, yet of a flavour and whiteness far surpassing that of the yam of the plains; some specimens are, however, of a pinkish-purple hue. Dr. Campbell and Lieutenant Montgomery, from whom these particulars were obtained by Dr. Pearson, saw the plant growing in abundance on a recent expedition which they have been making. In the Lepcha language, the plant is called Bookli; in Purbuttiah, Turool; and, in Bhotcah, Kew.

The ginger was pronounced to be a very superior article, and well worthy of attention. The cotton is indifferent.

Tea from the Tipperah Hills.

Mr. Watt, who forwards the leaves, states, that while on a tour in the Tipperah Hills, last month (February), his party came on large tracts of trees, from which the leaves sent were taken; and, considering it to be the tea plant, a quantity of the leaves were taken into camp and prepared in a rough way by roasting in a fry-pan, and then infused in boiling water. The result was, considering the hasty manner in which the article was got up, the infusion had really a very agreeable flavour of ordinary tea.

The examination of the leaf excited much curiosity among the members present, from the circumstance of such an abundant supply of tea being found so near home as the Tipperah Hills, and, although it was difficult, from the leaf merely, to pronounce whether it belonged to the genus *thea*, or *camelia*, yet, in point of importance, the distinction was not likely to prove of great consideration. The fact of the specimen sent imparting the flavour of ordinary tea shows how closely allied these two genera are.

* Phalaat by the Parbuttees! *Quercus Annulata*.—W. H. S.

† *Mimosa Scandens*.

varies from ten to sixteen seers, and it is generally thrown broadcast, though where the drill is used the crop is better and more even. The sowing is in October and November.

Cicer arietinum.—This is known in England as the *chick* pea, and is the *gram* of the Bengallee English. In Hindostance, *chenna*.

The above plant has purple flowers, but there is a variety characterised by its petals being white. This is called in Bengallee *kablbut*, or *sadabut*.

The Lentil (cicer lens).—This is extensively cultivated in Bengal and the adjoining provinces, being called by the natives *musoor*.

For these leguminous plants the same cultivation is required.

Soil.—This ought to be light and dry. In general the poorest spots are

Thirteen specimens of wool from various quarters of the globe—submitted by Mr. Robert Smith.

China aster plants in full bloom—exhibited by Dr. Spry.

These plants were raised from seed furnished by Colonel Smyth, of the third cavalry, when at Cabul. The flowers vary in colour. Some are white, others purple, and one plant is giving double flowers of a delicate peach-blossom in colour.

Coffee, hemp, and seeds of the arnatto and sapan-trees—presented by Dr. Strong.

Dr. Strong designs the bukhum,* or sapan seeds for distribution among members, as it forms a prickly good hedge, and is a valuable wood for its dye. The coffee was grown by Dr. Strong at Rassapuglah, and was dried, as recommended by the London brokers, without sun, and has not the marks and blemishes the sample formerly sent to London by Dr. Strong had, which had been dried upon a masonry floor, and in the sun, which causes the berry to crack, dries it too much, and, in fact, spoils it for taste and sale.

Fleeces of four sheep, that obtained the prizes at the last Cattle Exhibition. No. 1, an imported Merino ram. No. 2, a Merino ram lamb, bred in 1839. No. 3, a Merino ewe lamb, bred in 1839. No. 4, a half-bred ewe lamb, by a Merino ram and Patna ewe, in 1839—presented by Mr. Gibbon.

Six maunds of the Mauritius pois noire, or black bean, from the society's nursery.

A bag of the pois noire, direct from the Mauritius.

Mr. Hugon, who forwards this present, states that on the island of Mauritius these beans are sown in the old cane fields, and by the thick covering they afford, the fertility of the soil is restored in two or three years. It is of hardy growth, and hardly requires any care. The bean affords a cheap and good nourishment for cattle.

It was also stated at the meeting, that these beans, when young, afford an excellent dish for the dinner-table, and in Hindustan is an admirable substitute for the broad bean of Europe.

A sample of cotton from the third generation of acclimated Peruvian plants—presented by Mr. W. C. Hurry.

Mr. Hurry states, that he has no doubt that any quantity required could be grown in Bengal. The plants are remarkably large and woody, and bear well.†

The leaves, flower, and fruit of the purple-fruited Granadilla, described in Part XVI. of the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," p. 983—presented by Major Wood.

A machine for separating cotton from the seed. This machine was made as an improvement on the Guzerat Churka. It has been invented by Mr. John Potter, of Manchester, and differs from the machine lately sent out to India as the invention of Mr. Houldsworth, of Glasgow. Any number of them can be set in motion by an adequate moving power, a bullock could turn twenty or thirty of them. That shown to the society, is one of several lately imported into Calcutta—exhibited by Owen Potter, Esq.

A sample of black pepper, from a garden at Barripore, about sixteen miles from Calcutta—presented by Mr. Homfray.

This pepper is very good of its kind, and the plant whence it is obtained, grows luxuriously at Barripore, where, it appears, it was introduced some years ago by a gentleman from the eastward. The tree yields abundantly, and grows without requiring any husbandry. Mr. Homfray will readily furnish cuttings to any one desirous of obtaining them.

* *Cæsalpina Sapan*.—W. H. S.

† This remark coincides with the experience of Mr. Quantin, at Palmasdeah, near Sook Sauger where the Peruvian cotton seed has improved under acclimation.—W. H. S.

allotted to them, and, as no manure is given, the produce is very small. In Mysore *C. arietinum* is often sown alternately with the *cynosurus corocanus*.

Ploughings, varying from five to eight in number, are given to the land during the last days of August, or early in September.

About sixteen seers of *chenna* are sown per biggah in Poonah and other districts of western India. About twenty seers are so employed in Bengal and the neighbouring districts. Of the lentil, not more than one-fourth so much seed is used, as it is grown conjointly with other crops.

Chenna is sown in drills nine inches apart; but those are at much wider intervals to allow for the other crop. The seed is covered in by drawing another furrow with the plough close to the one in which the seed has been inserted.

No hoeing or other labour is bestowed upon them. The produce is ripe in three months after seed-sowing.

The crop is drawn up by hand; dried for five or six days in the sunshine, and the seed is trodden out. In Mysore they stack the crop for a week before they expose it to the sun.

Of chenna about six or seven maunds per biggah is an average crop; and of the lentil somewhat less than half that amount.

In Bengal, and in the vicinity of the Ganges generally, chenna is the grain usually given to horses; but in Mysore, and other more southern parts of the Peninsula, it is less generally cultivated, and is used by the natives as food, as also extensively in Bengal, when parched, or separated from the husk like split peas.

Black Gram (Phaseolus Max) or Kolaye, is a pulse, when split, as peas; it is used as Dall or Doll, the real Dhall being produced by the *Cystus cajan*. It is used as food, but is considered inferior to the green gram, or *P. mungo*; the latter is sown about Poonah in June, and four gallons of seed are sown per acre in Mysore. In the North Circars it yields about thirty-fold. In Behar, &c., it is sown among the millet crop, about half a seer per biggah: and this produces usually three or four bushels. During the rains, it is sometimes, in the North Circars, sown upon high-lying soils, which do not long retain moisture in excess; but the chief growth is upon rice lands, during the cold season. Immediately the rice has been cut, the ground is watered, unless rain occurs, and a slight ploughing given. The grain is sown whilst the soil continues moist, and the harrowing is performed by the aid of a bush. No further attention is paid to the crop. The copious dews of the season afford it sufficient moisture. In about twelve weeks from sowing, the reaping takes place.

The grain is nutritious and agreeable in flavour. The stems are not used as fodder; indeed, the cattle usually reject it—and with those which do not, it is said to disagree.

P. radiatus.—In all Southern India, a soil moderately tenacious is preferred,

if not liable by inundation, or low situation, to be troubled by excessive moisture.

Sowing and Cultivation.—The ploughing in Mysore for this crop, commences about the last week in February, and is repeated three times between that and the second week of March. A second crop is sown about the middle of September. If there has not been rain recently, before the first ploughing, the field must be watered. The seed is sown about half a bushel per acre, immediately before the third ploughing, which serves instead of any other mode of covering the seed. The crop is neither manured, watered, nor weeded. In the Northern Circars, and other parts of this side of India, it is generally sown about the close of the rains, early in November, either alone, or with some culmiferous plant. In Nepal, they sow twice annually—in May or June, and in August or September. It is there often sown, in the months first named, along with *Blutmas*. It ripens in August or September, and is then pulled up by the roots, and the *Blutmas*, which is then only in flower, is allowed to remain in the ground until ripe, in October and November. Double crops are not at all general in Nepal, as they are in the plains—the above two instances being almost the only ones in use. The summer crop of ooid is less productive, but its dal is reckoned of higher flavour than the autumn one. The latter furnishes all of this article used in feeding cattle and horses, and is the only grain given to live stock in Nepal. The after-culture of the leguminous crops consists of repeated weeding with the hand-hoe, and their reaping is performed either by pulling the pods from the standing crop, or by pulling the crop up by the roots and beating out the seed. In Mysore, the harvesting is nearly similar: when ripe, the plants are pulled up by the roots, stacked for three days, dried in the sun for two more, and the seed is then trodden out.

The seed of this plant is more esteemed than any other pulse; and the straw, on this side of India, is considered a nourishing fodder; but in Mysore it is held to be pernicious to cattle, and is burnt, or thrown upon the dunghill.

P. aureus.—This is cultivated, like the last-named species, in Bengal and Nepal.

P. torosus.—Seems to be a crop peculiar to Nepal.

P. aconitifolius.—Is much cultivated in Oude, and in parts of Western India. It is sown in June, and harvested in November.

P. calcaratus.—This species is cultivated in Mysore. Dr. Roxburgh says that in the botanic garden at Calcutta it thrives well, continuing in blossom and ripening its seed through the year.

Sesame (sesamum orientale).—This grain is cultivated throughout India.

The *S. indicum* of Linnæus is only a robust variety of this species, cultivated at a different season. This plant is not unlike hemp, but the stalk is cleaner and semi-transparent. The flower also is so gaudy, that a field in blossom looks

a bed in a florist's garden ; and its aromatic fragrance does not aid to dispel such delusion.

It flourishes most upon land which is light and fertile. The fragrance of the oil is perceptibly weaker when obtained from seed produced on wet, tenacious soils.

A gallon of seed seems to be the usual quantity sown upon an acre. In Bengal, the *S. orientale* is sown during February, and the crop harvested at the end of May ; but the *S. indicum* is sown on high, dry soil, in the early part of the rains of June, and the harvest occurs in September. About Poonah it is sown in June, and harvested in November. In Nepaul two crops are obtained annually : one is sown as a first crop in April and May, and reaped in October and November ; the other, as an autumn crop, after the Gohya rice, in August and September, and reaped in November and December.*

Cultivation.—It is cultivated precisely like the *phaseolus mungo*.

Harvesting.—In Mysore, after being cut, it is stacked for a week, then exposed to the sun for three days, but gathered into heaps at night ; and between every two days of such drying, it is kept a day in the heap. By this process the pods burst, and shed their seeds without thrashing.

It is cultivated for its oil (the gingeli), which is the one chiefly employed by the natives in their culinary operations. The oil is certainly fitted for the purpose by its aromatic savour.

The flour is used, after the oil is expressed, in making cakes. The straw is consumed as fuel and as a manure.†

Mustard (Sinapis dichotoma).—This plant is commonly cultivated near Calcutta, in the twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Alluvial soils on the banks of rivers, or upland soils which contain rather more than the usual proportion of alumina ; but in either situation, moderately fertile are best suited to this crop.

The finest crops in Bengal are grown upon the banks of the Ganges. When the waters subside in October, which is the general time for sowing it, and the surface of the soil deposited sufficiently dry to be stirred into a fine tilth, the seed is sown broad-cast, and no other pains taken to cover it than by drawing the branch of a tree over the surface.

The *S. ramosa* is the only one cultivated at Poorneah as a separate crop, the white-seeded being grown with wheat and grain, one seer of seed being sown on a biggah.

In Nepaul, much attention is paid to the cultivation of this crop.

Use.—It is cultivated here for the sake of its oil. The essential oil, from which arises its pungency as a condiment, is so much inferior to that produced in Eng-

land, that the flour of the English seed, after the fixed oil has been expressed, is imported into India for domestic use.

The potato (*solanum tuberosum*) produced in Bengal is little inferior in flavour to that grown in England, though the size of each tuber and the weight of crop are smaller.*

There is one important quality in the potato, pointing out its culture as especially meriting encouragement, namely, that a dry season, which is so unfavourable to the rice crop, is beneficial to the potato.

Dr. Tennant states, "that some years previous to 1797, a gentleman distributed two boat-loads of potatoes to supply sets in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, and the quantity annually cultivated had gradually continued to increase from that time."

Colonel Sykes says "wheat is dear in India,† in comparison with other grains, which are numerous, and in India wheat forms the food of only a small part of the population; and probably seventy or eighty millions of souls live upon grains whose names are scarcely known except to the learned in Europe, but which, nevertheless, are productive, nourishing, and wholesome. It is equally a mistake to suppose that the people of India live upon rice. That grain is very frequently twice the price of wheat (excepting in a few localities), and can only be used by the masses who dwell in low lands where Nature floods the soil periodically, and where the absence of any marked inclination in the country admits of the easy retention of the water. Wherever works for irrigation are necessary, an enhanced price of the products is the consequence; and in proportion to this enhancement is the limited consumption by the people. Rice, therefore, produced by artificial irrigation, is scarcely within the reach of the lower classes.

"The following are some of the bread-grains produced in India and Arabia:—Belonging to the Khurreef, or wet-season harvest, jowaree, or jondla (*holcus sorghum*, or *andropogan sorghum*), is most extensively cultivated. Of this

* This remark has reference only to Lower Bengal, where the soil abounds with sand; but "in Bhugulpore, in Poorneah, in Tirhoot, &c., I have seen them," says Mr. Speed, "as large-sized as the average in England or Ireland—say three or four to the seer."

B E N G A L.			E N G L A N D.		
Averages for July, 1845, for Fifty-three Towns.			Averages, November, 1846, Mark Lane.		
Quantity of Wheat procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Flour procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Dhall procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Wheat procurable for the Sum of 2s.	Quantity of Flour procurable for the Sum of 2s.	Quantity of Peas procurable for the Sum of 2s.
About 57½ pounds, or 16s. 8d. per quarter.	About 31 pounds.	About 40½ pounds, or 23s. 6d. per quarter.	About 17 pounds at the average market quotation of 57s. per quarter.	About 11 pounds at the average market quotation of 52s. for the sack of 280 pounds.	About 19 pounds at the average market quotation of 52s. the quarter.

NOTE.—Average weight of wheat is sixty pounds to the bushel; eight bushels, or 480 pounds to the quarter.—It is hence seen that with wheat at 57s. per quarter in England in November, it was nearly three-and-a-half times dearer in India than in India, the averages in India having the disadvantage of being founded upon retail prices at great military stations, where there would necessarily be considerable demand, and, consequently, enhanced prices. Flour was about three times dearer in Mark Lane than in India, and peas more than ten times dear.

species there are eight varieties. 'From a single head of one variety (Shaloo), taken at random, I have obtained 2895 perfect seeds. The grain, which is about the size of white mustard seed, is sweet, palatable, and nutritive. The next most commonly cultivated grain is bajra, or sujgoora (*holcus spicatus*, or *panicum spicatum*). Under favourable circumstances there are from two to eight heads to one stalk; and I have obtained 2120 seeds from a single head, which, in the case of eight heads, would give a return of 16,960 for one. The grain is somewhat larger than canary seed. The grain is rahle, or kungnee (*panicum Italicum*). There are two varieties, each stalk generally with one head, giving a return of 1850 for one. The next grain is bhadlee (*panicum miliaceum*); the plant has sometimes three or four stalks, but each with one head only. The grain-bearing panicums, however, are not limited to these, for so numerous are they in Ceylon, that Moon, in his 'Catalogue of Ceylon plants,' gives Latin names to no less than thirty distinct species. Kodroo is the next grain (*paspalum frumentaceum*); one of its Mahratta names is bhurtee, in allusion to its extraordinary fertility. The stalks from one seed vary from four to eleven; but on the edges of a field, where the plants have an opportunity of spreading, I have counted twenty stalks radiating from a single root. Each head averages 1083 seeds; and for the plant with twenty stalks, there would be a return of 21,660 for one. But on the 15th of September, 1825, near Serroor, I counted thirty-three heads of grains on a single plant, each head averaging 1860 seeds, giving the astonishing return of 61,380 seeds for one. The average of seven heads to a plant would give a return of 7581 for one. The grain is the size of a pin's head.

"Mukka, or Indian corn (*Zea mays*), comes next. It is not usually cultivated as a bread-grain, but when nearly ripe, the head is fried and eaten with butter or sugar. Should the farmer have more than he can consume in this state, the rest is allowed to ripen, and the seed is ground into flour. The stalk sometimes reaches the height of from nine to twelve feet. This is the 'Indian corn' whose importation into England from America has so essentially contributed in the late scarcity to relieve the sufferings of the people.

"Rice is cultivated wherever physical circumstances are favourable to it. It is called dhan or bhat (*oryza sativa*). The natives in Western India consider that there are at least eight or ten species of rice, and very many varieties. But Mr. Moon, in his 'Catalogue of the Plants of Ceylon,' gives the names of no less than 160 varieties, from the wild rice to the most delicate, each having its Cingalese native name—bird's-beak, melon, sprigless, red hare's-chin, leafless, white-jointed gold, rattan-leaved, &c., &c.; and each of these names Mr. Moon has translated into English. The return in the Deccan is reckoned at about thirty to one. A very important grain is natchnee, or ragee (*eleusine coracana*, or *cynosurus coracanus*). The grain is much valued by the poor, from its hardiness, abundant return, wholesomeness, and cheapness. The return is reckoned

at 200 for one. Sawa is another cultivated panicum, but the species is not satisfactorily ascertained. The grain is of the size and form of a canary-seed, but blackish; the return about 48 for one. Wuree is the last of the bread grains of the khurreef, or wet-season harvest. This is said to be the *coix barbata*. It is small, of the size, colour, and character of the canary seed; the return, 240 for one. The pulses and legumes of the khurreef harvest are too numerous to detail.

“Of the rubbee, or spring, or dry-season harvest, the principal bread-grain produce is wheat, of which there are four varieties, two of which have such peculiar and permanent characters as to justify their being designated species. All the wheats are bearded. The first is bukshee, the next kupleh, the third kateh, and the fourth potayai. All the varieties have from two to twenty-five stalks from the same root; and I have a specimen in my possession with twenty-five stalks. The first gives a return of about eighty-one for one. The kupleh has the husk closely attached to the grain, whence its name. Examining a field on the 20th of February, 1825, I found few plants with less than ten stalks, and the grains from some of the heads were nine-twentieths of an inch long, and the lower glumes were treble seeded; each head averaging fifty-eight grains. This would give a return of 580 for one, but with twenty-five ears the return would be 1450 for one. The kateh, so named from the seed terminating in a prickle, or point, gives a return of from 384 to 480 for one, and the potayai, which is a short-bellied grain, whence its name, returns about 210 for one.*

“*Urburee*, or chenna (*cicer arietinum*), forms a part of every farmer's cultivation. It is a highly valuable pulse, although chiefly given to horses in India as a substitute for oats and barley; it is used, nevertheless, by the people in a variety of ways, as split peas in Europe, and when parched, travellers live for days upon it on a journey; it is made into puddings and stirabout, and it is even used as a bread-grain, being ground into flour and made into cakes. There are four varieties. The returns upon a plant, range from fifty-eight up to 170 seeds. The grain is about the size of a marrow-fat pea, and in form is like a ram's head (whence its name). The shaloo, or jowaree, is that variety or species of *holcus*, or *undropogon*, which is sown at the end of the rains, unlike the rest of the varieties, and it belongs therefore to the spring harvest. The grain is held in high estimation, and is the general food of those of the lower orders who do not inhabit the mountainous or jungly tracts. It ripens in February. I ascertained that the average return in one head of the plant was about 1514 seeds for one.

“Jau, or jo—barley—(*hordeum hexastichon*). Barley is not generally cultivated, and is seldom used for bread; but it is necessary in many sacrificial ceremonies

* The wheats ripen in January and February.

of the Hindoos. Four varieties are mentioned 'in Hindoo books.' "On the 1st of February, 1826," says Colonel Sykes, "I found some fields of barley ripening at Tulleeghur, on a table-land in the Deccan, about 3000 feet above the sea; and in March I met with some fields in the desh, or open country, at less than 2000 feet above the sea, latitude 18 deg. to 19 deg. north, the plants averaging five heads of grain, and giving a return of 240 for one.

"Watanah, or muthur (*pisum satibum*)—(peas)—are cultivated, but not so extensively as gram (*cicer*). They are used precisely as gram is used, but are not so much esteemed.

"Dhall (*cytissus cajan*). This shrub produces the universal substitute for the split pea of Europe, but it is a much sweeter and more agreeable pulse than the pea."

PRICES OF CERALIA IN INDIA.

WE are under great obligations to Colonel Sykes, for the following statistical prices, &c., of the grains of India.

"The first Price List (*see* Table I. hereafter) gives the average number of seers per rupee of 2s. at seven different markets in the collectorates of the Deccan, under the Bombay Presidency, from the years 1827 to 1845, inclusive. The grains are wheat, rice, gram, bajra, and jowaree. In this table the averages are given in the local seers of the markets; for the most embarrassing discrepancies exist in the magnitude of measures of the same denomination even at neighbouring villages; and this fact should be generally known to prevent misconceptions in regard to the absolute value of local means of supply. I present the table, also, in its present state, to warn the speculator against an entire reliance, even upon a system of averages for a series of years; and particularly to guard him against a reliance upon the prices of any one year continuing in the following or succeeding years. In fact, the produce of the khurreef harvest is dependent on the continuous but temperate supply of water during the monsoon; and the crops should be equally removed from the extremes of being drowned or dried up. In the rubbee, or spring, or dry-season harvest, the crops are influenced by the amount of dew deposited; and departures from a normal state in all these matters produce the most violent fluctuations in prices. For instance, the prices of the khurreef produce at Indapoor fluctuated from 15½ seers and 18 seers of bajra per rupee, in 1845 and 1832 respectively, to 58 seers and 54 seers in the years 1837 and 1828 respectively. The extreme range between any one year at any one of the seven markets and any other year was, from 15½ seers at Indapoor, in 1845, to 64 seers at Kulus, in 1828. It will be observed, also, that the prices at the seven markets sometimes differ widely from each other in the same year. In the produce of the rubbee, or dry-season crop, we find wheat varying in price, at Kulus, from 13 seers, in 1845, to 42 seers, in 1837; and at Sewnere, in the same years, from 13 seers to 44 seers. The extreme range in the nineteen years, appears to have been from 12 seers, in the Mawals, or hilly tracts, in 1845, to 44 seers, at Sewnere, in 1837. These facts offer sufficiently instructive lessons; and as the figures used are averages of prices for the year in each market, the fluctuations within the year, were they known, might exhibit greater discrepancies.

"Table II. presents the local seer measures of No. 1 reduced to Indian seer measures, each seer containing 14,400 grains weight avoirdupois of bajra, which, from the uniformity and unchangeableness of the seed, is looked upon as the best standard by which to fix the capacity of a native measure. This plan, however, is not so efficient as one I recommended to the government of Bombay twenty years ago. With a view to insure uniformity in weights and measures throughout the Deccan, I suggested that the

Company's rupee should be the multiple, whether for weights or measures; and that measures of capacity, without regard to form, should contain a quantity of water at the ordinary temperature, equal to the weight of a prescribed number of rupees. This would have insured sufficient exactness for all practical purposes; and the means of testing the accuracy of the weights and measures would always have been available to the collectors and magistrates, and the native names of the divisions would have been preserved. This simple plan, however, remains to be adopted.

"The reduction of the local measures of Table II. into Indian measures was effected by Mr. Chapman (civil engineer for the Bombay railway), and must have been a work of infinite labour, as he had to ascertain the exact value of each local seer. The annual averages in Indian seers, so reduced, were converted by me into avoirdupois weight, and consequent upon that last conversion the price per quarter English has been determined, and the following are the results:—

GRAINS.	Indian Seers per Rupee, average of Nineteen Years.	Indian Seers in Avoirdupois Weight.	Prices per Quarter English.
	number.	lbs. oz.	s. d.
Wheat	31 5-19ths	64 5	14 10
Rice	17 17-19ths	36 13	0 7 20ths per lb.
Gram	29 12-19ths	60 5	15 11
Bajra	40 7-19ths	82 10	11 7
Jowaree	48 16-19ths	100 5	9 6

"It is thus shown that an average of years gives 64 lbs. 5 oz. of wheat for 2s., 36 lbs. 13 oz. of rice, and 100½ lbs. of that nutritious grain, jowaree (*holcus sorghum*), for 2s.; a sufficiency to support a man for two months at least, if the dietary in the prisons of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal be taken as a standard. In these prisons the daily allowance to a convict is from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. of wheaten flour, regulated by the nature and duration of the hard labour to which the convict may be condemned. But Table II. shows that in 1828 the average price of jowaree gave nearly 137 lbs. avoirdupois for 2s.; so that a man could support himself for much less than a halfpenny per diem, and get fat upon it. But, if reference be made to Table No. I., it is seen that at Kulus, in the years 1828 and 1843, there were eighty local seers of jowaree per rupee, or 99½ Indian seers, equal to 204 lbs. avoirdupois, for 2s., or more than 2 lbs. for a farthing; so that a man could live for less than a farthing per diem for the cost of meal. In wheat it is seen that the average prices in 1828 and 1836 were 36½ and 36¼ Indian seers per rupee, equivalent to 74 lbs. and 75¼ lbs. avoirdupois. The above bread-grains at such cheap rates, are within a moderate distance of the sea-coast. But Tables III., III.*, III.**, carry us further inland, and the cheapness is very much greater. These tables are from Colonel Sleeman, the commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, and give the prices at seven markets within his commissionership from 1831 to 1840, inclusive, and from 1843 to 1846, both inclusive; but the prices of wheat, gram, and rice, only are given. In these tables it is shown that at Baitool, in 1843, as much as 167 lbs. avoirdupois of wheat were sold for 2s., and at the seven markets enumerated, the price varied in the year only from 5s. 6d. per quarter English to 6s. 8d. In succeeding years the prices were slightly enhanced; but in 1846, famine prices ruled, owing to the failure of the monsoon; that is to say, at Baitool the price of wheat, which in 1843 was 5s. 6d. per quarter, became 21s. 8d. But the average prices of wheat at the seven markets for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, was 7s. 6¾d. per quarter; gram, similarly, was 7s. 7½d. per quarter; and rice, 4s. 4½d. per cwt. For the ten years preceding, from 1831 to 1840, the average price of wheat was 10s. 6d. per quarter (Table III**).

"Table IV. gives the prices at Hoshungabad for various periods, upon the authority of Colonel Ouseley, the principal assistant-agent to the governor-general. Mr. Chapman has reduced part of this table to the price per ton in favour of wheat, gram, and rice, from the years 1822 to 1838, both inclusive. The prices are separately given for November, the sowing time, and June, the storing time. Prices are somewhat dearer in sowing time, but not markedly so. The fluctuations in prices in this long period are less than might be expected. It will suffice to give the maximum and minimum prices of

wheat, gram, and rice, at the sowing or dearest time. In 1826, wheat was 5s. the quarter, gram, 3s. 7d. per quarter, and rice, 2·83 lbs. for 1d., or 33·96 lbs. for 1s., or 3s. 3½d. per cwt. In 1833 the monsoon failed, and in 1834 famine prices ruled in consequence. Wheat was 23s. 10d. per quarter, gram, 14s. 9d. per quarter, and rice was 1·46 lbs. for 1d., or 17·52 lbs. for 1s., or 6s. 5d. per cwt. The average prices for these sixteen years, including the years of dearth were, wheat, 10s. 8¾d. per quarter, gram, 7s. 11d. per quarter, and rice, 4s. 7½d. per cwt. As I would rather lean to the unfavourable view of prices than to the favourable, I shall not give the prices in harvest time.

"Table V. was supplied by the resident at Nagpoor, Colonel Spiers, and contains the accounts of the quantities, and the price of salt imported into Nagpoor in 1846, the cost of carriage to and from the coast, and the prices of grains for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; but as the monsoon had failed in all these years, particularly in the last, little use can be made of this table. Nevertheless, wheat in 1843 was 113½ lbs. for 2s., or 8s. 7d. per quarter, and in 1845, the scarcity year, 59½ lbs. for 2s., or 16s. 1d. per quarter, and the average of the three years was 88½ lbs. for 2s., or 10s. 10d. per quarter. The average of the cheapest rice, 59½ lbs. for 2s., or 3s. 9d. per cwt., and the dearest 38½ lbs. for 2s., or 5s. 11d. per cwt. The cheapest gram, 82¾ lbs. for 2s., or 1d. 8d. per quarter; the dearest 58½ lbs. for 2s., or 16s. 4½d. per quarter, and the average 73½ lbs. for 2s., or 13s. 1d. per quarter. It is seen from Colonel Spiers's memorandum that the cost of taking cotton or other produce from Nagpoor to Bombay and back is 50 rupees for 7 maunds (about 19s. 5d. per cwt.); but this is for the double journey; and the single trip, supposing the cart loaded both ways, would cost 9s. 8½d. per cwt., or above 1d. per lb. If the cost of carriage be in Nagpoor rupees the above sums are respectively 15s. 5d. and 7s. 8½d.

"Table VI. gives the prices of rice, wheat, jowaree, bajra, and gram, in Goozrat, at the cities of Ahmedabad, Khaira, Broach, and Surat, on the 15th of August, 1846. As the prices are only for one year, and that a year of scarcity, they cannot afford any guide for the usual prices in Goozrat. It will suffice to state that the average price of wheat at Ahmedabad, was 27·6 seers per rupee, (55½ lbs.) or 17s. 11d. per quarter; the cheapest, was 35·7 seers (72 lbs.), and the dearest, 24 seers (49½ lbs.), while at Broach the average was only 12·63 seers (25½ lbs.), the lowest price, 14·20 seers (28½ lbs.), and the highest 11·20 seers (23 lbs.). The average price of rice at Ahmedabad 25½ seers (52½ lbs.), or 4s. 3d. per cwt., gram, 16¾ seers (34½ lbs.) per rupee, or 28s. per quarter, jowaree, 34¾ seers (71½ lbs.), or 13s. 5d. per quarter, bajra, 27½ seers per rupee, (56½ lbs.), or 16s. 11d. per quarter.

"Tables VII. and VIII. give the retail prices respectively at fifty-three and fifty-six military stations in the Bengal presidency for the years 1845 and 1846 of bread-stuffs, beef, mutton, butter, sugar, fowls, &c. These tables labour under great disadvantages, as they do not give the wholesale prices of any article, and are only for two years, and those years of comparative scarcity. But even with these disadvantages it is found that wheat in 1845 averaged 57 lbs. 10 oz. for 2s., or 16s. 8d. per quarter; the first sort of rice, 25 lbs. 7 oz. for 2s., or $\frac{100}{1000}$ of a penny per lb., or 8s. 9½d. per cwt., and the third sort of rice, 45 lbs. 4 oz. for 2s., or $\frac{100}{1000}$ of a penny per lb., or 4s. 11d. per cwt.; dhall, or split peas, 40 lbs. 12 oz. for 2s., or 23s. 6d. per quarter; flour, 31 lbs. for 2s., or $\frac{100}{1000}$ of a penny per lb.; sugar-candy, 6 lbs. 10 oz. per rupee, or 3¾d. per lb.; salt, of the first sort, 20 lbs. 9 oz. per rupee, or 1½d. per lb., or 10s. 11d. per cwt. But these averages would be fallacious guides were the merchant to allow them to influence his purchases; and the return, therefore, affords a useful lesson, that even averages in statistics may mislead. For instance, the average price of rice is 25 lb. 7 oz. and of the second kind, 45 lbs. 4 oz., while at Chittagoong, a place accessible by sea, it is respectively 82¾ lbs. and 102½ lbs. per rupee, or 2s. 8½d. and 2s. 2½d. per cwt., and the same feature is observable in some other articles. With respect to the price of meat and fowls, it is seen that bullocks varied in price from 5 rupees, or 10s. per head, at Chunar to 7 rupees 10 annas, or 15s. 6d. at Calcutta, and 20 rupees, or 40s., at Allahabad; sheep vary from 5 rupees 2 annas, or 10s. 3d., at Calcutta, to half a rupee, or 1s., at Benares; and the ordinary price would appear to be about 2s. 6d. for a sheep. Fowls are classed in three sorts, and vary in price from two, three, and four at Lucknow, of the respective sorts, per rupee, to twenty of the first and second sort, at Almorah. In the return for

1846 the prices are somewhat enhanced, but not sufficiently so to render it necessary to go into details."

SALT MONOPOLY.—We object to all monopolies, and to all export duties. When the opium monopoly is abolished in India, we would, however, upon fiscal grounds alone consider an export duty on opium justifiable. The salt monopoly, though an undoubted evil, was formerly far more so than since a great reduction of price was made by the Company; and from the following statement of Colonel Sykes, the oppressive character of this monopoly appears to have been greatly exaggerated:—

"*Salt.*"—It has been shown that the average price of the *best* salt was 20 lbs. 9 oz. for 2s., varying at different places from 5½ lbs. at Calcutta, or 38s. 11d. per cwt. (refined for European families ?) to 49½ lbs. at Cuttack or 4s. 6½d. per cwt., but it will be recollected that these are the retail prices of a monopolised article. The duty on imported salt into India has been twice reduced within the last three years. On the 18th of October, 1844, it was ordered by the supreme government to be reduced from 3¼ rupees (6s. 6d.) to 3 rupees (6s.) per maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois. On the 31st of March, 1847, it was further reduced to 2¾ rupees, or 5s. 6d. per 82½ lbs.* At the previous period the government store-salt in Bengal was directed to be sold *wholesale* at prices varying, according to the reputation of the salt at the ten places of manufacture,† from 356 rupees per 100 maunds (8228½ lbs.) of Madras salt to 400 rupees for Cuttack salt. On the 31st of March, 1847, the prices were further reduced to 331 rupees and 375 rupees per 100 maunds for the salt of the same places respectively, and the government pledged itself not to alter these prices before the 1st of April, 1849. It is thus seen that the wholesale price of the Madras salt was about 25 lbs. per rupee, or 12½ lbs. for 1s., or something less than 1d. per lb., and that of Cuttack salt about 20½ lbs. per rupee. At Calcutta, therefore, the retail price (5½ lbs.) of the best salt was four times that of the wholesale price; and generally in the Bengal provinces, excepting at Cuttack and Chittagong, where the market *retail* price was *lower* than the government *wholesale* price (strange as it may appear), the profits to the wholesale purchaser must have been very considerable indeed. But in case we look to prices in the North-Western Provinces, Bundelcund, Malwa, and our newly-acquired provinces beyond the Sutlej in the Punjab, the anomalous and startling fact presents itself that the *retail* prices, with few exceptions, are below the *wholesale* prices in Bengal, showing that there is a source of supply independent of the government sales. For instance, at sixteen stations from Calcutta to Allahabad (always excepting Cuttack and Chittagong), the average retail price of the best salt is 12½ lbs. for 2s., a little more than half the wholesale price of Cuttack salt, 20½ lbs.; but beyond the limits of Allahabad, at twenty-nine stations, the average retail price is 23½ lbs., while the wholesale price at which Cuttack salt was put up by government was only 20½ lbs. for 2s. Nagpoor is supplied from the western coast of India; and on the 30th of July, 1846, the price of salt was 30½ rupees per kundee of 611 lbs. avoirdupois, giving not quite 20 lbs. per rupee; Nagpoor, therefore, could not have been the channel of supply. But at Kheir, in the Poona collectorate, under the Bombay government, the following are the prices of salt in the respective years:—

Y E A R S.	Local Seers.	Indian Seers.	Tolas
1840.....	54	43	28
1841.....	32	40	64
1842.....	34	45	8
1843.....	30	38	20
1844.....	31	39	22
1845.....	24	30	18

"The average is nearly 35 Indian seers per rupee, or 72 lbs. avoirdupois, instead of 20½ lbs., as in Bengal, and 20 lbs. as at Nagpoor, or 23½ lbs., as in the North-Western

* See Remarks on Taxation, &c., hereafter.

† Hedgillie, Tumlook, 24 Pergunnahs, Chittagong, Arracan, Kurra, Cuttack, Balasore, Khor-dah, Madras.

Provinces; the western coast no doubt, therefore, supplies Central India and Bundelcund to some extent, but the North-Western Provinces are probably supplied from the salt-beds of the Punjab, or from the salt-lakes of Ajmere. It is right here to state that the salt-tax in the North-Western Provinces is levied as a customs' duty only.

"Very much has been written regarding the pressure of the salt monopoly upon the people of India, and the above facts and prices afford the means of putting the value of the assertion to a practical test; and for fixing the real portion of a man's wages which he is compelled to expend upon salt as a necessary of life. In the first place the so-called monopoly is confined to Bengal, where the average retail price of the *best* salt is about 20½ lbs. per rupee. Various native authorities concur in stating that a single man consumes one seer of salt (14,400 grains) per month, but that a family average about three-quarters of a seer (10,800 grains). In the gaols of the North-Western Provinces a convict is allowed 225 grains per diem, which, for thirty days, is 450 grains less than half a seer, and is 250 grains less than one pound avoirdupois, and it is looked upon as ample. But taking three-quarters of a seer per head (10,800 grains), or even one seer (14,400 grains), the rupee's worth of the *best* salt, which the poor do not consume, would last a man, in the first case, 13½ months, and in the second case 10 months; and as the average wages of an agricultural labourer are three rupees, or 6s. per month, and all other classes have higher wages, it results that one-third of a month's wages supplies a man's salt for 13½ months, at 10,800 grains, or three-quarters of a seer per month, or at the allowance of one seer per month, two shillings' worth of salt lasts him ten months; three-quarters of a seer per month costing him about the fourth of a farthing per diem, and one seer costing a scarcely appreciable fraction more. And yet it has been deliberately asserted in print, for selfish purposes, that a year's salt for a labourer costs him three months' wages. But if the Kheir average price of 35 seers per rupee be used, then 35 seers will last a man 35 months, at a cost of 1/10th of a penny per month, or 0·025 of a penny per diem, and a glance at the Tables VII. and VIII. will show that two shillings' worth of salt at many places in the North-Western Provinces will last a man from eight to twenty-three months. At Calcutta the retail price of 5½ lbs. is 2s. (although it is shown the government sell 20½ lbs. to 25 lbs. for 2s.), no doubt presses severely upon a poor man, for a third of a month's wages, or 2s., would supply him with only three months' salt, instead of thirty-five, eighteen, or ten months' salt, as elsewhere, but this must be the price of refined salt, which of course is not used by the poor. This severe pressure, however, exists only in Calcutta, and is to be attributed to the cupidity of the retailers, and not to the government. In Bombay, from an invoice of 200 tons of salt in July, 1845, of Messrs. Nicol and Co., sent to Calcutta, the cost to them, including excise duty of 1s. 6d. per 82½ lbs., and carriage from Tanneh to Bombay by water, was 2s. 5¼d. per cwt.; there were, therefore, 45 seers, or 92½ lbs. for 2s., and a third of a labourer's monthly wages at 3 rupees per mensem, would supply him with salt for forty-five months. The wholesale price of salt in London varied in the years 1844 and 1845 from 37s. (coarse) to 45s. (fine) per ton, and in 1846 and 1847 from 35s. (coarse) to 47s. (fine) per ton.

The following table exhibits the final results of prices in contrast :—

P L A C E S.	Wheat, per Quarter.	Rice, per Cwt.	Gram, per Quarter.	Flour, lbs. per Rupce.	Peas, or Dhall, per Quarter.	Jowaree, per Quarter.	Bajra, per Quarter.	Sugar, per Cwt.	Salt, per Cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
London, November, 1846...	57 0	22 0	.	11	52 0	..	..	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 53\ 0 \\ 49\ 0 \\ 45\ 0 \\ 50\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	
London, June 1st, 1847.....	102 0	24 6	..	..	68 10	..	..	49 6	
Bengal, fifty-three markets, 1845 and 1846.....	16 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4\ 11 \\ 8\ 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	14 9	31	23 6	..	..	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9\ 0 \\ 10\ 11 \\ 11\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$
Bengal imports by sea.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deccan, averages of nineteen years.....	11 11	6 2½	15 11	..	..	9 6	11 7	..	3 1
Saugor, averages of three years.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5\ 6 \\ 7\ 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4\ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 7\ 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	7 7½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor, averages of three years.....	10 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3\ 9 \\ 5\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	13 1	..	12 2	8 0	12 7	..	9 1½
Goonrat, averages of one year of scarcity.....	17 11	4 3	28 0	..	..	13 5	16 11	..	..
Hushungabad, averages of sixteen years.....	10 8½	4 1½	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, 14th of June, 1847...	92 2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 34\ 0 \\ 20\ 6 \\ 35\ 0 \\ 15\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	..	..	54 6	..	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 46\ 0 \\ 53\ 0 \\ 35\ 0 \\ 16\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\ 0 \\ 2\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$
Bombay, 1845.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5
Cuttack.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0

"I annex Messrs. Nicol's invoice of salt from Bombay, and for record and comparison add the contract prices of the supplies to the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe.*

"It now remains to consider whether the prices given of the cerealia in India offer sufficient inducement to the speculator, in seasons of scarcity in Europe, to look to India for supplies. *Prima facie* the case is conclusive from the comparatively remarkable cheapness of grain and pulse in India; but the element of the cost of transit from India to England must now be taken into consideration; and this will be best done by putting it into juxtaposition with the cost of the freight of wheat from the most distant sources of supply in Europe, namely, Odessa and Alexandria. The following statement is from the information of a gentleman in Mark Lane, of great experience in the corn trade. Another consideration also is, the loss occasioned by the destruction of the grain by weevils in transit.

"The price of fine Polish Odessa red wheat at Odessa, free on board, in ordinary years, is from 25s. to 32s. per quarter. This corn weighs from 60½ lbs. to 61½ lbs. per bushel. Freights from Odessa to London are from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. or 9s. per quarter. The ordinary duration of the voyage is two months. This year (1847) some vessels have been four months on the passage, and some only six weeks.

"At Alexandria the price in ordinary years is from 18s. to 25s. per quarter free on board; weight 56 lbs. to 59 lbs. per bushel; freight 6s. to 7s. per quarter. The duration of the voyage much the same as from Odessa, the principal detention being at the Gut of Gibraltar.

* Since the above was written Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, in an official report to government, describes a superficial deposit of good salt upon the Dutch frontier of Scinde near Lurput Bunder, capable of supplying one hundred millions of people for above 1600 years at 20 lbs. per head per annum. This salt could be delivered at Bombay at 5s. per ton, while Cheshire salt put on board ship at Liverpool is 12s. per ton.

“ ‘The prices would, doubtless, be brought down by plentiful harvests at home, and free access to all the world for wheat.

“ ‘It is believed that the weevil is bred within the grains of the wheat, the egg being deposited at some period during the formation of the grain ; for the insect has often been found in the middle of grains which were on the outside perfectly sound. After the insect has eaten its way out of its native grain, no doubt it proceeds to attack others. It has also been seen in flour brought from India in a metal canister hermetically sealed.

“ ‘That the length of the voyage does not produce the weevil is proved by the fact that cargoes of wheat come from Australia perfectly free from it and in the finest possible condition, although often nine months on board ; and the wheats of Australia fetch the very highest prices in the English markets.

“ ‘The wheats of Poland brought from Odessa are rarely infected with weevil, so also those from the ports of the Baltic. When it occurs in these it is to be traced to mismanagement, such as storing the grain in foul warehouses, &c.

“ ‘But the wheats from Turkey, Egypt, the Italian States, and Spain, are almost invariably attacked with weevils. In some cases of great neglect the insect has eaten half the weight of the grain.

“ ‘Wheats from the Baltic, when they arrive “out of condition,” are hot and moist. The heat seems to arise from a vegetable fermentation occasioned by the damp state in which the grain must have been gathered and put into bulk. But those from the Mediterranean when hot (and they are *very* hot) are dry. The heat is dissipated at once by the mere act of separation in the process of unloading, but it immediately returns on the grain lying again in bulk. It apparently arises from the quantity of animal life in the grain.

“ ‘When grain is received in the last-mentioned state it is put into conical heaps. The weevil always seeks the top ; in due time, therefore, the top of each cone is taken off, and with it the greater part of the weevil. This process, and the previous ravages of the insect of course destroy much valuable grain.

“ ‘From comparisons of the wheats grown in different countries it is inferred that the weevil is produced most plentifully, if not exclusively, in wheats grown in a climate which is unduly dry.

“ ‘Supposing the above view of the origin of the weevil to be accurate, it is not believed that the substitution of threshing-machines for the bullocks and earthen floors used in India would remedy this evil, although they would improve the article in other respects ; and it is also thought that insect life, while in the egg, will endure without destruction any heat to which the grain can be safely subjected.

“ ‘American wheats, of which till this year, 1847, little has been imported, do not stand high in the estimation of English millers ; they do not like the soil on which they are grown. Little has been done with them in ordinary years to supply trustworthy facts as to costs and freights.

“ ‘Indian wheats, if they can be brought over in good condition, are likely to be much approved.’

“ ‘Such are the opinions of a trustworthy and experienced person ; and if the lowest price stated of Odessa wheat be taken, 25s. per quarter, and the lowest rate of freight, 6s. 6d. per quarter, then a ton of wheat would be introduced into England at a cost of 116s. 8d. for the cost price of the wheat, and 30s. 3d. for freight, making a total cost per ton of 146s. 11d. Freights from India vary excessively ; but assuming a very high freight of 5l. or 100s. per ton, and taking the average of all the averages of the price of wheat in the preceding tables, namely, 13s. 1d. per quarter, or 61s. per ton, then the cost of a ton of Indian wheat landed in England would be 161s., and in ordinary seasons it would not be worth a speculator’s while to import it from India. But with respect to other grains, some of which are three or four times cheaper than wheat, the same objection would not exist, and they might be imported to a great profit, even in ordinary seasons, could a taste for them be induced. But in seasons of scarcity like that of the past year, when the price of wheat has varied in the London market from 57s. per quar-

ter (266s. per ton, in November, 1846), to 102s. per quarter (476s. per ton, on January, 1st, 1847,) then India may be looked to with confidence for a supply, rendering large profits to the importer; India having the advantage also of ripening its grain crops in January and February, five months before those of Europe are available. It may be objected that a larger demand upon India would greatly raise prices, and probably permanently so; but my reply to this objection is, that about two-fifths of the whole fertile soil of India are at present untitled, and would necessarily be brought into cultivation to meet an increased demand for cereal supplies.

TABLE I.—Annual Average of Local Seers of Grain per Rupee of Two Shillings at Seven Localities in the Collectorates of the Deccan, from the Year 1827 to 1845, both inclusive.

LOCALITIES.	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
WHEAT.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sewnere.....	22	32	27	28	28	21½	23	28	32	32	41	34½	26	24½	33	24½	32	26	13
Brahmunwarce.....	23	34	26	30	26	13	23½	29	25	32	36	28½	22½	23	23	31	35	24½	12½
Paubul.....	30	32	23	22	32	16½	16½	32	21½	25	23	28	22½	20	20	24	24	20	13½
Poorundhur.....	25	26½	26½	21	28	22½	22½	21½	25	27	31½	21	20½	25	23	29	32	24	16
Indapoor.....	21	30	24½	25	24	17	16	22½	25	30	34	21	23½	25	29	25	24	25	14½
Kulus.....	24	22½	30	30	28	24	17	30	28	38	42	36	23	38	29	29	25	25	13
Mawul.....	..	..	..	..	21½	10½	18½	22	26	30	26	30	18	20	24	23	30	20	12
RICE.																			
Sewnere.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmunwarce.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paubul.....	19	21	17	23	16	12	13	22	22	16	16	15	16	14	11	16	16	18	13
Poorundhur.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indapoor.....	9	10½	10	9½	9½	4	10	12	10½	11½	9½	9½	10	13	13	13	12	12	8½
Kulus.....	11	10	9	10	10	11	13	11	15	14	15	13	11	13	14	12	14	15	12
Mawul.....	..	..	..	21	22	24	17½	24	22	18	24	23	15	19	21	21	22	19	..
GRAM.																			
Sewnere.....	26½	40	37	29	26	32	21	30	32	40	42	34½	18	28½	34	36	37	25	12
Brahmunwarce.....	28½	36	28	28	21½	17	23½	26½	28	31	36	25½	20	28½	35	31	26½	24½	12
Paubul.....	21	36	20	18½	19	13½	14	16	20	30	26	33	20	20	20	24	24	20	13
Poorundhur.....	23	27	22½	22½	24	20	21½	19½	23½	32	32½	21	16½	24½	20	32	32	24	13
Indapoor.....	21	22	29	25	13	13½	18	20	19	42	31	18	19	17	28	25	30	24	12
Kulus.....	18	18	14	16	15	18	19	18	15	16	20	22	24	21	30	31	22	26	12
Mawul.....	..	..	..	22	18	19½	18	22	26	33	28	25	16	17	24	22	31	23	12
RAJRA.																			
Sewnere.....	27½	42	26	31½	33	22	36	32	32	34	40	21½	32	39	32	36	32	26	16
Brahmunwarce.....	26	36	30½	37	31	20½	31½	34	34½	29	10	25	31	36	31½	38	26½	25½	17
Paubul.....	34	40	41	44	40	18	22	40	37	32	38	31	32	33	32	37	37	24	16
Poorundhur.....	32	37½	34	26	30	22½	32½	30½	30	32	31½	27½	27½	33	29½	41	40	28½	17
Indapoor.....	30	51	42	38	32	18	38	42	40	44	58	29	48	46	44	54	36	25	15½
Kulus.....	32	61	40	36	44	25	35	56	36	44	54	34	44	48	48	40	54	29	17
Mawul.....	..	..	..	31½	27	20	18½	26½	28	28	27	30	20	28½	23	28	34	22	..
JOWAREE.																			
Sewnere.....	32	11	..	32	40	36	39	36	..	32	34	38	36	38	43	44	48	30	18½
Brahmunwarce.....	30	34	31½	44	38	20½	41½	48	40½	33	54	51	36	38	34	41	48	28½	17½
Paubul.....	44	18	48	40	38	23	24	41	39	36	40	46	36	36	40	44	44	28	19
Poorundhur.....	36	40	36	32	34	27½	34½	34½	32	36	41½	29½	30½	36	35	50	50	32½	19½
Indapoor.....	38	56	46	42	10	21	41	16	46	62	68	42	50	48	62	76	50	29	17
Kulus.....	36	80	56	60	56	26	52	56	52	56	72	52	46	66	52	56	80	30	20
Mawul.....	..	..	..	40	33	33	31	36	34	32	37	25	20	32	38	37	28	..	..

TABLE II.—Average Prices of Bread Stuffs, Rice, and Gram at Seven Markets in the Collectorates of the Deccan, from the Years 1827 to 1845, both inclusive; together with the Weight Avoirdupois for Two Shillings, and the Price per Quarter English.

[illegible]

NOTE.—The seers are reduced from the local seers in Table I. to Indian Seers of 10,400 grains avoirdupois each.

Extract from a Letter of Colonel Sleeman to J. Chapman, Esq., dated Jhansee, July 24th, 1846.

"A memorandum of prices of grain, &c., is enclosed. The prices of grain in the Saur district are influenced chiefly by the external demand from Khandesh (S. W.), Nagpore (S.), and Bundelcund (North). In the Nerbudda valley, districts of Jabalpur, Narsingpore, and Hoshangabad, the price in 1945 varied from 45 seers, wheat and gram, the rupee, (Company's) rupee, and 80 to the seer; but in the beginning of 1946 the price of wheat and gram rose to 13 seers only for the rupee in Hoshangabad from the increased demand from Indore and Khandesh. The harvests have been even better than ordinary, and promised to be so when prices rose; and had not the crops in Khandesh failed the prices must have fallen from 60 to 80 or 100 seers the rupee, for gram, and from 55 to 75, or 95, wheat. Wheat generally sells about 5 seers the rupee dearer than gram when both are cheap; the difference lessens as prices rise generally, and sometimes gram sells even dearer than wheat."

TABLE III.—Average Prices of Grain in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories for Three Years, sold on Company's Rupees, **1843.**

DISTRICTS.	1943			1944			1945			1946*		
	Wheat.	Rice.	m. s. ch.	Wheat.	Rice.	m. s. ch.	Wheat.	Rice.	m. s. ch.	Wheat.	Rice.	m. s. ch.
Saugor.....	1 29 13½	.....	1 27 7	1 26 7½	.....	1 15	1 15	.....	1 2 11½	0 36 5	.....	0 27 8
Dumoh.....	1 23 6	1 39 2	.....	1 27 10	1 30 6½	.....	1 13	.....	1 5 11½	0 28 0	.....	0 30 0
Jabalpur.....	1 34 13½	.....	.....	2 9 94	.....	1 13 12½	1 13 12½	.....	1 26 13	0 36 7	.....	0 31 5
Seonee.....	1 34 94	1 35 11½	0 26 7½	1 30 14½	0 24 9	0 24 9	0 24 9	0 21 92	0 36 58	0 32 12	0 32 13	0 18 13
Narsingpore.....	1 29 64	1 11 64	0 25 0	1 39 14½	1 29 4	0 36 1	0 36 1	0 23 8½	1 11 13½	0 31 10	1 5 10	0 16 6
Hoshangabad.....	1 26 84	1 12 104	0 23 11½	2 7 0	1 14 13	1 5 7½	1 5 7½	0 16 1	0 37 11½	0 24 10	0 23 0	0 14 0
Baitool.....	2 1 14	1 19 104	0 24 11½	1 37 84	1 37 24	1 4 14½	1 4 14½	0 17 11½	0 37 11½	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 14 0

* This was in the beginning of the year. Prices rose afterwards 60 per cent from scarcity.

NOTE.—The maund is of 40 seers of 80 Company's rupees each, equal to 82 2-7ths lb., avoirdupois.

The rupee used in Saugor and Damoh is the Company's, but the rates here given are for the Company's rupee in all the districts.

W. H. SLEEMAN.

TABLE III.*—Reduced Average Statement of Prices of Grain in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, beginning 1843. From a Table, No. III., by Colonel Sleeman, expressed in Maunds, Seers, and Chittacks, per Company's Rupee; the Values given here in Pence per Ton.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1843			1844			1845			1846*		
	Price per Quarter English of Wheat in 1843.		Rice	Wheat.		Gram	Rice.		Gram	Wheat.		Rice.
	s. d.	per ton.		per ton.	per ton.		per ton.	per ton.		per ton.	per ton.	
Saugor.....	6 6	358-578	371-374	376-755	403-542	355-440	557-145	564-964	910-707	934-074	910-707	1178-562
Dumoh.....	6 6	395-174	370-369	370-343	355-440	355-440	613-646	551-126	945-073	963-248	945-073	1331-965
Jubulpore.....	5 10	331-693	354-739	379-333	238-065	355-440	1013-682	405-404	576-227	847-326	576-227	1329-434
Seonice.....	5 11	335-815	330-736	313-423	366-851	355-440	762-533	663-571	763-250	736-259	763-250	1788-889
Narsingpore.....	6 5	360-750	457-177	190-177	287-660	264-857	1040-160	530-805	548-919	741-919	548-919	1788-889
Hoshungabad.....	6 8	376-518	475-761	190-297	324-660	324-660	1247-374	555-771	1089-883	1017-033	1089-883	1788-889
Baitool.....	5 6	308-843	419-921	472-059	323-024	360-333	1067-839	681-462	1192-591	1413-441	1192-591	1788-889
Average price per ton in pence ..	6 4	353-000	345-000	325-000	325-000	325-000	1031-000	551-000	558-000	1308-000	1308-000	1788-889

* This was in the beginning of the year. Prices rose afterwards 50 per cent from scarcity.

TABLE III.**—Statement (in Pence per Ton) of the Average Price of Wheat in the Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, from the Year 1831 to 1840, A.D. Reduced from the Statement of the Commissioner, dated 6th of December, 1841.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	1831.		30th of May, 1832.		30th of May, 1833.		30th of May, 1834.		30th of May, 1835.		30th of May, 1836.		30th of May, 1837.		30th of May, 1838.		30th of May, 1839.		30th of May, 1840.	
	Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.		Rate per Ton in Pence.	
	30th of May, 1831.		30th of May, 1832.		30th of May, 1833.		30th of May, 1834.		30th of May, 1835.		30th of May, 1836.		30th of May, 1837.		30th of May, 1838.		30th of May, 1839.		30th of May, 1840.	
Saugor.....	938-433	1139-383	1006-812	yr. of famine.	911-743	716-196	770-579	716-196	911-743	716-196	770-579	716-196	911-743	716-196	911-743	716-196	911-743	716-196	911-743	716-196
Dumoh.....	663-607	710-480	750-395	997-374	770-579	676-877	676-877	676-877	770-579	676-877	676-877	676-877	770-579	676-877	676-877	676-877	676-877	676-877	676-877	676-877
Jubulpore.....	782-634	1473-201	663-117	1192-562	758-922	659-064	659-064	659-064	758-922	659-064	659-064	659-064	758-922	659-064	659-064	659-064	659-064	659-064	659-064	659-064
Seonice.....	560-632	657-972	919-062	1053-123	799-423	714-240	714-240	714-240	799-423	714-240	714-240	714-240	799-423	714-240	714-240	714-240	714-240	714-240	714-240	714-240
Hoshungabad.....	912-781	963-247	1340-170	1046-243	1046-243	554-234	554-234	554-234	1046-243	554-234	554-234	554-234	1046-243	554-234	554-234	554-234	554-234	554-234	554-234	554-234
Baitool.....	431-760	843-602	yr. of famine	831-35	874-918	441-312	441-312	441-312	874-918	441-312	441-312	441-312	874-918	441-312	441-312	441-312	441-312	441-312	441-312	441-312
Pence per ton, average.....	731-6	964-5	935-9	1010-000	860-000	627-000	618-5	618-5	860-000	627-000	618-5	618-5	860-000	627-000	618-5	618-5	618-5	618-5	618-5	618-5

NOTE.—The average of the whole was 795 pence per ton, or 10s. 6d. per quarter

TABLE IV.—Price Current of Wheat, Gram (Chenna), and Rice, as by the Nerikh Namehs, kept in the Office of the Principal Assistant Agent of the Governor-General.—*Hoshungabad.**

E A R S.	NOVEMBER, OR SOWING TIME.			JUNE, OR STORING TIME AFTER HARVEST.		
	Pence per Ton.			Pence per Ton.		
	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1821—23	061-150	612-415	1144-972	497-814	398-251	1194-753
1824	429-364	298-684	696-939	338-024	273-793	846-283
1825	441-810	317-350	1527-666	328-023	217-793	1508-998
1826	280-016	199-125	790-279	263-463	196-011	936-512
1827	311-131	238-017	908-510	466-700	379-583	1040-742
1828	448-032	454-255	821-393	406-548	311-131	951-143
1829	405-511	331-876	772-618	541-372	336-024	790-279
1830	705-236	491-391	962-440	392-028	318-410	1059-928
1831	320-467	317-346	772-648	423-142	421-067	920-955
1832	414-845	376-472	759-166	1062-003	514-408	1028-815
1833†	1071-337	575-597	1086-894	1291-316	696-539	1609-598
1834‡	1335-800	829-690	1539-074	769-914	588-042	1611-622
1835	796-502	579-377	1057-851	908-510	650-404	1213-421
1836	725-979	548-780	902-288	502-481	389-212	957-254
1837	617-936	449-588	961-514	535-798	365-063	925-104
1838	583-894	460-178	1077-300	572-450	412-458	1140-823
Average..	598-000	443-000	986-000			

NOTE.—The fluctuations are entirely owing to good and bad harvests.

* Reduced from the original table sent to me by Colonel Ouseley, at the rate of 441 31 lbs. avoirdupois per Mancee, and 10½ pence per Nagpore rupee.—J. CHAPMAN.
† No rain in 1833. ‡ Famine prices.

MEMORANDUM.—“The hire of a loaded cart, carrying 6½ or 7 maunds (376 lbs. avoirdupois), from Bumbhy to Nagpore, or from Nagpore to Bombay, is 50 rupees 5½, (or 4½ 2s. 3d. Nagpore currency), it will travel 6 or 7 cows (12 to 14 miles) per diem, and arrives in 40 days. A return hackery (cart) going back empty, will make the journey in 28 or 30 days. The hire of a loaded bullock, carrying 1 maund (82 2-7 lbs.) is 7 rupees (or 14 shillings, or 11s. 6d.) for going and returning from Nagpore to Bombay, it will travel 5 cows (10 miles) per diem.”

TABLE V.—List of Average Rates of Grain, &c., at Nagpore, during the Years 1843, 1844, and 1845.

	1843	1844	1845	REMARKS.
	Rate per Rupee.	Rate per Rupee.	Rate per Rupee.	
Wheat.....	55	46	29½	80 rupees' weight a seer, and 200 seers make one khunder, containing 160 pailles, and 1½ seers make one paille.
Chenna (Cicer arietinum).....	40	38½	28½	
Jowaree (Holcus sorghum).....	62½	58½	43	
Moong (Phaseolus moong).....	40	43½	28½	
Musoor (Erum lens).....	50	50½	31½	
Burrana (Pisum sativum).....	40	42½	33	
Bajra (Panicum spicatum).....	10	38½	31	

RICE, OF DIFFERENT SORTS.

Ramkull, 4th sort.....	35	28	24
Pisoor, 3rd sort.....	30	24½	21½
Chuttree, 2nd sort.....	22½	21	19
Kallee Kumode, 1st sort.....	20	18½	17½
Good rice, for gentlemen.....	16	15½	13½

Toor dhal, split peas (Cytisus cajan) .	35	29½	23½
Moong, ditto (split)	40	35	25½
Musoor " " "	40	31	26½
" " " "	30	26	20

NOTE.—The fluctuation in the prices of grain is caused by the variable fall of rain in the monsoon.

Nagpore, 30th July, 1846.

(Signed)

ALEX. SPIERS, Resident.

TABLE VI.—Statement of the Prices of the principal Edible Grains shown in the Number of Indian Seers per the Rupee in the Bazaars of Goojrat and in Tanna, Candeish, and Colaba, for the Period ending 15th August, 1846. The Period being one in which the Monsoon failed, and Scarcity resulted.

Z I L L A H.	R I C E.			W H E A T.			J O W A R E E.			B A J R A.			G R A M.			R E M A R K S.
	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	
s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	s. t. s.	
Ahmedabad.....	25 57	30 60	21 1	27 6	35 70	24 0	34 78	40 16	26 32	27 30	33 70	21 1	16 72	25 50	12 0	Rece. the average of 11 markets. The rest the average of 14 markets. The whole of the second quality used for general consumption. Rice, the average of 6 markets.
Kaira.....	16 63	20 0	14 40	22 54	25 0	21 0	33 50	41 0	23 6	30 60	32 40	29 6	16 46	20 0	15 0	Gram, the average of 7 markets. The rest, the average of 5 markets. Sow tural rice and Wanjia wheat are given in this Zillah.
Bouch.....	27 16	31 40	21 40	12 65	14 20	11 20	27 0	29 0	24 0	23 4	26 0	21 6	11 72	13 20	11 0	The average of 5 markets. Bajra, the average of 8 markets. Jowaree, the average of 9 markets. Gram, the average of 11 markets.
Surat.....	21 18	24 0	15 40	13 77	15 60	11 40	25 76	29 60	22 0	20 0	21 60	14 16	13 23	15 20	11 0	The rest, the average of 12 markets. Wadia rice is given, also the second quality of Grain.
Tanna.....	18 65	20 72	17 26	12 51	16 16	11 20	17 44	17 44	17 44	17 10	18 0	15 16	12 31	14 35	11 20	Jowaree, the average of 1 market. The rest the average of 5 markets. Coarse rice is given in this Zillah.
Candeish.....	12 56	20 0	10 9	15 75	23 0	14 36	29 23	36 54	22 0	25 14	33 0	20 54	16 53	20 0	13 36	The average of 17 markets. The whole of the second quality used for general consumption.
Colaba.....	19 26	20 12	18 41	11 47	12 79	10 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 30	13 47	11 31	The average of 2 markets.

The seer, S., is 14.400 grains avoirdupois, and the tulla, T., is of 180 grains.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
5th September, 1846.

TABLE VII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army, for the Month of July, 1845.

STATIONS.	Sicca weight per Seer.	RICE.				GRAM.		.		SALT.	
		Wheat	First Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Barley.	Dhall.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	
		Per Rupee.									Per Rupee.
		m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.
Presidency.....	80 1	..	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 30 7 1/2	..	..	..	0 2 13	0 8 10 1/2	..
Cuttack.....	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 24 0	..	..
Berhampore.....	80	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 27 8	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 33 8	0 28 0	0 7 11	0 8 0	..
Dacca.....	80 1/2	0 28 2	0 30 0	0 35 0	0 40 0	0 32 0	..	0 23 8	0 8 0	0 8 8	..
Chittagong.....	80	0 33 0	0 40 0	1 10 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 36 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Assam.....	80	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 8	0 6 8	..
Chirrapoonjic.....	80	..	0 30 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinapore.....	80	0 29 14 1/2	0 13 0	2 27 12	0 35 6	..	0 38 12	..	0 7 8	0 7 12	..
Hazarebaugh.....	80	0 22 0	0 15 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	..	..	..	0 3 8	0 4 0	..
Dorundah.....	80	0 17 6	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 17 0	..	..	0 19 10	0 5 0	..	..
Banares.....	80	0 26 0	0 13 3	0 22 6	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 33 0	0 18 0	0 6 9	0 6 14	..
Secrote.....	80	0 24 0	0 11 0	0 20 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 6 4	0 8 4	..
Mirzapore.....	80	0 27 0	0 15 0	0 23 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 34 0	0 19 0	0 6 12	0 9 8	..
Chunar.....	80	0 25 0	0 13 0	0 21 14	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 18 0	0 6 4	0 9 0	..
Buxar.....	80	0 24 8	0 12 0	0 17 0	0 32 0	..	0 31 0	..	0 4 12	0 7 0	..
Goruckpore.....	82	0 29 4	0 16 4	0 21 6	0 29 0	1 0 10	1 2 4	0 21 2	0 7 5	0 8 2	..
Ghazeepore.....	82	0 25 0	0 12 8	..	0 30 0	0 32 8	0 32 8	0 16 4	0 9 1	0 9 6	..
Juanpore.....	76	0 17 8	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	..
Allahabad.....	107	0 20 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 27 0	0 16 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	..
Sultaunpore.....	80	0 22 8	0 13 2	0 18 4	0 26 2	..	0 28 0	0 17 5	0 5 8	0 20 0	..
Cawnpore.....	80	0 28 0	0 7 0	0 16 8	0 31 6	0 32 6	1 0 10	0 23 1	0 8 8	0 11 5	..
Lucknow.....	80	0 20 13	0 10 10	0 17 0	0 25 12	..	0 30 2	0 16 8	0 6 0	0 8 8	..
Fatty Ghur.....	80	0 26 0	0 10 8	0 16 12	0 28 0	0 29 0	0 37 1	0 17 11	0 8 4	0 10 8	..
Seetapore.....	80	0 21 15	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 30 5	0 34 9	1 0 0	0 20 0	0 5 0	0 8 8	..
Meerut.....	80	0 32 15	0 10 0	0 12 8	0 30 14	0 32 14	1 8 0	0 24 0	0 10 8	0 14 8	..
Delhi.....	80	0 30 4	0 6 0	0 16 0	0 31 1	0 32 1	1 2 1	0 21 0	0 10 8	..	..
Landour.....	80	0 25 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 34 0	0 21 0	0 5 8	0 7 8	..
Barrelly.....	80	0 36 8	0 9 10	..	0 37 15	0 39 6	1 16 4	0 24 0	0 8 7	0 12 0	..
Mooradabad.....	80	..	..	..	0 38 9	0 39 3	..	..	..	..	..
Shajchanpore.....	106	0 34 1	0 16 4	..	0 38 4	1 0 12	..	..	..	..	..
Hansee.....	84	0 21 14	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 37 9	0 38 9	0 43 13	0 23 3	0 15 0	0 17 0	..
Almorah.....	80	0 22 0	0 10 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	..	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 5 8	0 7 0	..
Lahoo Ghaut.....	80	0 22 1	0 14 8	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 19 1	0 5 8	0 6 12	..
Agra.....	80	0 30 8	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 31 6	0 32 6	1 1 3	0 24 9	0 9 0	0 9 8	..
Muttra.....	80	0 32 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 35 1	0 36 1	1 4 0	0 27 8	0 10 0	0 10 8	..
Ally Ghur.....	80	0 36 12	0 8 0	0 22 0	0 33 0	0 33 8	..	0 22 10	0 9 4	0 14 0	..
Mynporee.....	80	0 29 4	0 9 0	0 18 5	0 31 13	0 32 4	1 2 0	0 19 8	0 8 3	0 12 0	..
Krawah.....	80	0 27 15	0 8 0	0 17 0	0 36 4	..	0 38 6	0 23 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	..
Unstallah.....	80	0 26 6	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 27 11	0 28 11	0 32 13	0 18 0	0 11 5	0 14 0	..
Hissar.....	80	0 24 0	0 10 0	..	0 38 4	..	0 28 8	0 24 0	0 16 0	..	..
Saugor.....	80	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 8	0 28 0	0 17 0	0 10 8	0 11 8	..
Jubbulpore.....	80	0 36 7 1/2	0 12 11	0 19 1	1 1 12 1/2	..	..	0 21 0	0 9 4	..	..
Hoshungabad.....	80	1 1 10	0 10 2	0 18 4	1 4 8	..	0 22 8	0 15 12	0 10 2	0 11 6	..
Nowung.....	80	0 29 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 33 0	..	1 1 0	0 23 0	0 14 4	..	..
Banah.....	80	0 26 0	0 9 0	0 16 0	0 36 15	0 37 7	0 31 0	0 20 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	..
Nagode.....	80	0 28 3	0 10 14	0 22 8	0 36 0	..	..	0 16 4 1/2	0 8 11	..	..
Nusseerabad.....	84	0 20 8	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 23 12	0 24 12	0 28 5	0 17 8	1 0 0	1 5 0	..
Neemuch.....	80	0 20 15	0 5 8	0 10 0	0 20 13	0 21 13	0 25 0	0 14 1	0 23 0	0 28 0	..
Pegozpore.....	80	0 23 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 37 1	0 38 0	1 0 10	0 17 1	0 9 0	0 16 0	..
Loodianah.....	80	0 26 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 37 0	0 38 0	0 37 7	0 20 4	0 10 13	0 14 12	..
Sukkur.....	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head-Quarters' Camp.	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior.....	80	0 25 0	0 9 3	0 13 7	0 25 14	..	0 26 1 1/2	0 18 15	0 16 8	..	..
Average.....	..	97 1/2	12 1-6	22	31	..	..	19 32-42	9 6-8	..	..

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths lbs., a seer 2-057 lbs., each seer of sixteen chetanks of 900 grains each.

Fort William, Military Board Office,
1st of August, 1845.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army for the Month of July, 1845—(continued).

STATIONS.	G H E E.		BREAD		BEST GRASS FED.		FOWLS.			Milk.	Oil Mustard.	Sugar Candy.	Flour	Distance from Calcutta in miles.	Remarks
	Cows.	Buffaloes.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.						
Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Each.	Each.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	Per Rpee.	No.		
Presidency.....	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	No.	No.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	No.	No.	No.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	No.	
Cuttack.....	..	..	28	..	5	2 0 7 10 0	..	..	6	0 13 0	..	..	0 5 12	0 16 0	248 S.W.
Berhampore.....	0 2	6 0 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 5 8	0 3 8	0 18 0	..	350 S.W.
Dacca.....	0 3	0 0 2 0	16	18	..	..	8	12	16	0 20 0	0 6 0	0 3 8	0 12 0	..	187 N.E.
Chittagong.....	0 2	8 0 1 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 22 0	0 5 12	0 3 4	0 16 0	..	342 S.E.
Assam.....	..	0 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	0 3 0	..	..	400 N.E.
Chirangpoujie.....	0 2	0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	..	..	0 6 0	..	290 N.E.
Dinapore.....	..	..	14	20	..	..	4	6	8	0 25 0	0 6 6	0 3 8	0 14 0	..	376 N.W.
Hazareebaugh.....	0 3	0 0 3 4	11	15	..	..	12	16	18	0 32 0	..	..	0 11 0	..	239 N.W.
Dorundah.....	0 2	1 0 0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 4 0	0 2 11	0 9 4	..	236 N.W.
Benares.....	0 2	5 0 2 12	16	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	0 07 0	0 3 0	0 0 12	0 12 0	..	428 N.W.
Secrole.....	0 1	4 0 2 10	16	18	1 0 0	..	5	6	10	0 16 0	0 7 12	0 3 8	0 14 0	..	424 N.W.
Mirzapore.....	0 2	1 0 0 2 14	12	14	0 12 0 8 8 0	..	8	10	12	0 20 0	0 6 8	0 4 8	0 15 0	..	455 N.W.
Chunar.....	0 2	1 2 0 2 13	21	32	1 0 0 5 0 0	..	4	6	8	..	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 13 0	..	380 N.W.
Buxar.....	0 2	1 4 0 2 14	24	..	0 12 0	..	5	7	12	0 26 0	0 6 8	0 3 12	0 15 8	..	380 N.W.
Goruckpore.....	0 1	1 14 0 2 10	8	..	1 0 0	..	5	8	..	0 30 0	0 9 6	0 4 1	0 16 8	..	525 N.W.
Ghazepore.....	0 2	3 0 2 11	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 20 0	0 8 2	0 3 12	0 15 0	..	431 N.W.
Juanpore.....	0 2	2 ..	16	..	0 8 0	..	8	12	16	0 16 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 11 0	..	470 N.W.
Allahabad.....	0 1	1 0 0 1 14	16	18	0 8 0 2 0 0	..	4	6	8	0 22 0	0 6 0	0 3 4	0 12 0	..	498 N.W.
Sultannpore.....	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 14 8	..	424 N.W.
Cawnpore.....	..	0 2 5	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	0 18 0	0 7 4	0 3 8	0 19 0	..	619 N.W.
Lucknow.....	0 1	1 11	18	19	..	..	2	3	4	0 18 0	0 6 11	0 4 4	0 14 5	..	619 N.W.
Fatty Ghur.....	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 0	0 2 12	0 15 0	..	717 N.W.
Seetapore.....	..	0 2 0	16	..	1 0 0	..	4	6	8	0 30 0	0 5 15	0 3 0	0 14 0	..	680 N.W.
Meerut.....	0 2	1 0 0 2 12	25	26	1 8 0	..	2	4	5	0 17 12	0 7 1	0 3 0	0 21 8	..	906 N.W.
Delhli.....	0 2	9 0 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 23 0	0 7 1	0 3 8	0 16 0	..	900 N.W.
Landour.....	0 2	2 0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 5 0	0 2 12	0 15 0	..	980 N.W.
Bareilly.....	0 2	4 ..	16	..	..	..	4	6	9	0 30 0	0 7 1	0 3 10	0 19 3	..	782 N.W.
Morrahabad.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 5	..	..	..	842 N.W.
Shajchanpore.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 7 5	..	..	..	735 N.W.
Hanover.....	0 2	15 ..	8	10	..	..	4	5	6	0 35 0	0 3 0	..	0 12 0	..	993 N.W.
Almorah.....	0 2	4 0 2 8	12	..	..	..	5	8	..	0 20 0	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 11 0	..	896 N.W.
Lohoo Ghant.....	0 3	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	806 N.W.
Agra.....	0 2	9 9 2 10	22	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 21 0	0 8 0	0 3 11	0 16 12	..	796 N.W.
Muttra.....	..	0 2 9	20	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 21 0	0 7 4	0 4 0	0 16 0	..	820 N.W.
Ally Ghur.....	0 2	13 0 2 15	8	9	..	..	4	5	7	0 21 0	0 9 4	0 2 12	0 25 0	..	816 N.W.
Mynporee.....	0 2	7 ..	16	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 28 0	0 8 7	0 3 0	0 19 8	..	686 N.W.
Etawah.....	..	0 2 8	16	..	1 8 0	..	4	5	6	0 20 0	0 8 8	0 3 12	0 10 0	..	719 N.W.
Unballah.....	..	0 2 7	19	20	..	..	3	4	5	0 18 0	0 6 7	0 3 0	0 13 13	..	990 N.W.
Hissar.....	0 3	0 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 7 4	0 3 0	0 15 0	..	1015 N.W.
Sangor.....	0 3	0 0 3 0	40	..	1 4 0	..	5	6	7	0 20 0	0 7 8	0 3 4	0 22 0	..	742 W.
Jubbulpore.....	..	0 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 32 0	0 5 44	..	0 16 0	..	700 W.
Hoshungabad.....	0 2	12 0 3 4	..	..	1 0 0	..	4	6	8	0 25 0	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 21 6	..	864 W.
Nowgung.....	..	0 2 13	14	16	..	..	4	8	12	0 22 0	0 6 104	0 3 0	0 17 0	..	620 W.
Bandah.....	0 2	8 0 2 10	12	12	1 0 0	..	6	7	8	0 20 0	0 6 6	0 3 9	0 14 0	..	613 W.
Nagode.....	0 2	9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 19 9	0 4 54	0 2 114	0 16 4	..	.. W.
Nusseerabad.....	..	0 2 12	21	..	1 4 0	..	3	4	5	0 17 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 13 0	..	1018 N.W.
Neemuch.....	0 2	2 0 2 4	19	20	..	..	3	4	5	0 18 0	0 4 0	0 2 2	0 13 1	..	1049 N.W.
Farosepore.....	0 2	11 0 2 13	20	..	..	..	2	3	4	0 16 0	0 6 15	0 2 12	0 13 1	..	1100 N.W.
Loodianah.....	0 2	4 0 2 6	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 15 15	..	1100 N.W.
Sukkur.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1400 N.W.
Head-quarters' Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior.....	0 2	5 ..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	0 18 0	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 9 11	..	782 N.W.
Average.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,400 grains & avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths pounds, a seer 2:057 pounds, each seer of 16 chetaks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VIII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army for the Month of May, 1846.

STATIONS.	Sicca weight per Seer.	RICE.			BOOT GRAM.			SALT.	
		Wheat.	First Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Barley.	Dhall.	First Sort.
		Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.
		m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.
Presidency.....	80	..	0 10 0	0 35 8	0 20 12	0 32 0	..	..	0 2 13
Cuttack.....	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore.....	80	0 31 0	0 25 0	0 29 0	0 43 8	0 20 0	0 41 8	0 35 0	0 7 0
Dacca.....	80	0 26 8	0 37 8	0 40 0	0 28 8	0 26 12	..	0 20 0	0 8 0
Chittagong.....	80	..	0 30 0	0 41 0	..	..	..	0 32 0	..
Assam.....	80	..	..	0 40 0	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 0
Chirrapoonjic.....	80	..	0 30 0	0 45 0	0 13 4	0 11 0	..	..	0 7 0
Dinapore.....	80	0 32 10	0 13 0	0 23 5	0 28 0	0 43 9	0 48 3	0 18 0	0 6 0
Dorundah.....	80	0 26 0	0 18 0	..	0 20 0	..	..	0 18 0	0 6 0
Benares.....	80	0 25 8	0 13 0	0 21 0	0 20 8	0 30 8	0 35 0	0 20 0	0 5 8
Sacrol.....	80	0 21 5	0 19 2	0 22 5	0 27 12	0 29 5	0 30 0	0 20 13	0 7 6
Mirzapore.....	80	0 26 0	0 15 0	0 22 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 33 0	0 22 0	0 6 12
Chunar.....	80	0 24 0	0 13 0	0 20 2	0 41 0	0 25 0	0 31 0	0 27 0	0 5 8
Buxar.....	80	0 25 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 31 0	0 36 0	0 35 0	..	0 4 12
Ghazepore.....	82	0 23 12	0 12 8	..	0 30 0	0 31 4	0 35 0	0 20 0	0 7 10
Goruckpore.....	82	0 32 8	0 14 10	0 26 0	0 34 0	0 35 12	0 37 2	0 30 0	0 6 8
Juanpore.....	96	0 19 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 26 0	0 17 0	0 4 8
Allahabad.....	100	0 21 8	0 12 0	0 19 0	0 30 0	0 30 4	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 5 12
Sultaunpore.....	80	0 28 2	0 15 0	0 17 13	0 31 4	..	0 31 1	0 23 8	0 5 8
Cawnpore.....	80	0 26 4	0 7 0	0 16 0	0 34 0	0 35 13	0 35 11	0 21 7	0 7 8
Lucknow.....	80	0 22 9	0 8 8	0 17 0	0 23 12	0 24 0	0 29 10	0 18 12	0 5 8
Putty Ghur.....	80	0 28 11	0 10 4	0 12 0	0 33 7	0 34 9	0 34 7	0 21 0	0 7 13
Seetapore.....	80	0 25 11	0 9 0	0 19 9	0 29 9	0 31 4	0 36 15	0 18 11	0 5 0
Meerut.....	80	0 28 6	0 8 8	0 12 0	0 29 0	0 30 8	0 36 6	0 21 8	0 9 15
Dellic.....	80	0 28 0	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 31 5	0 32 2	0 37 12	..	0 10 8
Landour.....	80	0 18 0	0 8 8	0 13 0	0 16 8	0 18 0	0 22 0	0 18 0	0 4 8
Bareilly.....	80	0 28 8	0 9 10	0 13 3	0 29 4	0 30 4	0 34 15	0 22 13	0 7 9
Mooradabad.....	80	..	..	..	0 29 5	0 30 0	..	..	..
Shujehanpore.....	106	0 35 0	..	..	0 34 9	0 36 0	..	..	..
Hansee.....	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Almora.....	80	0 21 0	0 11 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	..	0 24 0	0 13 0	0 6 0
Lohoo Ghaut.....	80	0 22 0	0 13 8	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 5 8
Azra.....	80	0 28 12	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 31 13	0 35 13	0 39 11	0 20 12	0 9 1
Muttra.....	80	0 31 9	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 38 7	0 41 0	0 44 0	0 28 4	0 10 0
Ally Ghur.....	80	0 33 8	0 7 0	0 15 2	0 31 0	0 34 8	0 42 0	0 27 0	0 9 4
Mynpoore.....	80	0 30 0	0 11 8	0 16 11	0 31 11	0 37 6	0 42 12	0 21 6	0 7 0
Etawah.....	80	0 26 9	0 8 0	0 13 15	0 35 4	0 35 0	0 39 0	0 23 0	0 7 4
Gwalior.....	80	0 20 0	0 9 11	0 14 8	0 29 9	..	0 27 2	0 17 0	0 15 15
Umballah.....	80	0 23 10	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 25 5	0 26 6	0 26 6	0 17 11	0 12 6
Hissar.....	80	0 22 11	0 10 0	..	0 31 8	..	0 28 0	0 18 0	0 14 0
Saugor.....	80	0 27 6	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 28 4	0 16 0	0 10 8
Hoshungabad.....	80	0 23 0	..	0 16 8	0 20 0	..	0 19 0	0 14 0	0 11 0
Nagong.....	80	0 22 4	0 15 2	0 17 0	0 31 3	..	0 31 0	0 21 13	0 14 0
Nagode.....	80	0 22 9	0 10 14	0 20 11	0 27 6	0 23 6	..	0 15 13	0 10 15
Jubbulpore.....	80	0 29 4	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 33 0	..	..	0 18 12	0 9 0
Mhow.....	80	0 16 11	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 15 15	0 16 10	0 18 0	0 13 0	0 25 0
Nusseerabad.....	84	0 19 8	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 22 10	0 23 10	0 28 0	0 14 0	0 40 0
Neemuch.....	80	0 13 13	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 16 11	0 17 11	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 26 0
Lodiansah.....	80	0 20 0	0 9 9	0 13 9	0 27 5	0 28 5	0 26 5	0 20 0	0 14 0
Ferozepore.....	80	0 19 4	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 30 6	0 31 6	0 28 0	0 15 13	0 12 15
Jullunder.....	84	0 19 0	0 10 15	0 14 2	0 26 8	..	..	0 17 15	0 16 0
Kurtapore.....	80	0 21 11	0 10 15	0 15 0	0 22 6	..	0 28 2	0 15 15	0 16 6
Nokodur.....	80	0 19 5	0 10 0	0 12 4	0 23 12	0 25 3	0 16 13	0 15 13	0 14 0
Hoshangpore.....	80	0 21 8	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 21 10	..	0 25 2	0 16 0	0 14 0
Kote Kangra.....	80	0 20 0	0 15 8	0 19 0	..	..	0 22 0	0 16 0	0 12 0
Noorpore.....	80	0 21 0	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 13 0	..	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 18 0

Note.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,300 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths pounds, a seer 2-657 pounds, each seer of 16 chetanks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VIII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army, for the Month of May, 1846—(continued.)

STATIONS.	SALT.			G H E E.			BREAD LOAVES.		BEST GRASS FED.			FOWLS.			Milk.	Oil Mustard.	Sugar (Cheenre).	Flour
	Second Sort.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.								
											Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.				
	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	No.	No.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	No.	No.	No.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	
Presidency	0 8 5	..	..	24	..	5 2 0	7 10 0	..	..	..	0 0 13	..	..	0 5 13	0 16 0	..	..
Cuttack	0 21 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhanapore	0 8 8	0 2 6	0 2 8	20	22	..	..	3 8	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	0 3 10	0 16 0	..	..
Dacca	0 8 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	16	18	..	..	8 12	..	..	16 0 20	0 1	..	0 3 0	0 14 0	..	..
Chattagong .....	..	0 2 8	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 4 8	..	0 3 0	0 20 0	..	..
Assam	0 6 0	0 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	..	0 3 0	..	..	..
Chirrapoonjue	0 8 0	0 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	..	..	0 3 0	0 7 0	..	..
Dinapore	0 7 0	..	..	14	19	..	..	4 6	..	..	8 0 25	0 6 10	..	0 3 8	0 14 0	..	..
Dorundah .....	..	0 2 12	0 2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 25 0	0 4 0	..	0 3 0	0 8 0	..	..
Benares	0 5 12	0 2 3	0 2 9	18	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 6 4	..	0 3 10	0 12 7	..	..
Seerole	0 7 10	0 1 4	0 2 8	18	20	0 8 0	..	10 12	..	..	0 16 0	0 6 0	..	0 3 10	0 12 5	..	..
Mirzapore	0 9 4	0 2 10	0 2 12	12	14	0 12 0	8 8 0	8 10	..	..	12 0 24	0 7 0	..	0 5 0	0 11 0	..	..
Chunar	0 8 8	0 2 13	0 2 14	22	35	..	5 0 0	4 6	..	..	8 0 22	0 5 8	..	0 4 0	0 14 0	..	..
Buxar	0 7 4	0 2 12	0 2 12	20	..	0 12 0	..	5 7	..	..	12 12	0 5 4	..	0 4 0	0 11 0	..	..
Ghazee pore	0 7 13	0 2 3	0 2 11	..	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	6 0 20	0 6 9	..	0 4 1	0 13 14	..	..
Goruck pore .....	..	0 2 10	0 2 13	..	..	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 13	..	0 4 1	0 16 0	..	..
Juan pore	0 6 0	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	8 12	..	..	14 0 16	0 6 8	..	0 3 8	0 12 0	..	..
Allahabad	0 8 8	0 1 12	0 2 3	16	18	0 9 7	2 0 0	4 5	..	..	6 0 22	0 5 12	..	0 2 12	0 12 8	..	..
Sultaupore	0 20 0	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 8	..	0 4 0	0 18 8	..	..
Cawnpore	0 11 8	..	0 2 12	..	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	7 0 18	0 7 0	..	0 3 8	0 18 8	..	..
Lucknow	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 2 5	16	18	..	..	2 3	..	..	4 0 17	0 5 0	..	0 4 4	0 15 8	..	..
Putty Chur	0 11 8	..	0 2 14	20	22	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 8	..	0 3 0	0 16 0	..	..
Seetapore	0 8 0	..	0 2 0	16	..	..	..	4 6	..	..	8 0 30	0 4 10	..	0 3 8	0 14 0	..	..
Meerut	0 14 0	0 2 11	0 2 13	16	24	1 8 0	..	2 4	..	..	5 0 18	10 7 7	..	0 4 0	0 19 0	..	..
Delhi	0 10 12	0 2 9	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 26 0	0 6 0	..	0 2 12	0 15 8	..	..
Lyndour	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 4 4	..	0 3 0	0 12 8	..	..
Bareilly	0 10 13	0 2 11	0 2 14	16	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	8 0 24	0 6 2	..	0 4 3	0 16 13	..	..
Moradabad .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Shajehanpore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..
Hansee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Almorah	0 8 0	0 2 8	0 2 13	12	..	..	..	20 20	..	..	0 20 0	0 31 2	..	0 2 4	0 11 0	..	..
Lohoo Ghaut	0 6 8	0 2 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra .....	..	..	0 3 1	23	28	..	..	5 6	..	..	8 0 21	0 6 7 15	..	0 3 12	0 17 0	..	..
Mittra .....	..	..	0 2 14	20	20	..	..	4 5	..	..	6 0 30	0 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 16 0	..	..
Ally Ghur	0 15 0	0 2 14	0 2 15	16	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	7 0 22	4 0 4 4	..	0 3 5	0 22 12	..	..
Mynpoore	0 12 13	0 3 0	..	17	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	6 0 27	8 0 8 0	..	0 3 0	0 16 0	..	..
Etawah	0 11 0	..	0 2 14	12	..	1 8 0	..	4 5	..	..	6 0 20	0 7 12	..	0 3 12	0 10 0	..	..
Gwallior .....	..	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	4 5	..	..	6 0 16	0 4 12	..	0 2 3	0 12 6	..	..
Umballah	0 13 8	..	0 2 5	18	19	..	..	3 4	..	..	5 0 17	0 5 3 3	..	0 2 12	0 13 10	..	..
Hissar .....	..	0 2 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 14	..	0 3 4	0 15 0	..	..
Sangor	0 11 8	..	0 2 15	28	..	1 4 0	..	5 6	..	..	7 0 20	0 3 0	..	0 2 14	0 17 0	..	..
Hoshungabad .....	..	0 2 4	0 2 8	..	..	1 0 0	..	4 6	..	..	8 0 22	0 4 0	..	0 2 4	0 16 0	..	..
Nowgung .....	..	0 3 3	..	18	21	1 7 0	6 4 9	8 10	..	..	12 0 25	0 5 9 0	..	0 3 0	0 13 0	..	..
Nagode .....	..	0 2 13	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 17 0	6 0 4 5	..	0 2 11	0 13 6	..	..
Jubbulpore	0 0 8	0 2 12	..	20	..	..	..	4 6	..	..	12 0 16	0 4 12	..	0 2 12	0 16 0	..	..
Mhow	0 28 0	0 1 12	0 2 3	10	14	..	..	4 4	..	..	5 0 18	0 7 6	..	0 2 4	0 10 0	..	..
Nussereabad	1 5 0	0 2 1	..	19	19	1 4 0	..	3 4	..	..	5 0 18	0 5 0	..	0 2 10	0 14 0	..	..
Neemuch	0 28 0	0 1 12	..	15	10	..	..	3 4	..	..	5 0 18	0 4 0	..	0 2 2	0 9 6	..	..
Loodianah	0 24 0	0 2 4	0 2 6	8	10	..	..	2 3	..	..	4 0 18	0 6 5	..	0 2 12	0 13 0	..	..
Ferozepore	0 17 10	0 2 6	0 2 8	18	..	..	..	2 2	..	..	0 14 0	0 5 13	..	0 2 12	0 12 0	..	..
Jullunder .....	..	0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 7 5	..	0 2 2	0 11 0	..	..
Kurtarpore .....	..	..	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 6 5	..	0 3 4	0 10 9	..	..
Nokodur .....	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 14 0	0 7 0	..	0 2 8	0 9 15	..	..
Houshearpore .....	..	0 2 3	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	4 5	..	..	6 0 20	0 4 0	..	0 3 0	0 12 10	..	..
Kote Kangra	3 0 2	0 2 0	0 2 2	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 4 0	..	0 2 8	0 8 4	..	..
Noorpore .....	..	..	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 6 8	..	0 3 4	0 8 0	..	..

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths pounds, a seer 2-057 pounds, each seer of 16 chetanks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

Copy of an Invoice given to J. Chapman, Esq., July, 1846, by Mr. Smith, of the firm of Nicol & Co., Bombay. The transaction took place in July, 1845.

	R.	A.	P.
5 rash or 200 tons of salt — 5600 maunds, at 150 rupees per rash	750	0	0
Duty 12 annas per maund.....	4200	0	0
Carriage hire from Tannah to Bombay.....	15	2	0
Freight to Calcutta, 350 rupees per rash	1750	0	0
	6715	2	0

The cost of this salt, including carriage, but exclusive of excise duty, to the purchaser's door, was a decimal more than $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cwt., and *inclusive* of the excise duty of 12 annas per maund, the price for shipment to Calcutta was 2s. $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per cwt., or 49s. 8d. per ton.

CHAPTER XII.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

THERE is no product which has become so important, as a raw material, for the employment of the most numerous class of our manufacturing population, than the vegetable wool called cotton.

This will appear evident when we consider that not only the United Kingdom, but the factories of Continental Europe and of America, have to rely for this material, chiefly, on the crops of the United States. It is true that many parts of the British Possessions are by soil and climate, adapted to furnish the most ample supplies of cotton wool. British Guiana, British India, and the North Eastern parts of New Holland, are all well adapted to produce cotton of the best quality in abundance, but the scanty, and high wages of, labour in Guiana and New Holland will long prevent our obtaining any great quantity of cotton, except from the United States, unless we, by improved cultivation and new facilities for preparation and bringing to market, increase the quantity of cotton which India can in profusion supply.

The three great varieties of cotton, the *herbaceous*, the *shrubby*, and the *arborescent*, all thrive in India. (See lengthy correspondence in the reports on the cotton of India, laid before Parliament.)

1. The Herbaceous (*gossypium herbaceum*) is a single species, but of different varieties, both in quality and value. It is biennial, and cultivated in India, as well as in the United States, China, &c. Its height is from two to six feet, with palmated, five-lobed, dark green or brownish hues, with pale yellow leaves, and a triangular three celled pod, which is brown when about to burst, when it throws out three locks of white or yellowish cotton, to which the seeds adhere with tenacity. In India it is variously named: viz., *karpasree* in Sanscrit; *reivee*, in Hindostani; *kapus*, in Bengali; *lanea*, in Central India; *pat-chitoo*, in Telinga; *upum-punthee* and *upum-pirali*, in Canara; and *penali*, in Malabar.

The Dacca variety differs from the common *Gossypium herbaceum* :—

1st. In the plant being more erect, with fewer branches, and the lobes of the leaves more pointed.

2nd. In the whole plant being tinged of a reddish colour, even the petioles, and nerves of the leaves, and being less pubescent.

3rd. In having the peduncles which support the flowers longer, and the exterior margins of the petals tinged with red.

4th. In the staple of the cotton being longer, much finer, and softer.

The Berar variety is cultivated in many parts of the Berar country, and from thence imported into the Northern Circars, by Sada, Balawansa, &c., to Yourmagoodum, in the Masulipatam district. The fine Madras “long-cloth” is made of this cotton. It differs from the two first sorts :—1st, in growing to a greater size, in being more permanent, and in having smooth and straight branches ; 2nd, in having the leaflets of the exterior calyx more deeply divided, and the fibre of a finer quality than the first variety.

In South Behar there are four varieties :—1st, the *Rehdeea*, the finest is sown about the autumnal equinox, and of this the Dacca muslins are said formerly to have been made, but none is now exported thither ; 2nd, the *Hewlee*, the next in fineness, is sown in June ; 3rd, the *Jeitona*, is sown at the same period ; 4th, the *Kokety*, which is yellowish. This kind makes the best fine thread, and is cultivated chiefly to the north of Tirhoot. - (*Trans. Ind. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, ii., p. 225.)

The Guzerat cotton is also of this species. The plants are described as differing from the Bourbon perennial kind, by never exceeding two or three feet in height, by having few branches and a smaller number of pods, and by yielding its wool in six months from the time of sowing.

2nd. The shrubby cottons are—

G. vitifolium, or vine-leaved cotton, which is in flower and seed the whole year ; it yields but little wool.

G. religiosum, or nankeen cotton (Willdenow and Roxburgh), found in Surinam, Hindostan, &c. Flower, uniformly yellow ; wool, tawny. This is occasionally grown in Burmah, where it is called *wa-nee*.

G. Barbadosense, or the kind which was cultivated chiefly in Barbados. It is known in India as the Bourbon cotton, and the plant is productive for several years.

G. acuminatum, is distinguished by its greater size, and large black seeds, which adhere firmly to each other, but easily separated from the wool. It is said to be indigenous in the mountains to the north and west of Bengal. Dr. Wallich describes a specimen brought from the Nussceerabad, where it seems

* Mr. Hughes, who has cultivated successfully the Bourbon cotton, near Tinnivelly, says the plant will last a great number of years without falling off in productiveness, if properly managed.

to be common. He says that it is very productive, and that the wool is milk white, long in staple; and, although that which was grown in the Botanic Garden, at Calcutta, was harsh and woolly, yet the variety seems improvable by culture, because the specimen from Nusseerabad was soft and silky.—(*Transactions Ind. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, iii., p. 149.)

Mr. Rundell, in 1819, describes this kind as growing to the height of ten or twelve feet; that the shrub produces, at least 600 large pods, each containing from six to ten conglomerated seeds, enveloped in very fine and valuable wool. It thrives well on the margin of water—lasts about seven years, requires pruning occasionally of its dead branches, &c., and, during very hot weather, should be watered at least twice a week. An acre will suffice for about 500 shrubs; 230 pods usually weigh one pound, and yield from four to five ounces of clean cotton.—(*Government Report on Cotton, &c.*, p. 88.)

Plants of this species differ from the herbaceous not only in height, but in the form and size of their pods, which are oval and larger. In addition to these distinctions they are longer-lived, for, although in the most temperate climates capable of growing cotton, they frequently become annuals, yet, in the most torrid localities, they are perennial; whilst in the West Indies they are either biennial or triennial; and in Egypt, &c., live for six, or even ten years.

The Persian cotton-shrub on the sea-coast, lives for twenty or thirty years, but in the interior it is cultivated as an annual.

G. obtusifolium (Roxburgh), a native of Ceylon, producing a small quantity of ash-coloured wool; not cultivated.

The tree, or arboraceous cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum*, grows to a height varying between twelve and twenty feet. It is indigenous to Hindostan, China, Egypt, and some other parts of Africa. Dr. Roxburgh says it is not cultivated for its wool, but Dr. Royle states “that some, produced by this species at Sahranapore, was pronounced by a competent judge to be of the best description, as both staple and fabric were good.”—(*Botany of the Himalayan Mountains*, p. 96.) “It appears worthy,” he adds, “of being the subject of further trials, particularly to ascertain its productiveness; for of the fineness and silky nature of its staple there can be no doubt, as it is employed by the natives for making the finest muslins only.” It was cultivated like the common Indian cotton, and gave its produce, in the first year, during October and November, and a second crop in February.

Districts best suited for Cotton.—As some one of the several species of cotton plants may be found in every district of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains, it is assumed that no portion of the globe of equal extent, is capable of yielding so large a quantity of this useful material; and from the earliest ages, cotton is often alluded to as a special production of India.

It is also assumed, that no part of India has a climate unsuited to the pro-

duction of superior cotton. "That this assumption" is demonstrated by the fact that the best samples are produced in Guzerat, at the north-western extremity; in Behar, the very centre; and at Tinnivelly, on the most southern point.

"That it appears that it is the generally dry silicious nature of the soil of Guzerat, as much as the dryness of its climate, that is so extremely favourable to the growth of the cotton plant. It flourishes there even in the most sterile districts, though necessarily not so luxuriantly as in the more fertile soils.

"The same observation applies to the neighbouring province of Surat, where good cotton is produced; but the best in that part of India is grown in the districts of Jambooseer and Ahmood, and, indeed, throughout the Broach Pergunnah. This is stated, in a government report, to be very superior to the Nagpore or any other cotton grown on the eastern side of India."

Mr. Owen Potter, who was extensively employed in shipping cotton from the above districts, in 1837, states, in a paper which he submitted to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that "the chief cotton ports are Surat, Baroche, Tankaria Bunder, Gogo, and Bownugger." All these ports are within a short distance of each other, and nearly the whole of the cotton above mentioned grows within forty miles of the port at which it is shipped.

"At Omrawutte, cotton is grown at the rate of two pounds for twopence, in moderately favourable seasons; and did good roads exist, this article could be delivered at Bombay at a handsome remunerating price. It is now carried on the backs of bullocks, and the extra cost thus incurred amounts to a penny a pound more. This cotton is but little inferior to that grown in Guzerat, which is looked upon as the garden of the western side of India."—*Proceedings of the Trans. Ind. Agri.-Horticultural Society.*

In the Deccan the production of superior cotton is not confined to the vicinity of Nagpore, for it can be obtained abundantly much further to the north, at Calpee, as well as in the districts of Currah, Carah, and Etawah.

The cotton grown in the southern extremity of the Peninsula, at Tinnivelly and Coimbatore, has been highly approved of in the English market.

"At Tinnivelly, where Mr. Hughes has been long engaged in the cultivation of the Bourbon cotton, that gentleman considers the vicinity of the sea, or situations to which the influence of the sea air extends, are on every account to be preferred. A dry soil, and a dry atmosphere, from March to May, and from July to September, seem almost essential to the good quality of the wool, as well as to the productiveness of the plant. The freest circulation of air, and of light winds, are of the greatest benefit to a perfect culture.

"Mr. Heath, a gentleman also experienced in the cultivation of the same description of cotton, states that his experience differs from that of Mr. Hughes with respect to the influence of vicinity to the sea: for he found the cotton come to

perfection at the distance of 150 miles from its shore.—(*Proceedings of Agri. Comm. of the Royal Asiatic Society*, p. 72.)

“In Burmah, cotton is cultivated very extensively, chiefly for the China market, though the accounts are too discrepant (varying from 7,000,000 to 37,000,000) to allow of a satisfactory estimate being given of the annual amount. The greatest quantity is produced in the neighbourhoods of Ava and Prome; but that produced at Bauksk and that in the Mataban province (known as Tenasserim cotton), appears to have the longest staple.—(*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India*, ii., 123-131.)

“A specimen of Georgia Upland cotton soil, Mr. Piddington says, resembles much in appearance the light, fawn-coloured, sandy soils of Lower Bengal. One half, by weight, was coarse gravitic sand, with a few minute fragments of felspar and shells, and some vegetable remains, chiefly from cotton shrubs. It was closely analogous to the Sea Island soils in showing, when heated, that it contained lignite or peaty matter.

“The *mar* or *marrah*, a black soil from Bundelcund, said to be found in that district, the best soil for cotton, if not lying so low as to retain the water, was also examined by Mr. Piddington. He describes ‘its appearance, when dry, to be that of a dark, brown, heavy, interspersed with small white nodules, which are soft *kunkur*.* So that the whole is easily pulverised.’ ‘It forms with water a tenacious clay, and dries into tough lumps, giving every indication of being what the black soil for cotton is described to be, viz., a soil produced by the decomposition of trap rocks, forming a tenacious mud in the rains, and drying into a hard black clay, crossed by innumerable deep fissures and cracks in the hot winds.’

“When heated in the matrass, a striking difference appears between this and the American soils in *the total absence of any trace of lignite or peaty matters!*

“Coimbatore, or *Oopum* cotton soil, considered one of the best for this crop in southern India, Mr. Piddington states to be like the last, black in colour and tenacious in consistence, but modified in this respect by the intermixture of felspar and silice.

“The Tinnivelly soil found best suited for the growth of the Bourbon cotton plant, looks like a mixture of lime rubbish and yellowish brickdust, and is intermixed with nodules of *kunkur*.

“A specimen of the best Singapore cotton soil was examined by Mr. Piddington. He describes its appearance as very remarkable: ‘it consisted appa-

* “*Kunkur*. A singular calcareous concretion, stratified, and in lamellated masses of all sizes, containing from fifty to eighty per cent. of carbonate of lime, some magnesia, iron, and alumina, interspersed sometimes in large quantities throughout extensive tracts of the alluvial and secondary formations of India. The analysis of some average samples gave me from seventy to fifty per cent. of carbonate of lime; some by Mr. James Prinsep, gave from eighty-four to fifty-nine per cent.”—*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, vol. vi., note to p. 207.

rently of large, coarse grains of white sand, mixed with coarse charcoal dust and fragments of vegetables and mosses of all sorts, being in fact, as to appearance what we might suppose the Sea Island soil to be before it was reduced to a finer state. When sifted, indeed, it almost exactly resembles the Sea Island soil, except that the sand, being white, renders the contrast between it and the carbonaceous dust more striking. About one-third of it was coarse silicious gravel without felspar or fragments of shells, and with a few remains of carbonised wood, roots, and moss intermixed with it."

THE following Table exhibits the result of Mr. Piddington's experiments.

No.	COTTON SOILS.	Vegetable matter.	Salice and extrac- tive, <i>gâine</i> ?	IRON.			Carbonate of Lime.	Magnesia.	Alumina.	Silica.	Water and lost.	Price of best cotton in Liverpool.	REMARKS.
				Protox.	Deutox.	Tritox.							
AMERICAN.													
1	Georgia Sea Is- land.....	3.20	0.20	1.0	..	..	2.75	..	0.20	92.00	0.85	21	{ Vegetable matter, peat, or lignite, partly soluble in cold water, silica in coarse grains.
2	Supposed Geor- gia Sea Island. }	5.00	0.60	1.30	4.00	..	0.63	88.02	0.45	24		Ditto.
3	Upland Georgia..	4.60	0.10	1.25	..	..	2.90	..	1.00	80.35	0.75	12	{ Vegetable matter, peat or lignite, but nothing soluble in cold water; no saline matters.
INDIAN.													
4	Bundelkund	2.00	0.33	..	7.75	..	11.90	tracc	3.10	74.00	1.00	5	{ No peat or lignite: nothing soluble in cold water; silica in fine powder; <i>kunkur</i> in the gravel.
5	Coimbatore	2.30	traces	4.00	7.50	tracc	2.80	82.80	0.60	5		{ Gravel, mostly silica, with some felspar, but no kunkur.
6	Bourbon seed cotton (Tinni- velly)	0.15	0.20	..	..	2.88	19.5	0.15	2.00	74.00	1.12	10	{ Gravel, almost wholly <i>kunkur</i> ; some carbonate of iron, half the soil of gravel.
7	Mauritius	1.75	0.30	9.15	..	..	40.85	tracc	2.50	43.60	1.85	12 1/2	{ Silica, mostly coarse grained; gravel, mostly calcareous.
SINGAPORE.													
8	Best soil	9.15	0.60	..	0.25	..	1.25	88.20	0.55	9	{ Vegetable matter, mostly peaty, and very soluble.
9	Inferior soil	1.00	0.71	..	0.071	98.85	..	4	

* Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. vol. vi., 216.

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The conclusions which are drawn by Mr. Piddington from these researches, are "1st. That the abundance and fineness of good cotton depends on the quantity of carbon in the soil, and the solubility of that carbon. 2nd. That the next best soil is one containing carbonate of lime. 3rd. That the soil should not be too tenacious. I have had repeated experience of this," he adds, "in Bengal; and, on the Bombay side of India, I observed some time ago, that a Parsee gentleman, Furdonjee Cowasjee, had partly failed, or experienced much loss, in some experiments in cotton, in consequence of the clayey nature of the soil, which retained too much moisture. In the West Indies, the years of drought are far the most favourable to the cotton crops, and the Singapore soils are instances of cotton growing in what might be called pure sand with vegetable

matter; but we must, probably, make allowances in these instances for the vicinity of the sea.”—(*Trans. Ind. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, vol. vi., 223—4.) 4th. That it is preferable for the sand to be in coarse particles.

Writing from Tinnivelly, Mr. Hughes states, “that the red and brown loams, or, indeed, any silicious or calcareous soil, fertile in a moderate degree, is the most suitable and fruitful. That no very rich, heavy, retentive, stiff soils, should ever be selected, for though the plants are, luxurious, yet they have as much and more tendency to produce redundancy of wood and leaf than of fruit buds, besides harbouring insects.” What is commonly known in many parts of India, under the denomination of *black cotton soil*, Mr. Hughes states is to be entirely avoided.

Captain Robertson reported to the Bombay government, “that the Bourbon cotton succeeded very well in the eastern parts of Broach, in the light sandy soils, as recommended by the cultivators of the Isle of Bourbon.”

The Agri.-Horticultural Society of Bangalore reports that the light brown soil of moderate depth and rather sandy (so prevalent in Mysore), seems to be the soil that suits the Upland Georgia and New Orleans; but the Sea Island thrives in moist ground that is well drained. — (*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India*, vi., 230.)

Mr. Ewart, speaking of his experience in the cultivation at Guzerat of Bourbon cotton, or a variety nearly akin to it, says, “it requires a dry, sandy soil, and no irrigation; water or manure sends it all to leaves and branches.”—(*Proceed. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India*, May, 1839, p. 22.)

The failure of the experiments made at the Akra farm by the Agri.-Horticultural Society is an illustration of the unfitness of an over-fertile tenacious soil for the production of cotton. The committee of the society, reporting upon the failure, observe, “that it establishes the fact that the cotton of America will not flourish on a rich and moist soil, whilst its natural basis is, for the most part, composed of three-fourths of sand, and one-fourth of clay.” This was evidenced “by the rapidity and luxuriance of vegetation, in the production of abundance of wood, leaf, and flower, but little produce.”

These results point out that soils constituted almost entirely of the least retentive of all constituents silex, carbonate of lime (chalk), and oxide of iron, are best suited to the growth of cotton. In other words, that the soil cannot be too light, whether it is upland or lowland, maritime or inland.

Mr. Heath says, “that in the Madras territories, two species or varieties of cotton plant are cultivated, and these require very different soils; one is annual (*oopum punthee*, *G. herbaceum*?) and the other perennial (*madam puntkee*). The first succeeds only in the ‘black cotton soil,’ formed apparently from the decom-

position of trap rocks ; but the second only in a very light soil, formed from the disintegration of granitic rocks, especially when mixed with *kunkur*, or calcareous tufa."

"Mr. Heath made his experiments on the Bourbon cotton in the latter kind of soil, which is more abundant than any other in the districts on the Coromandel coast, south of Madras ; and he entertains no doubt, that the Bourbon cotton plant might be successfully cultivated wherever this kind of soil occurs. In introducing this cultivation, he had to encounter the usual difficulties consequent on the introduction of any novelty in agriculture, but these gave way to perseverance. At the end of four years, Mr. Heath had the satisfaction of seeing the experiment completely successful, as in the seasons 1823—4, he procured from the district of Goimbatore, 500 bales of clean Bourbon cotton, of 300 pounds each, and the natives were, at that time, well satisfied, that the cultivation of this was more profitable to them than that of the common cotton of the country."—(*Proceed. Comm. Agri. Royal Asiat. Soc.*, 1838, p. 72.)

"Mr. Bolingbroke says, that in Demerara the British settlers found that the cotton plantations succeeded better on the sea-coast than on the banks of the river, a superiority which he attributed to its containing more common salt.—(*Bolingbroke's Voyage to Demerara*, 204.) This opinion that salt promotes the growth of the cotton plant is also expressed in the third report of the African Institution, it being stated positively that the saline air of the sea-shore, though generally destructive to the coffee plant, is favourable to the cotton."—(*Report iii.*, p. 23.)

Mr. Bernard Metcalf, remarking upon the cottons of India, observes, "that the Georgia, Sea Island, Surinam, and Demerara cotton plants are all grown on the border of the sea, and the prime qualities only so far inland as the influence of the sea air and tide waters extend."—(*Government Report on Cotton, &c.*, p. 418.)

A very able report has lately been transmitted from Bombay on the produce of cotton in India, and pointing out forcibly the decline in its cultivation. It appears, however, that the quantity grown in all India is very great, for the population is chiefly clothed with cotton manufactures made of the raw material grown in the country. As the Bombay Report and also a huge volume of correspondence have recently been presented to both Houses of Parliament, we can do no more than refer to them, and to the following statistical tables of the cotton trade of India, &c.*

* See also statistics of cotton, in the Report on the United States, which we prepared for Parliament.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Cotton shipped by the Honourable Company to China from the Presidencies of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the earliest Date comprised in the Company's Returns of the Export Trade down to the close of the Exclusive Trade of the Company to China.

YEARS.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.
	Bales.	Weight.	Tales.	Bales.	Weight.	Tales.	Bales.	Weight.	Tales.
	number.	cwts.	amount.	number.	candies.	amount.	number.	candies.	amount.
1705-06....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	1,602	43,639
1706-07....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,880	949	33,974
1707-08....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1708-09....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1709-1800....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,884½	5,862	2,97,138
1800-01....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,305	2,216	1,57,119
1801-02....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1802-03....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1803-04....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1804-05....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1805-06....	..	..	..	2,194	1,316	45,383	..	..	..
1806-07....	672	1,800	11,539	..	..	..	10,530	32,849	2,27,128
1807-08....	..	..	..	53	30	1,278	7,861	25,195	1,74,654
1808-09....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,900½	53,298	6,34,126
1809-10....	2,243	mds.	40,016	..	..	..	4,683	15,183	1,20,315
1810-11....	..	..	..	1,982	1,150	37,102	12,352	30,041	3,20,994
1811-12....	8,506	lbs.	2,00,708	482	lbs.	9,922	14,494	47,078	3,67,463
1812-13....	10,817	3,501,700	2,34,228	2,670	801,000	49,216	19,742	64,064	6,24,603
1813-14....	1,835	520,500	50,877	5,905	1,771,500	113,492	20,609	7,344,523	5,74,913
1814-15....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815-16....	4,921	1,476,800	1,02,980	5,440	1,752,000	1,32,573	21,775	70,978	6,45,496
1816-17....	..	..	..	6,512	candies.	3,888	23,078	75,628	6,25,156
1817-18....	4,631	1,389,300	98,619	4,743	2,844	1,15,450	23,088½	75,863	6,37,301
1818-19....	5,509	1,679,700	1,25,291	2,538	1,522	70,684	18,278	60,009	6,16,446
1819-20....	9,845	2,863,500	3,71,874	677	408	18,257	20,819	66,999	7,29,468
1820-21....	28,601	8,580,300	8,46,189	4,910	2,988	1,34,894	..	..	..
1821-22....	20,151	6,045,300	5,51,319	4,860	2,915	1,34,007	25,774	candies. 12,070	8,11,141
1822-23....	8,000	mds.	32,141	6,171	3,702	1,61,809	6,586	3,136	1,51,717
1823-24....	25,168	101,120	5,76,205	7,742	4,635	2,01,110	16,230	7,462	3,54,689
1824-25....	20,709	83,443	4,15,344	11,201	6,719	2,87,374	12,519	5,804	2,82,342
1825-26....	19,069	80,229	3,87,123	7,338	4,402	1,88,983	13,507	6,444	3,37,032
1826-27....	32,145	1,29,148	6,02,486	8,762	5,256	2,28,407	15,095	7,148	3,72,625
1827-28....	22,694	91,177	4,41,102	12,029	7,217	2,81,470	22,486	10,680	5,13,523
1828-29....	43,114	1,69,303	7,32,669	12,858	7,714	3,24,225	16,404	7,775	3,11,704
1829-30....	21,174	85,071	3,71,516	13,500	8,100	3,14,975	15,042	7,080	3,30,829
1830-31....	26,989	1,08,313	4,85,184	9,485	5,691	2,10,207	23,072	11,095	5,17,839
1831-32....	18,320	73,603	2,88,698	..	..	..	18,156	8,610	3,62,287
1832-33....	21,732	not stated.	8,97,164	..	..	..	19,051	not stated.	3,48,880

STATEMENT of the Quantity (with Value) of Cotton (excepting the Honourable Company's China Investment) shipped at the Port of Calcutta to all Parts of the World beyond the Presidency of Fort William, from the Official Accounts, 1795, down to the Year 1835, inclusive.

YEARS.	T O T A L.		UNITED KINGDOM.		C H I N A.		OTHER PLACES
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	maunds.	rupees.	maunds.	rupees.	bales.	rupees.	
1795-96..	8,805	1,47,211	6,336	1,11,384			
1796-97..	8,759	1,35,870	3,952	55,223			
			bales.				
1797-98..	10,227	1,07,711	1,130	58,604	705½	31,341	
1798-99..	46,204	4,27,053	8,406	2,84,808			
1799-1800	6,587	90,817	633	43,182			
1800-01..	1,520	25,935	500	25,758			
1801-02..	810	15,160	222	15,160			
1802-03..	38,843	6,19,017	2,072	97,400	8,018	4,60,953	
1803-04..	1,81,717	23,13,185	2,430	1,06,207	46,871	20,92,708	
1804-05..	1,48,844	19,01,507	602	26,859	39,861	17,96,317	
1805-06..	2,26,385	30,44,544	2,423	1,18,912	59,735	28,74,616	
1806-07..	1,34,912	10,36,902	7,31½	3,92,206	24,861	12,47,386	
1807-08..	1,79,726	26,07,805	3,717	2,03,428	41,104	21,60,232	
1808-09..	1,91,804	28,08,630	2,016	1,07,014	50,592	26,90,530	
1809-10..	2,81,860	39,35,461	40,781	20,25,227	35,657	17,65,080	
1810-11..	1,21,852	15,02,946	3,477	1,53,167	27,080	11,63,809	
1811-12..	1,18,175	1,91,681	160	9,351	32,566	15,32,389	
1812-13..	20,847	2,68,814			5,531	2,27,162	
1813-14..	2,99,193	39,02,026	11,705	5,39,229	76,051	31,50,811	
1814-15..	3,73,131	45,60,068	21,587	9,29,415	82,540	35,94,985	
1815-16..	3,26,558	38,21,475	17,228	6,57,187	74,472	30,68,298	
	6,65,236½	76,80,308	85,024	31,84,791	95,478	36,26,752	
1816-17 {	lbs.		lbs.				
	also Co.'s 10,02,600	not stated.	Co.'s 10,02,600	not stated.			
	maunds.		bales.				
1817-18..	10,03,363	1,10,13,074	1,64,843	53,09,791	103,700	31,21,969	
1818-19..	8,37,759	89,76,861	1,27,124	37,82,030	63,115	19,99,794	
1819-20..	2,37,436	28,33,773	30,683	9,89,082	37,005	10,35,367	
1820-21..	2,78,319	44,40,881	12,939	7,16,157	70,397	37,21,507	
			maunds.		maunds.		
1821-22..	2,39,131	34,24,311	19,724	3,54,062	2,16,392	30,38,642	
1822-23..	95,244	12,44,980	23,796	2,48,486	67,897	9,17,092	
1823-24..	1,58,829	23,47,508	42,379	4,51,021	1,15,960	18,00,185	
1824-25..	2,51,205	32,28,335	44,184	5,01,770	1,90,324	26,23,089	
1825-26..	2,36,141	30,57,130	58,600	4,76,169	1,77,206	25,77,494	
1826-27..	3,65,639	41,60,534	60,598	6,22,519	3,14,052	35,28,950	
1827-28..	2,16,084	32,69,862	17,058	2,68,887	1,97,590	29,81,340	
1828-29..	2,01,083	25,88,423	14,536	1,82,971	1,85,029	23,92,276	
1829-30 {	3,491	34,266	47	390	2,586	20,717	
	also Co.'s 7,415	1,01,593	Co.'s 7,415	1,01,993			
1830-31 {	60,038	5,79,711	22,616	1,89,326	45,838	3,85,511	
	also Co.'s 3,203	43,848	Co.'s 3,203	43,848			
1831-32 {	53,765	4,45,760	7,101	60,174	46,493	3,81,349	
	also Co.'s 8,357	1,01,877	Co.'s 8,357	1,01,877			
1832-33 {	7,637	64,611	4,895	41,663	2,736	22,848	
	also Co.'s 1,045	92,691	Co.'s 6,045	92,691			
1833-34 {	2,340	24,325	190	1,970	2,071	20,746	
	also Co.'s 12,956	2,00,762	Co.'s 12,956	2,00,762			
1834-35..	3,52,022	31,26,070	37,153	3,40,311	3,09,544	27,37,431	

For all other places see previous tables in details on the Commerce of India.

STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Calcutta, from the 1st of May, 1833, to the 30th of April, 1846, compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Calcutta Custom-House.

P E R I O D.	G R E A T B R I T A I N.		F O R E I G N E U R O P E.		C H I N A.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1833—34.....	10,673	1,06,730	.....	.....	1,32,809	13,25,162
1834—35.....	32,767	3,37,679	2,789	24,915	2,99,114	27,60,170
1835—36.....	1,16,278	12,26,612	21,676	2,32,581	4,40,000	47,40,795
1836—37.....	18,244	1,71,010	14,160	1,28,146	4,00,598	35,14,934
1837—38.....	3,555	30,670	73	608	1,07,949	18,10,029
1838—39.....	3,513	28,382	.....	.....	2,22,631	21,79,086
1839—40.....	25,574	2,36,581	2,679	22,331	1,38,778	14,18,409
1840—41.....	1,290	14,041	.....	.....	1,60,802	16,56,447
1841—42.....	4,628	46,775	.....	.....	80,591	8,68,171
1842—43.....	1,501	19,610	.....	.....	1,49,304	14,86,550
1843—44.....	1,742	25,805	.....	.....	1,95,738	19,57,379
1844—45.....	1,335	13,350	.....	.....	1,99,355	19,93,556
1845—46.....	147	1,477	.....	.....	89,088	8,88,582
Total maunds.....	2,21,253	22,61,737	41,377	4,08,581	27,12,757	2,65,90,270
Total lbs.....	1,82,05,960	.....	34,04,736	.....	22,32,21,148	.....
Total cwts.....	1,62,553	.....	30,399	.....	19,93,046	.....

STATEMENT—(continued).

P E R I O D.	S T R A I T S of M A L A C C A.		A l l O t h e r Q u a r t e r s.		G R A N D T O T A L.		A v e r a g e Value per Maund.
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	
1833—34.....	73	609	.....	.....	1,43,555	14,32,501	9.98
1834—35.....	2,066	22,414	91	761	3,36,827	31,46,139	9.34
1835—36.....	4,156	45,414	1,632	18,345	5,83,762	62,63,777	10.73
1836—37.....	1,652	15,568	839	6,673	4,35,493	38,39,347	8.81
1837—38.....	1,819	15,948	495	3,910	2,63,891	18,61,165	9.12
1838—39.....	1,328	13,556	287	865	2,33,759	22,21,889	9.05
1839—40.....	13,457	1,50,194	7	24	1,80,495	18,27,543	10.12
1840—41.....	22,703	2,55,089	15	60	1,41,816	19,26,237	10.42
1841—42.....	24,950	2,89,694	175	707	1,10,344	12,05,347	10.92
1842—43.....	20,880	2,09,436	209	1,385	1,71,891	17,16,983	9.98
1843—44.....	3,974	41,927	3	29	2,01,457	20,25,140	10.05
1844—45.....	1,161	11,612	21	218	2,01,472	20,18,745	10.
1845—46.....	4,486	41,862	48	213	93,769	9,35,164	9.97
Total maunds.....	1,02,705	11,17,155	3,812	33,221	30,81,934	3,04,19,967	9.87
Total lbs.....	84,51,154	.....	3,16,142	.....	25,35,99,140	.....	.....
Total cwts.....	79,457	.....	2,823	.....	22,64,278	.....	.....

STATEMENT of the Cotton Exported from the Presidency of Madras, 1824 to 1835-
(Official Account).

Y E A R S.	T O T A L.		U N I T E D K I N G D O M	B E N G A L.	C H I N A.	B O M B A Y.	O t h e r P l a c e s
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	cwt.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1824—25.....	44,287	10,86,460	1,05,697	62	8,30,108	1,10,921	
1825—26.....	59,030	11,89,894	1,18,691	.....	5,58,225	4,71,155	
1826—27.....	40,410	7,16,684	49,535	1,462	5,29,091	1,14,258	
1827—28.....	37,376	7,10,819	31,674	.....	6,30,527	22,635	
1828—29.....	56,737	1,02,101	52,203	1,771	7,00,402	2,02,379	
1829—30.....	61,533	12,34,303	41,763	48,160	7,09,396	4,25,880	
1830—31.....	38,916	7,72,001	1,70,905	10,125	5,30,930	12,456	
1831—32.....	42,976	8,63,387	6,60,860	29,814	1,21,200	28,250	
1832—33.....	30,906	6,83,373	2,30,688	35,342	1,31,029	2,70,054	
1833—34.....	25,982	1,53,156	65,303	39,806	.....	.....
1834—35.....	91,595	15,79,325	4,13,365	22,551	.....	.....

See general Tables of
Commerce.

STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Madras, from May 1, 1833, to April 30, 1846, compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Madras Custom-House.

Y E A R S.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		CHINA.	
	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.
	umber.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1833-34..	924	66,995	4	270	972	67,176
1834-35..	5,121	3,80,395	365	26,108	2,694	1,92,391
1835-36..	13,677	9,36,640	1,695	1,19,542	21,212	14,94,900
1836-37..	13,036	10,63,046	2,222	1,80,909	28,333	23,04,175
1837-38..	1,284	94,797	351	26,985	6,550	4,82,369
1838-39..	3,788	3,04,285	427	34,158	14,435	11,26,402
1839-40..	18,759	14,26,713	4,853	3,72,898	6,585	5,26,785
1840-41..	5,850	5,71,057	....	....	5,678	3,91,687
1841-42..	17,542	10,76,001	259	17,378	17,215	11,15,814
1842-43..	5,305	2,84,711	42	2,609	40,556	24,16,904
1843-44..	4,661	2,11,376	350	15,741	19,514	11,13,365
1844-45..	15,339	8,34,982	....	....	17,712	11,11,511
1845-46..	6,314	3,38,081	2	96	5,191	2,80,503
Total candies	1,11,800	73,92,085	10,370	7,96,961	96,656	1,26,33,112
Total lbs.	5,59,00,000	....	52,95,000	....	9,33,28,000	....
Total cwts.	4,99,107	....	47,188	....	8,33,286	....

STATEMENT of the Quantity (with Value) of Cotton (excepting the Honourable Company's China), shipped at the Port of Bombay to all Parts of the World beyond the Presidency of Bombay, 1801.

Y E A R S.	TOTAL.	UNITED KING- DOM.	FRANCE.	CHINA	OTHER P L A C E S.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1801—2.....	39,08,180	1,70,500	..	30,84,728	
1802—3.....	53,25,407	1,05,935	..	47,27,769	
1803—4.....	42,68,685	2,77,065	..	38,93,560	
1804—5.....	80,41,726	1,73,154	..	70,25,649	
1805—6.....	75,04,113	5,88,725	..	64,73,639	
1806—7.....	The reports for this were lost at sea.				
1807—8.....	90,25,238	7,82,835	..	73,96,978	
1808—9.....	51,71,923	6,93,182	..	41,66,692	
1809—10.....	54,17,850	12,10,844	..	38,68,181	
1810—11.....	49,65,921	10,55,935	..	33,56,221	
1811—12.....	35,22,337	39,900	..	30,63,570	
1812—13.....	23,39,896	..	..	19,21,765	
1813—14.....	26,14,724	18,347	..	22,76,373	
1814—15.....	36,38,068	96,205	..	29,01,608	
1815—16.....	53,64,959	1,90,817	..	44,25,041	
1816—17.....	57,51,608	11,30,395	..	41,11,786	
	{ Co.'s 26,626	26,626			
1817—18.....	99,18,397	27,94,234	2,68,353	46,27,583	
	{ Co.'s 1,26,63,140	65,86,197			
1818—19.....	29,523	29,523	3,54,477	34,23,770	
	{ Co.'s 47,11,377	28,00,470			
1819—20.....	6,30,841	6,30,841	2,06,061	10,91,265	
	{ Co.'s 52,89,118	3,33,588			
1820—21.....	2,56,216	2,56,216	..	44,89,062	
	{ Co.'s 47,49,319	8,40,546			
1821—22.....	9,946	9,946	..	32,36,019	
	{ Co.'s 57,91,103	24,10,219			
1822—23.....	61,92,873	20,56,372	..	30,07,096	
	{ Co.'s 92,74,275	34,81,089			
1824—25.....	1,19,90,353	44,63,603	36,195	53,72,775	
	{ Co.'s 87,11,667	25,85,371	10,200	72,88,149	
1826—27.....	1,03,28,838	41,04,631	65,286	56,93,282	
	{ Co.'s 99,63,825	46,49,421	50,963	57,67,114	
1828—29.....	82,77,129	14,84,656	88,912	49,63,994	
	{ Co.'s 90,26,485	33,53,931	13,344	64,51,645	
1830—31.....	21,076	21,076	..	53,38,302	
	{ Co.'s 88,48,416	37,27,681			
1831—32.....	1,21,50,759	62,39,654	16,572	53,78,596	
	{ Co.'s 1,47,86,550	52,98,904	41,936	56,25,721	
1833—34.....				86,93,321	

See Tables of General Trade of India

See Tables of General Trade of India

STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Madras—(continued).

Y E A R S.	STRAITS OF MALACCA.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.		GRAND TOTAL.		Average Value per Candy.
	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	
1833-34.....	203	14,189	695	48,057	2,798	1,96,696	70.29
1834-35.....	205	14,364	399	27,969	8,784	6,41,225	73
1835-36.....	.....	.....	675	47,340	37,259	25,98,428	69.74
1836-37.....	26	1,815	718	58,610	44,335	36,08,555	81.39
1837-38.....	.....	.....	68	6,070	8,202	6,10,211	73.85
1838-39.....	6	480	61	4,531	18,717	14,69,896	78.53
1839-40.....	85	6,713	318	24,076	30,600	23,57,185	77.04
1840-41.....	1,061	68,098	11,072	7,51,757	23,659	15,77,549	66.67
1841-42.....	5,893	2,99,363	3,828	1,86,550	44,737	25,95,115	60.24
1842-43.....	2,337	1,06,283	184	8,823	48,424	28,19,480	58.22
1843-44.....	1,116	57,968	39	1,780	25,680	14,03,330	54.64
1844-45.....	912	54,683	1,876	1,19,665	35,839	21,10,841	29.14
1845-46.....	357	19,586	1,370	66,917	13,434	7,14,186	53.10
Total candies.....	12,201	6,37,542	21,301	13,51,954	3,42,528		
Total lbs.....	61,00,500	.....	1,06,50,500	.....	17,12,61,000		
Total cwts.....	34,168	.....	55,094	.....	15,29,143		

GENERAL Statistics of the Cotton Trade of Bombay, from the 1st of January, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1846, compiled from the Official Records of the Bombay Custom-House.

E X P O R T S.

P E R I O D.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		CHINA.		STRAITS OF MALACCA.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.	97,48,844	18,70,037	2,73,616	14,936	2,07,04,656	38,26,475	.....	.....
1834-35.....	3,21,77,712	68,14,510	18,68,272	63,716	2,22,00,276	57,47,488	3,75,928	68,750
1835-36.....	4,57,95,596	1,03,51,845	11,37,780	2,36,083	2,87,13,216	63,89,394	3,13,208	62,732
1836-37.....	6,81,63,901	1,02,30,925	4,33,072	79,420	4,44,64,364	70,11,729	6,92,004	1,03,817
1837-38.....	3,81,00,172	55,04,257	2,06,052	27,585	5,61,61,928	80,25,130	11,70,009	1,07,900
1838-39.....	3,18,00,887	47,60,069	2,53,727	36,403	6,76,72,812	92,71,593	4,09,138	57,819
1839-40.....	3,90,01,134	80,15,303	2,73,910	41,469	2,91,68,699	50,06,830	32,72,957	4,23,428
1840-41.....	5,15,81,688	1,18,55,177	6,42,429	83,128	3,37,11,049	48,77,969	1,35,08,112	18,56,332
1841-42.....	10,47,95,091	1,42,43,793	1,11,718	14,818	4,74,09,464	63,08,196	74,49,007	9,05,066
1842-43.....	6,98,39,014	88,02,083	.....	.....	7,64,14,744	91,89,441	4,60,598	5,38,404
1843-44.....	9,17,81,828	1,10,61,169	23,975	3,425	7,75,51,410	91,51,208	10,79,860	1,20,242
1844-45.....	6,22,96,954	64,80,249	1,76,355	15,763	6,88,12,814	84,74,928	15,54,714	1,71,610
1845-46.....	4,71,05,311	53,31,108	8,93,853	95,417	7,49,54,187	76,55,330	27,68,904	2,75,380
1 May to 31 Dec., 1846.	3,44,76,490	35,94,212	.....	.....	4,16,65,032	31,05,214	2,44,440	21,285
Total lbs.....	77,66,65,818	.....	62,95,639	.....	68,60,34,651	.....	3,72,90,929	.....
Total cwts.....	69,34,516	.....	56,211	.....	61,30,667	.....	2,37,321	.....
Total candies.....	9,90,645	11,01,80,037	8,030	7,42,463	8,75,810	9,13,34,745	42,474	46,72,765
Average of 13 years....	76,203	84,98,404	618	57,113	67,370	72,56,518	3,267	3,74,828

P E R I O D.	MANILLA.		PERSIAN GULF.		ARABIAN GULF.		COAST OF AFRICA.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.	.....	.....	2,59,300	43,247	4,34,728	73,966	.....	.....
1834-35.....	.....	.....	78,008	15,100	9,36,096	1,69,897	21,952	3,490
1835-36.....	.....	.....	4,42,372	64,625	17,92,420	2,31,633	.....	.....
1836-37.....	.....	.....	1,36,200	18,816	14,30,192	2,03,694	8,624	1,210
1837-38.....	.....	.....	4,35,115	43,961	10,14,624	1,37,570	75,316	9,925
1838-39.....	.....	.....	1,38,236	15,150	10,43,879	1,55,983	29,568	4,375
1839-40.....	2,06,762	27,953	91,500	11,962	10,89,740	1,54,957	1,05,504	13,331
1840-41.....	8,84,128	1,18,414	47,348	6,270	10,87,003	1,40,764	1,680	212
1841-42.....	.....	.....	2,03,892	17,473	9,72,468	1,19,612	74,948	8,498
1842-43.....	.....	.....	1,30,325	13,699	7,11,735	77,833	36,693	3,976
1843-44.....	.....	.....	1,99,295	22,057	7,90,269	92,082	11,208	1,301
1844-45.....	.....	.....	1,96,253	20,920	10,13,423	1,07,277	19,036	1,821
1845-46.....	21,872	2,009	4,61,510	46,613	9,31,192	91,695	71,110	6,651
1 May to 31 Dec., 1846.	.....	.....	30,997	3,011	3,81,622	39,243	32,972	3,511
Total lbs.....	11,12,782	.....	28,76,711	.....	1,36,30,391	.....	4,88,651	.....
Total cwts.....	9,935	.....	25,685	.....	1,21,691	.....	4,363	.....
Total candies.....	1,420	1,48,376	3,609	3,15,304	17,364	18,07,206	623	6,204
Average of 13 years....	109	11,414	283	26,608	1,347	1,39,016	48	4,477

GENERAL Statistics of the Cotton Trade of Bombay, from 1st of January, 1834, to 31st of December, 1846—(continued).

P E R I O D.	C A L C U T T A.		MALABAR AND CANARA.		CUTCH AND SCINDE.		Ports Subordinate to Bombay.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834	67,032	12,800	82,908	6,753			15,568	2,625		
1834—35.....	..	..	1,11,328	17,980			14,112	2,357		
1835—36.....	..	..	3,04,388	46,001	1,568	250	18,424	3,145		
1836—37.....	39,984	5,250	1,07,492	14,490	10,976	1,470	22,121	1,157		
1837—38.....	23,600	10,835	1,37,255	17,259	86,436	8,220	23,068	2,569	10,046	1,031
1838—39.....	08,315	1,649	15,092	1,750	46,718	5,397	8,960	1,060	1,717	342
1839—40.....	..	..	50,688	7,685	12,264	1,380	12,320	1,410	44,548	9,110
1840—41.....	1,57,117	23,210	21,072	2,795	32,172	4,040	1,428	150	40,768	5,764
1841—42.....	..	..	6,241	436	3,298	318				
1842—43.....	..	..	2,057	217	7,774	873	2,621	400		
1843—44.....	..	..	7,510	600	1,649	1,670	738	75	5,923	604
1844—45.....	2,87,058	32,138	23,367	2,206	2,447	272				
1845—46.....	15,14,459	1,56,446	33,026	3,318	8,990	796	407	764	27,507	2,506
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846.	4,19,418	42,332								
Total lbs.....	25,76,983		9,03,627	..	2,14,262		1,11,778	..	1,50,507	
Total cwts.....	23,009		8,068	..	1,913		1,025	..	1,165	
Total candies...	3,297	2,81,060	1,153	1,21,559		24,086	117	15,911	166	19,417
Average of 13 years...	253	21,897	89	9,350		1,899	11	1,224	13	1,494

GRAND TOTAL.

P E R I O D.	Pounds.	Hundred-Wt.	Average Value per Candy.	Value.
	number.	number.	rupees.	rupees.
1st Jan. to 30th April, 1834.	3,15,86,352	2,82,023	145.82	56,74,839
1834.....	6,47,83,681	5,78,425	150.20	1,29,07,397
1835.....	7,85,18,972	7,01,062	173.03	1,73,89,218
1836.....	11,54,90,601	10,31,219	147.317	1,70,77,778
1837.....	9,74,15,121	8,70,046	121.292	1,39,66,341
1838.....	10,14,89,619	9,06,158	129.151	1,43,20,590
1839.....	9,33,30,106	8,33,306	119.044	1,46,47,718
1840.....	13,17,16,594	11,76,012	105.55	1,90,14,425
1841.....	16,10,26,110	14,37,733	100.50	2,16,79,410
1842.....	14,76,41,851	13,18,230	96.29	1,89,26,926
1843.....	17,14,53,725	15,30,837	83.18	2,10,58,233
1844.....	13,43,82,401	11,90,813	79.35	1,53,16,244
1845.....	12,88,20,290	11,50,181	71.35	1,36,67,993
1st May to 31st Dec. 1846.....	6,72,50,967	6,00,455		68,08,811
Total lbs.....	1,52,49,43,729			
Total cwts.....	..	1,36,15,669		
Total candies.....	..		19,45,081	21,32,55,023
Average of 13 years.....	11,73,03,364	10,47,351	149.022	1,64,04,302

NOTE.—The weights furnished in this Statement were compiled from the manifests of the vessels in which the cotton was exported, down to the year 1842—43, since which time they have been taken from the export registers, which give the weight declared by exporters on their export notes.

STATEMENT of the Value of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Tuticorin (within the Madras Presidency), compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Madras Custom-House.

P E R I O D.	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	China.	All other Quarters.	TOTAL.	Value.	R E M A R K S.
	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1833—34.	29,304	..		13,594	41,902	2,756	
1834—35.	32,970	..		..	32,970		
1835—36.	1,18,947	..		8,670	1,27,623	5,742	
1836—37.	69,732	..	51,562	..	1,12,294	2,68,804	
1837—38.	76,000	..		..	76,000	840	
1838—39.	22,197	..		5,810	28,007	1,08,485	
1839—40.	3,40,113	40,656		..	3,80,769	1,103	
1840—41.	1,57,792	..	94,920	436	2,53,108		
1841—42.	7,44,226	47,292		..	7,91,518		
1842—43.	72,828	..	3,66,492	788	4,40,108		
1843—44.	..	..	5,70,990	..	5,70,990		
1844—45.	1,42,618	..	14,02,884	288	15,45,790		
1845—46.....	77,448	..	6,72,642	14,630	6,61,720	11,324	
	18,74,229	87,948	10,59,490	14,222	50,61,889		TOTAL 3,90,094.

NOTE.—The value alone of the exports from Tuticorin has been furnished from the Madras Custom-House. The average annual value in the statement of the Madras exports affords no basis for an estimate of the quantity in this case, inasmuch as a good deal of the cotton shipped from Madras consists of western, which is much inferior to Tuticorin, the only cotton shipped from Tuticorin. If 60 rupees be assumed as the probable average cost, the quantity exported in the 13 years of this statement will be about 81,431 Madras candies.

(GENERAL Statistics of the Import Cotton Trade of Bombay, from the 1st of January, 1834, to 31st of December, 1846, compiled from the Official Records of the Bombay Custom House.

IMPORTS.

P E R I O D.	G U Z E R A T.		C O N K U N.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.....	2,28,51,441	29,86,505	54,77,612	5,56,885
1834-35.....	2,74,57,052	34,10,611	1,83,77,548	23,03,744
1835-36.....	3,77,29,804	55,12,736	2,33,14,396	34,18,572
1836-37.....	7,49,12,437	97,67,735	3,14,77,257	34,79,700
1837-38.....	7,33,83,208	1,01,37,364	1,88,18,491	26,73,321
1838-39.....	6,03,18,623	91,83,787	3,70,53,185	55,61,884
1839-40.....	2,60,56,519	35,67,918	2,60,04,490	35,46,967
1840-41.....	9,06,40,094	1,41,51,584	4,35,11,549	59,06,807
1841-42.....	5,85,40,590	74,03,906	5,13,45,164	64,78,538
1842-43.....	6,08,84,516	80,77,625	4,60,76,711	52,13,776
1843-44.....	7,18,29,407	92,78,068	4,01,15,810	49,83,327
1844-45.....	6,48,45,753	77,60,699	2,70,06,450	32,19,602
1845-46.....	7,11,57,204	73,49,082	2,29,28,312	28,13,870
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846.....	2,55,41,167	25,99,888	8,19,661	8,35,281
Total lbs.....	77,83,49,308		39,99,26,936	
Total cwts.....	69,49,518		35,70,776	
Total candies.....	9,92,793	10,12,87,486	5,10,111	5,05,82,271
Average of thirteen years.....	76,369	77,91,345	39,239	38,90,944

GENERAL Imports of Bombay, &c.—(continued.)

P E R I O D.	MALABAR AND CANARA.		CUTCH AND SCINDE.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.	
	Quantity.	Val.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.....	16,20,528	2,07,342	47,870	4,703	60,368	5,694
1834-35.....	7,65,30,016	9,53,276	1,12,308	10,823		
1835-36.....	1,30,60,264	15,96,737	8,08,108	1,16,843	5,35,080	77,257
1836-37.....	1,14,16,142	19,60,615	44,34,216	6,41,338	6,25,580	90,088
1837-38.....	11,64,471	1,97,195	56,76,168	7,66,670	13,093	1,897
1838-39.....	84,95,333	13,11,798	22,42,343	3,01,002	47,576	9,425
1839-40.....	55,92,362	7,48,411	19,69,316	1,97,592	4,126	634
1840-41.....	1,51,77,977	19,39,085	1,02,71,883	13,29,445	22,760	2,932
1841-42.....	1,71,09,675	20,34,906	34,02,725	4,27,079		
1842-43.....	1,72,83,801	19,99,259	49,21,112	5,52,774	88,312	2,989
1843-44.....	2,05,82,284	22,54,661	1,53,07,742	19,12,685	37,246	4,211
1844-45.....	1,30,50,611	13,42,209	1,10,65,626	13,30,295	1,616	220
1845-46.....	2,30,42,162	12,42,944	67,05,525	7,57,532		
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846.....	66,51,396	6,88,168	30,87,763	3,06,542		
Total lbs.....	15,18,99,582		7,01,60,705	..	14,34,757	
Total cwts.....	13,56,246		6,26,488	..	12,810	
Total candies.....	1,93,719	1,84,76,506	89,498	86,58,313	1,880	1,95,945
Average of thirteen years.....	11,901	14,21,276	6,884	6,66,024	141	15,073

GRAND TOTAL of Cotton Imported into Bombay.

P E R I O D.	Quantity	Quantity.	Quantity.	Average Value per Candy.	Value.
	lbs.	cwts.	candies.	rupees.	rupees.
1 January to 30 April, 1834.....	3,00,57,822	2,68,373	38,339	98*10	37,61,129
1834-35.....	5,35,09,924	4,78,571	68,367	97*68	66,78,454
1835-36.....	7,54,47,652	6,73,040	98,234	111*42	1,07,22,145
1836-37.....	12,28,66,032	10,97,018	1,67,018	101*71	1,59,40,074
1837-38.....	9,00,53,521	8,84,407	1,26,344	109	1,37,76,447
1838-39.....	10,83,56,080	9,67,465	1,38,209	118*45	1,63,70,893
1839-40.....	5,90,28,813	5,32,382	70,055	106	80,61,622
1840-41.....	16,50,24,603	14,78,702	2,11,256	110*86	2,34,19,853
1841-42.....	13,04,58,154	11,61,805	1,66,401	98*76	1,64,34,509
1842-43.....	13,55,54,512	12,07,639	1,72,519	91*85	1,58,46,423
1843-44.....	14,78,72,489	13,20,290	1,88,613	97*73	1,84,33,850
1844-45.....	11,59,71,056	10,35,156	1,47,922	82*36	1,36,62,085
1845-46.....	11,36,88,603	10,16,862	1,45,266	80*22	1,16,63,408
1 May to 31 December, 1846.....	4,36,99,987	3,90,178	55,739	79*48	44,29,879
Totals.....	1,40,17,77,388	1,25,15,868	17,87,981	100*22	17,92,00,611
Average of 13 years.....	10,78,29,022	9,62,759	1,37,537		1,37,84,632

NOTE.—The weights furnished in this statement are compiled from the import registers at the Custom-house, which contain the weight declared by the importers.

The value was computed prior to 1837-38, according to the prices published in the Price Currents of the place and since that time from the list of prices furnished periodically by the Chamber of Commerce to the Collector.

These values, however, being the current prices for the better qualities of the several descriptions of cotton, a deduction of about five per cent should be made, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual value of the import cotton trade of the port.

GENERAL Statement of the Export Cotton Trade of India from 1833—34 to 1845—46.

P E R I O D.	B O M B A Y.		C A L C U T T A.		M A D R A S.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	rupees.	cwts.	rupees.	cwts.	rupees.
1833—34.....			1,05,460	14,32,501	12,491	1,90,696
1 Jan. to 30 April 1834	2,82,023	58,74,839				
1834—35.....	5,78,425	1,20,07,397	2,47,465	31,46,139	39,214	6,41,225
1835—36.....	7,01,062	1,73,89,218	4,28,846	62,03,777	1,06,334	25,98,428
1836—37.....	10,31,219	1,76,77,778	5,10,954	38,39,337	1,97,933	36,08,555
1837—38.....	8,70,016	1,39,06,341	1,49,798	18,01,165	36,884	6,10,211
1838—39.....	9,06,158	1,43,20,500	1,77,741	22,21,886	83,558	14,69,856
1839—40.....	8,33,300	1,46,47,718	1,32,608	18,27,543	1,36,606	23,57,185
1840—41.....	11,76,042	1,90,14,425	1,35,783	19,26,287	1,05,619	15,77,549
1841—42.....	14,37,733	2,16,79,410	81,069	12,05,347	1,90,718	26,95,115
1842—43.....	13,18,239	1,89,26,926	1,26,290	17,16,983	2,10,178	28,19,480
1843—44.....	15,30,537	2 10,58,233	1,48,009	20,25,140	1,14,612	14,03,330
1844—45.....	11,09,843	1,53,16,244	1,48,314	20,18,745	1,59,994	21,19,441
1845—46.....	11,50,181	1,30,07,083	68,892	9,35,104	59,972	7,14,183
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846.	6,00,455	68,08,811				
Total.....	1,36,15,569	21,32,55,923	22,64,278	3,01,19,967	15,29,113	2,28,11,654
Annual average.....	10,47,351	1,04,01,302	1,74,175	23,39,997	1,17,626	17,54,743

GENERAL Statement of the Export Cotton Trade of India from 1833—34 to 1845—46—
(continued).

P E R I O D.	T U T I C O R I N.		T O T A L O F A L L I N D I A.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	rupees.	cwts.	rupees.
1833—34.....	3,116	41,902	1,21,876	16,71,099
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.....			2,82,023	58,74,839
1834—35.....	2,456	32,970	8,67,560	1,67,27,731
1835—36.....	9,500	1,27,623	13,05,782	2,63,79,046
1836—37.....	8,357	1,12,294	15,57,463	2,52,37,904
1837—38.....	6,661	76,000	10,62,389	1,65,13,807
1838—39.....	2,085	28,007	11,63,542	1,80,40,342
1839—40.....	28,331	3,80,769	11,30,851	1,92,13,215
1840—41.....	18,835	2,53,108	14,36,279	2,27,71,319
1841—42.....	58,891	7,91,518	17,77,411	2,63,71,390
1842—43.....	32,745	4,40,108	10,93,452	2,39,03,497
1843—44.....	42,473	5,70,980	18,35,961	2,50,57,693
1844—45.....	1,15,013	15,45,790	16,23,164	2,10,00,620
1845—46.....	49,461	6,64,720	13,28,506	1,59,82,000
1 May to Dec. 1846.....			6,00,455	68,08,811
Total.....	3,76,924	50,65,889	1,77,85,914	27,15,53,433
Annual average.....	28,994	3,89,684	13,68,146	2,08,88,726

ABSTRACT.

P O R T.	P E R I O D O F T H I R T E E Y E A R S.	Q U A N T I T Y.		V A L U E.	
		TOTAL.	Annual Average	TOTAL.	Annual Average
		cwts.	cwts.	rupees.	rupees.
Bombay..	1 January, 1834, to 31 December, 1846..	1,36,15,569	10,47,351	21,32,55,923	1,04,04,302
Calcutta..	1 May, 1833, to 30 April, 1846.	22,64,278	1,74,175	3,01,19,967	23,39,997
Madras...	Ditto ditto.....	15,29,143	1,17,626	2,28,11,654	17,54,743
Tuticorin.	Ditto ditto.....	3,76,924	28,994	50,65,889	3,89,684
Grand total of thirteen years for all India		1,77,85,914	..	27,15,53,433	..
Annual average of quantity and value of thirteen years for all India.....		..	13,68 146	..	2,08,88,726

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the Surat Collectorate for the Years undermentioned; its Proportion to other Cultivation; its Assessment; and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

Year.	Purgunnas.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Beegas.	Extent of other Cultivation in Beegas.	Rate of Assessment per Beega, on Lands cultivated with Cotton.		Rate of Assessment per Beega on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton.		Average Produce of Cotton obtained from Beegas.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 74 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	Average % Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Beegas.	Amount of Remission granted on Cotton Lands.	Total Amount of Remissions granted on all Descriptions of Lands.
					Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	sq. ft.			
1834-35	9 4853	49,321	4 18	1,81,978	9 2 6 10 0	2 6 0 3 1 11	8 8 0 2 6 0	3 4 8 4 3 2 1	4 3 2 1	14 8 18	44 0 5	..	4,339 0 2	5,481 5 4
1835-36	9 4853	49,216	17 15	1,80,031	15 4 6 10 0	2 6 0 3 2 3 8 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 5 7 4 3 7 1	4 3 7 1	13 6 0	41 11 1	..	..	2,245 11 8
1836-37	9 4853	30,877	0 15	1,92,121	2 17 6 10 0	2 6 0 3 2 1 8 2	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 4 11 5 9	4 3 7 1	13 13 0	40 9 3	..	..	14,149 0 4
1837-38	9 4853	62,845	0 1	1,70,131	2 15 6 10 0	2 6 0 3 1 7 4 8 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 4 8 4 3 7 1	4 3 7 1	13 11 2	41 15 7	..	..	16,115 1 7
1838-39	9 4853	61,569	19 18	1,51,517	13 1 6 0 0	2 6 0 3 0 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 4 3 4 3 15	4 3 7 1	22 16 1	71 8 0	..	13,963 5 0	3,06,552 0 2
1839-40	9 4861	51,597	1 2	2,05,363	4 16 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 13 0 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 1 5 3 10 1	4 3 7 1	12 17 2	37 1 5	22,615 9 0	..	4,614 13 9
1840-41	9 4861	45,027	12 11	2,09,232	10 0 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 14 3 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 1 8 4 2 2 1	4 3 7 1	14 7 2	44 7 10	..	..	9,900 1 5
1841-42	9 4861	71,312	16 3	1,91,025	10 11 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 13 8 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 1 10 4 3 3 1	4 3 7 1	13 12 16	39 1 6	..	..	967 8 5
1842-43	9 4861	57,439	7 11	2,17,109	8 3 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 13 9 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 1 8 4 3 2	4 3 7 1	13 7 7	38 2 5	..	..	6,493 4 6
1843-44	9 4861	36,248	15 15	2,21,832	17 5 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 13 9 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 1 8 4 2 1 1	4 3 7 1	11 14 0	33 10 6	..	..	1,665 1 2
1844-45	9 4861	65,933	1 15	1,79,966	15 15 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 14 0 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 2 3 5 2 1	4 3 7 1	12 18 2	37 4 4	..	..	3,724 2 1
1845-46	9 4873	57,175	18 16	1,75,593	3 2 5 12 0	2 6 0 2 13 8 7 10 0	2 6 0 2 6 0	3 1 11 4 2 2 1	4 3 7 1	14 3 2	40 7 7	..	..	12,592 14 10

Note.—Remissions are usually granted for loss on account of injury to the whole crops of each cultivator's khata or holding, and the remission on account of failure of cotton crops alone cannot be shown separately.

Surat Collector's Camp, Metia, 18th of February, 1847.

(Signed)

P. STEWART, COLLECTOR.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Produce of Five Acres of Soil of Average Description, the Assessment thereon, and the Average Market Value of that Produce, in an Ordinary Season, in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	Average Annual Produce of Five Acres of Ordinary Soil.	Government Assessment on Five Acres, being Eight Annas per Acre.	Average Market Value for Five Acres to the Cultivator.	OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS.
			rs. a. p.	
Cotton.....	10 maunds' weight	25 0 0	Each maund of forty seers, each seer of seventy-eight Company's rupees, and extra assessment is imposed on Bagayat land in some of the districts, at two rupees per acre; in others on the well, according to capability with regard to the supply of water.
Sugar.....	60 " "	....	210 0 0
Pepper, red (chil- lie).....	30 " "	....	90 0 0
Turnerie.....	35 " "	195 0 0	Calculating three-fifths of the expenses of cultivation, it leaves two-fifths, from which the ryot has to pay his dues to government.
Bhooye mango.....	10 " capacity	....	28 0 0
Bayree.....	10 " "	....	20 0 0
Toury.....	15 " "	30 0 0	Grown with Bayree
Joary.....	20 " "	....	32 0 0
Alsee or Jurvas.....	5½ " "	2 rupees and 8 annas.	14 4 0	
Wheat (1st sort).....	10 " "	25 0 0	Seldom grown alone
Gram.....	12½ " "	....	31 0 0
Mutkee or Mutt.....	3 " "	....	6 0 0
Teel or Sesamum.....	7½ " "	30 0 0	
Karala Jeel.....	5 " "	....	12 8 0
Mong.....	5 " "	....	12 0 0
Onceed.....	7 " "	17 0 0	
Rice.....	20 " "	....	40 0 0
Savah.....	10 " "	....	15 0 0
Hirandee.....	10 " "	25 0 0	
Wheat (2nd sort).....	30 " "	....	36 0 0

STATEMENT showing the Extent of the Cotton Cultivation in the Sholapoor Collectorate, for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to the other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

1. YEARS.	2. Zillah.	3. Number of Government Villages.	4. Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Acres.	5. Extent of other Cultivation in Acres.	Rate of Assessment per Acre on Lands cultivated with Cotton.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton.			12. Average Produce of Cotton obtained from an Acre.	13. Average Number of Acres required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs of Clean Cotton.	14. Average Government Assessment thereon.	15. Superficial Extent of the Acre.	16. Amount of Remissions granted on Cotton Land.
					6. Highest.	7. Lowest.	8. Average.	9. Highest.	10. Lowest.	11. Average.					
1834-35	Sholapoor zillah.	537	2,509	4,96,360	1 rupee or 16 a. n.	4 annas.	10 annas.	1 rupee or 16 a. n.	1 anna.	8 annas.	17½ lbs. of seed cotton and of clean cotton 40 lbs.	5 acres per seeded, and 10½ acres for clean cotton.	2½ n 5 acres, or 11 rupees 3 annas on 10½ acres.	4840 square yards	Rs. a. p. 1,825 12 6
1835-36	..	676	2,710	6,12,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358 13 0
1836-37	..	605	22,922	6,97,669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,124 15 7
1837-38	..	605	29,841	7,56,601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,981 2 8
1838-39	..	605	35,445	8,33,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,965 4 6
1839-40	..	714	58,091	10,20,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,210 13 0
1840-41	..	683	55,213	12,52,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841-42	..	778	49,454	13,91,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842-43	..	799	68,136	15,30,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525 0 0
1843-44	..	890	64,607	13,44,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0
1844-45	..	901	75,436	15,16,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517 5 3
1845-46	..	901	51,416	16,02,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824 12 5

NOTE.—The rates quoted in columns 6 to 11 are those introduced into the collectorate by the new revenue survey and assessment, which was commenced in 1838-39, and concluded in 1844-45, previous to that period the rates on land varied from eight annas to two rupees per beega, but it is difficult to say what the rates really were. There is no difference at the assessment of lands grown with cotton or other produce. The rates throughout the zillah are fixed according to the quality of the soil; but the very inferior soils will not produce cotton, and are never sown with it.

Sholapoor Collector's Camp at Vermulla, 26th of February, 1847.

(Signed) G. COLEB, Collector.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the Branch Collectorate, for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

Y E A R S.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cultivation in Beegas.		Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Land cultivated with other Products.		Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Land cultivated with Cotton.		Average Produce of Cotton obtained from one Beega.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Candy of Cleaned Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon, i.e., on Land subject to a Candy yield of Cleaned Cotton.	Superficial Extent of the Beegas.	Amount of Remissions granted to Cotton Lands.
		Cotton.	Other Product.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.			
1834—35.....	350	1,59,015	3,02,607									
1835—36.....		2,74,696	3,68,232									
1836—37.....		2,42,046	3,42,233									
1837—38.....		2,31,667	3,28,226	7 0 8	2 4 6	3 13 16	1 12 10	2 4 11				
1838—39.....		3,22,510	2,64,803	3 6 10	1 5 11	2 4 8	6 2 11	1 2 6				
1839—40.....		3,07,351	3,10,804	4 11 6	2 2 11	3 5 5	3 13 5	1 13 2				
1840—41.....		2,59,152	3,21,693		3 9 4							
1841—42.....		2,50,376	3,60,963		3 1 6							
1842—43.....		2,68,760	3,72,250									
1843—44.....		2,17,546	4,08,216									
1844—45.....		2,73,490	3,46,525	6 0 6	1 1 2	6 11 6	6 6 6	1 1 2				
1845—46.....		2,77,043	3,33,895									
<p> GRAND TOTAL of Remissions and Balances since 1840. Rs. 16,41,054 14 8 1846..... Rs. 1,92 8 13 4 6 </p>												

1837 & 1838. These cannot be taken separately for 7 feet, (3 shown separately for Beeges—cotton and other—Mr W. L. lands. The following abstract shows the entire remissions and balances written off since 1840:—

Balances outstanding on 1st Aug. 1840... Rs. 5,16,777 14 4
 Remissions given—Rs. a. p.
 In 1840—41..... 1,28,636 0 3
 1841—42..... 2,446 1 0
 1842—43.....
 1843—44..... 6,465 10 11
 1844—45..... 51,617 2 7
 1845—46..... 3,44,328 11 5
 TOTAL... 6,29,593 10 2

Balances written off—Rs. a. p.
 In 1840—41... 1,46,640 8 3
 1841—42... 1,71,014 8 3
 1842—43... 2,01,542 1 6
 1843—44... 1,00,505 0 10
 1844—45... 1,29,313 2 7
 1845—46... 13,559 10 7
 TOTAL... 8,19,568 0 0

Balance outstanding on 1st Aug. 1846..... Rs. 1,92 8 13 4 6

The Returns for 1837—38, 1838—39 and 1839—40 are taken from the actual papers of forty-five villages (of different classes) in each year.
 Beegas, W. L. lands.
 Kuppas 13 1/2 { At the average of Rs. 4 6 21
 16 14 or 20 { of Rs. 73 12 4
 32 { of the average of Rs. 1 5 11
 Kuppas 48 seers, { or cotton 15 lbs. {
 18 { of the average of Rs. 3 5 11
 Kuppas 13 1/2 seers, { or cotton 4 1/2 lbs. {

The Returns of 1843—44, 1844—45, and 1845—46, are taken from the new Begotee Settlement.
 24 dhurces of Kuppas, or 120 rate quoted viz. 24 dhurces (48 seers) 39 100 lbs. to 1 of Rs. 2 6 10 per equal to 1 dhu. begotee requires beegate the assessment; hence 120 20 beegas in an amount upon a seers kuppas average year (candy of cotton) equal 40 seers, yield a candy of 14 equal to or 39 100 lbs.

At the average, And at the average assessment, 120 rate quoted viz. 24 dhurces (48 seers) 39 100 lbs. to 1 of Rs. 2 6 10 per equal to 1 dhu. begotee requires beegate the assessment; hence 120 20 beegas in an amount upon a seers kuppas average year (candy of cotton) equal 40 seers, yield a candy of 14 equal to or 39 100 lbs.

Balance outstanding on 1st Aug. 1846..... Rs. 1,92 8 13 4 6

STATEMENT showing the principal Grains; their Average Annual Produce of 100 Beegas of Land; Government Assessment on the same; and the Average Market Value to the Cultivator in the Collectorate of Surat.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	Average Annual Produce of 100 Beegas of Average Ordinary.	Government Assessment on 100 Beegas.	Average Market Value to the Cultivators.	OBSERVATIONS.
	ms. rs.	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.	
Kuppus.....	531	305 6 7	640 5 4	'roduced in gorat land.
Bajree and kuthol.....	971 0	397 5 0 6	622 1 8	
Kuthol.....	820 0	268 8 9	407 4 0	
Joowaree and kuthol.....	898 0	315 9 10	540 3 8	
Bhat or rice, grown in keearee land.....3,500	4,143 0			Ditto, in keearee land.
After rice crop, vall kuthol, &c., produced.....615				
Bhat, or rice, in jeerart land....	1,500 0	250 0 0	562 8 0	Ditto, in jeerart land
Kodra.....	1,510 0	258 12 0	424 0 4	Ditto, in gorat land
Mutt.....	697 0	350 0 0	418 8 0	
Toone.....	663 0	251 15 7	490 13 0	
Tull.....f.....	401 0	282 3 6	512 3 6	
Wheat and mustard.....f.....	720 0	282 6 8	806 1 0	
Naglee.....	962 0	235 15 0	368 8 0	
Goovar.....f.....	963 0	350 0 0	662 8 0	
Urrud.....	584 0	232 13 9	375 0 0	
Gram and dwella.....	453 0	331 4 0	370 0 0	
Kuppus and tull.....	427 0	331 4 0	469 6 0	
Tull and tooor.....	430 0	327 13 4	574 2 8	
Tobacco.....	1,577 20	544 10 8	2,417 8 0	Ditto, in gorat gubban land.
Sugar cane.....	6,607 20	706 6 9	7,292 5 4	Ditto, in kooditer baget, or land irrigated by means of wells.

NOTE.—All the other crops or produce on which no observation is made can be produced in any soil.

The cost of production of cotton to the ryots is estimated as follows, supposing thirteen beegas of average zeraet land will produce one Surat candy of clean cotton, or 784 lbs.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Average government assessment on thirteen beegas of land.....	39	0	0
Ploughing before sowing.....	6	8	0
Cotton seeds or kuppus, one maund and twenty-five seers.....	0	12	0
Hire for sowing ditto.....	3	4	0
Hire for ploughing, called kulpee.....	3	4	0
Weeding.....	6	8	0
Gathering the cotton.....	7	0	0
Digging out the roots after the gathering.....	3	4	0

Rupees..... 69 8 0

Should the above land be cultivated, as is generally the case by the ryots, by means of his own bullocks, and the ground being weeded, and the cotton picked by the members of his family, of course the profits on the produce are much greater.

Allowing that thirteen beegas of land would yield about sixty-six maunds of kuppus, which can be sold for eighty-one rupees four annas, after deducting the foregoing amount of expense, sixty-nine rupees eight annas, there remains a nett profit of eleven rupees twelve annas to the cultivator.

The price paid by merchants, and the charge incurred by them for the sixty-six maunds of kuppus, the produce of thirteen beegas, are estimated as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value paid for the kuppus.....	81	4	0
Hire for separating seed from cotton.....	10	0	0
Screwing, including ginning, pafs, ropes, binding, cart hire, dalals, brokerage, &c.....	5	4	0

96 8 0

Deducting price of kuppusea or cotton seed..... 17 8 0

Leaving a nett sum of.....rupees 79 0 0
as the expense incurred by merchants for one candy of clean cotton, ready to be shipped on board the boat.

"There are seventeen places enumerated below, where screws are fixed, and temporary sheds erected for cleaning cotton; but the chief places where sales of cotton take place are the city of Surat and town of Randier.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Oolapor. | 7. Kulargam. | 13. Kupletha. |
| 2. Randier. | 8. Barracha. | 14. Surbhon. |
| 3. Nundroce. | 9. Sunnia. | 15. Bardolec. |
| 4. Morthan. | 10. Purout. | 16. Hansapor. |
| 5. Ucharun. | 11. Pandusoa. | 17. City of Surat. |
| 6. Kudrama. | 12. Ekkeha. | |

"The parties who establish 'stars,' or warehouses, generally purchase cotton from the ryots just as it is picked; they then separate the seeds by means of churkas, and sell it to the cotton brokers, who purchase for the merchants. The enhancement in the price is not considered to be very great during the transfer, probably not more than two or three rupees a candy.

"In reply to your second letter, dated 23rd ultimo, on the same subject, I have the honour to state that I cannot suggest any mode of cheapening the production of cotton in this district; the most obvious plan would be by a reduction in the assessment of the land cultivated for cotton; but this I am not prepared to recommend, as I do not consider the rates too high on the land in which it is generally produced; this description of land, when not cultivated with cotton, pays readily the assessment from the grain it produces; and it should be borne in mind that a great reduction has already been made in the rate of assessment per beega on land generally throughout this zillah, and that the cultivators have been relieved from many heavy payments on account of veeras and other cesses.

"I am informed that the cotton generally would produce a higher price in Bombay and the English market, and the cultivators would consequently receive greater remuneration, were it not that they deteriorate its quality in many ways to add to its weight, such as exposing it to the night-dew, which injures its colour; and the other modes adopted by them for this purpose render it expensive and difficult to clean. If the cotton crop could be purchased by merchants or their agents while standing, and picked and the seed separated under careful superintendence, the best results might be anticipated.

"I may add, that a change in the seed used would probably lead to an improvement in the produce; but this point has already, I do not doubt, come under the consideration of the committee. — *Report on Indian Cotton.*

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF THE PRODUCTS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS OF COTTON WOOL.

It is remarkable that Hindoostan was, for centuries previous to other countries, the region which we find celebrated for both the growth and manufacture of cotton. Herodotus alludes to woven cloth made of cotton wool, constituting the vestments worn by the Hindoos; and, from being generally worn, its growth and manufacture was probably common for many centuries before the time of Herodotus, who wrote about 445 years before the Christian era. In the "Peryplus of the Erythrean Sea" (*Periplus maris Erythrea*), written by Arrian, we have an account of a trade in Indian calicoes; and both Strabo and Pliny also allude to those cotton fabrics, and to their having extended to Persia and Upper Egypt. Arrian navigated and traded in the Indian seas.

While cotton manufactures flourished for so many ages in Hindoostan, it is remarkable that neither cotton wool was cultivated nor manufactured into cloth in China until about the thirteenth century; and that its manufacture in Europe and America has been comparatively of very recent date.

From the meagre accounts we possess of the early manufactures of Great Britain, the period at which cotton wool was first imported is uncertain. The first importations were from the Levant.

Anderson enumerates several statutes, &c., respecting wool; and woollen fabrics, &c., in the reign of Edward III.; and referring to the stipulations made by that prince, with regard to the trading towns of Scotland, in 1357, Glasgow is not named, while Lanark and Peebles are considered important places. The society of merchants of Saint Thomas à Becket were, about the year 1360, exporters of considerable quantities of English-made woollen cloths. Coarse woollens for domestic wear appear to have been woven in England for centuries previous to this period. For Judge Hale (*Primitive Origin of Mankind*) says, speaking of ancient guilds, "that they were erected in England for the woollen manufactures, as at Lincoln, York, Oxford, &c.; that in the times of Henry II. and Richard I. this kingdom greatly flourished in that art; that by the troublesome wars in the times of John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., this manufacture was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in wools, woollfells, and leather; that by the wise and peaceable times of Edward III., he regained that art hither again after 100 years discontinuance. Scotland confined its trade for a very long period to its boroughs."

Spanish wool was used early in making English broad cloth. The Weavers' Company obtained their charter, without date, from Henry II., supposed to be in 1172; they existed, however, as a company in his grandfather's time, Henry I., who, according to Stow, gave them a monopoly, but it was stipulated, "that if any cloth were found to be made of Spanish wool mixed with English wool, the Mayor of London should see it burnt." In 1197, the dimensions of English broad cloth was fixed by statute; and we find almost in every succeeding reign, laws for regulating the wool trade and the woollen manufactures. By the last statute of the reign of Edward III., Irish woollen cloth, called "frise," is declared of great antiquity; and this cloth is exempted from the length and breadth required for other cloths by the statute. About 1390, Kendal and Westmoreland cloths, called "cogg-ware," are mentioned in a statute; and in another, the following year, the plain cloths of Somerset, Dorset, Bristol, and Gloucester, are mentioned. Guildford cloths are soon after noticed. Glasgow is first, in 1430, mentioned as a place "where commerce was begun;" and, in 1540, a law was passed in Scotland for regulating woollen manufactures. Henry III., for a fine of ten marks, gave a charter to Liverpool, then a small fishing village, in 1229. It was long after before it became a port of any importance.

Although woven manufactures of sheep's wool became early important, those of cotton wool are of recent origin in Great Britain and in the North of Ireland, yet, in 1641, Mr. Lewis Roberts says, in his "Map of Commerce,"—"The town of Manchester buys the linen-yarn of the Irish in great quantities, and weaving it, returns the same again to Ireland to sell. Neither does her industry rest here, for they buy cotton wool, in London, that comes from Cyprus, and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermillions, dimities, &c., which they return again to London, where they are sold, and from thence, not seldom, are sent into such foreign ports, where the first materials may be more easily had for their manufactures." This passage is curious, and we may presume that the cotton manufactures of Manchester began during the last years of the sixteenth, or very early in the seventeenth century, though their great development can only be dated from the year 1773.

The Manchester cotton and cotton velvets which are at first mentioned were, however, woollen imitations of those cotton goods, which were imported from abroad.

Mr. Munn, in 1624, gives an account of cottons being imported; the East India Company importing, at an average, 50,000 pieces per annum; but our official accounts are for a long period deficient; and the rapid extension and chief production of the various manufactures of cotton, in Lancashire, Lanarkshire, and even in the North of Ireland, and also in the New England States and Switzerland, constitute the most extraordinary branch of industry which the world affords. France, Germany, and Belgium followed next in the order of cotton manufacturing countries. Austria has also considerable fabrics. Catalonia manufactures some, and by contraband, *the safety valve of prohibition*, imports abundant cotton fabrics into Spain. Russia has established several factories, under a pernicious system. Attempts to manufacture cotton have been making in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Naples, and Portugal.

A great question for the consideration of the people of these kingdoms, is involved in an inquiry, of almost vital importance to the employment and sustenance of, not only the greatest mass of the manufacturing population, but to the commerce of the empire; viz., *the sources from which the necessary quantities of the raw material is to be hereafter obtained.*

The greatest producing country of cotton wool, the United States of America, has become also a great manufacturing country (see our Report, Part XV., on the United States, for full details of cotton crops and of the cotton manufactures of the United States). And, we must in our inquiry and conclusions bear in mind, that all the above-named countries are now become competitors in the markets of the world for the raw material of cotton wool: the quantity of which produced in the southern climate of Europe, the two Sicilies, and Spain, need merely be mentioned as being of utter insignificance. America, Asia, and

Africa, are the countries upon which we must depend. Many parts of South America, and of the West India Islands, are admirably adapted by soil and climate for its cultivation. But with the exception of the Spanish West Indies, and parts of Brazil, the want of sufficient labour constitutes the great drawback on both abundant and cheap production. In Cuba and Porto Rico, sugar cultivation is more profitable than cotton. In Brazil, even with slave-labour, agriculture energy is wanting.

The extensive fertile regions of the British empire, alone, might supply, not only the United Kingdom, but all the world, with cotton wool. The want of labour, and the consequent high cost of production in the British West Indies, constitutes the impediment; certainly not the climate, nor the soil. Guiana has probably as great an area of soil, genial to the growth of cotton wool, as the extent now under cultivation in the United States. But the labourers are wanting.

Africa, otherwise undoubtedly genial to the cultivation of cotton, is in too hopeless a state of barbarism to yield a supply; at least, not at an early period. Egypt has for some time exported cotton; but even under a compulsory system, the cultivation of cotton in Egypt will for a long period be comparatively limited.*

With respect to Asia, the Celestial Empire demands a large supply from India, or other countries. Cochin China, Siam, and Borneo, are in too rude a condition to grow it in large quantities; although in the two former some is grown; and the soil and climate of the latter is admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. Asia Minor yields considerable quantities of cotton in the districts of Kassariah and Anapa, part of which is sent for shipment to Smyrna: and Cyprus still yields and exports small quantities of cotton. The Dutch East Indies yield some, and might yield much. Under Spain little productive industry can be hoped for in the Philippines, and the growth of cotton wool in those large and naturally fertile islands is trifling in quantity. Borneo, if we administer with judgment at Labuan, may in time yield a considerable supply of cotton. The south-eastern parts of New Holland appear to be well adapted by climate and soil to yield excellent cotton in abundance,—but there are no labourers in the field; it may be said, no inhabitants. Malacca may also produce some.

It becomes, therefore, almost a policy of necessity to direct our views and

* The Growth of Cotton in Egypt has been stated as follows.—

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S	Quantity.
	bags.		bags.
1833—34.....	36,045	1839—40.....	78,500
1834—35.....	98,048	1840—41.....	74,000
1835—36.....	115,900	1841—42.....	95,000
1836—37.....	175,000	1842—43.....	138,000
1837—38.....	80,000	1843—44.....	150,000 ? esti-
1838—39.....	51,000	1844—45.....	175,000 ; mates.

our labours chiefly to British India for a supply of the article which, to the United Kingdom, is the most important, next to that of food ; which, in fact, more than any other article, has enabled a great portion of the people to pay for food.

The early accounts of the imports of raw cotton wool are very meagre. From the quantity of 1,976,350 lbs., being imported, in 1697 ; and not more than 1,658,365 lbs. in 1749 ; and only 3,870,392 lbs., in 1764 ; and only 5,198,778 lbs., in 1781 ; the slow progress of the manufacture, until the jenny, mule, and spinning-frame came into full operation, is apparent.

The following tables are given, the first by Mr. Baines, the second by Malachy Postlethwaite (Commercial Dictionary), and the third from both and from official returns. The tables which follow are all condensed from official statements :—

TABLE I.

E A R S.	Raw Cotton Im- ported.	Official Value of British Cotton Goods Exported	Y E A R S.	Raw Cotton Im- ported.	Official Value of British Cotton Goods Exported.
		£		lbs.	£
1697.....	1,976,350	5,915	1730.....	1,545,472	13,524
1701.....	1,085,868	23,253	1741.....	1,615,031	20,700
1710.....	715,008	5,698	1751.....	2,976,610	45,986
1720.....	1,972,805	16,200	1764.....	3,870,392	200,354

TABLE II.

Y E A R S.	Cotton Imported.	Cotton Exported.	Cotton retained for Home Use
	lbs.	lbs.	
13.....	1,132,298	10,870	
41.....	1,882,873	182,765	
17.....	1,469,523	73,172	1,396
16.....	2,261,868	73,279	
17.....	2,324,869	29,138	2,195,431
46.....	4,855,966	291,717	4,561,249
19.....	1,658,365	330,998	1,327,457

EARLY IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON FROM AMERICA INTO ENGLAND.

COTTON is said to be indigenous in the Lower Mississippian regions, and it is said to have been used extensively in the western parts of South America, as a material for clothing, before the discovery of those regions by Europeans. Our first accounts of it, as a staple article of commerce, is in St. Domingo, before 1726 ; and in Surinam, before 1733. We find that “cotton patches” were common in Carolina about the end of the seventeenth century ; and that there were exported from Jamaica 2000 bags of cotton in 1753 ; and, in 1768, to the United Kingdom, 2211 bags, 442,200 lbs., and to North America, 252 bags.

The first import of cotton-wool, the produce of the United States of America, was at Liverpool, on the 20th of January, 1785, of one bag from Charleston ; February 17th, New York, one bag ; July 21st, Philadelphia, three bags ; November 17th, Philadelphia, nine bags. Total, fourteen bags.

. 1786.—May 4th, from Charleston, two bags; June 21st, Charleston, four bags. Total, six bags.

TABLE III.—Account of the Imports and Exports of Cotton Wool, into and from Great Britain, since 1697.

Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.	Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
1697..	1,976,359		1789..	38,576,023	297,837
1730..	1,545,472		1790..	31,447,005	841,154
1741..	1,645,031		1791..	28,706,675	363,442
1751..	2,976,610		1792..	34,907,497	1,485,405
1764..	3,870,392		1793..	19,040,929	1,171,566
1781..	5,198,778	96,748	1794..	24,358,567	1,349,950
1782..	11,828,039	421,229	1795..	26,401,340	1,193,717
1783..	9,735,663	177,620	1796..	32,126,357	694,962
1784..	11,482,093	261,845	1797..	23,354,371	609,058
1785..	18,400,384	407,496	1798..	31,886,611	601,139
1786..	19,475,020	323,152	1799..	43,379,278	844,671
1787..	23,250,268	1,073,381	1800..	56,010,732	4,416,610
1788..	20,467,436				

ACCOUNT of Imports into and Exports of Cotton Wool, &c., from Great Britain—
(continued.)

Y E A R S.	Quantity of Cotton Wool imported.	Official.	Quantity of Co Wool taken f consumption	Value of Cotton Manufactures Exported.	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	Official.	Real or declared.
1801.....	56,004,305	1,860,872	51,203,433	7,050,800	
1802.....	60,345,900	3,730,180	56,615,120	7,624,505	
1803.....	53,812,284	1,561,053	62,251,231	7,081,441	
1804.....	61,867,329	563,171	61,361,158	8,746,772	
1805.....	89,698,406	804,243	88,874,163	9,534,465	
1806.....	58,176,283	651,467	57,524,416	10,489,010	
1807.....	74,925,306	2,176,283	72,748,363	10,309,765	
1808.....	43,005,982	1,644,867	41,961,115	12,986,090	
1809.....	92,812,242	4,351,105	88,461,177	10,445,966	
1810.....	132,488,935	8,787,109	123,701,826	18,951,994	
1811.....	91,576,535	1,266,867	90,309,668	12,013,149	
1812.....	63,025,936	1,440,912	61,285,024	16,517,000	
1813.....	50,966,000		50,966,000		Records destroyed by fire.
1814.....	60,060,239	6,282,437	53,777,802	17,855,378	20,033,132
1815.....	99,306,343	6,780,392	92,525,951	22,289,645	20,020,956
1816.....	93,920,055	7,105,034	86,815,021	17,564,461	15,577,292
1817.....	124,912,968	8,155,442	116,757,526	21,269,221	16,012,601
1818.....	177,282,158	15,159,453	162,122,705	22,569,130	18,767,517
1819.....	149,739,820	16,622,009	133,116,851	18,282,292	14,699,912
1820.....	151,672,655	6,024,038	152,829,633	22,531,079	16,516,748
1821.....	132,636,620	14,589,497	137,401,549	22,541,615	16,093,787
1822.....	142,837,628	18,267,776	143,428,127	26,911,043	17,218,724
1823.....	191,402,503	9,318,402	186,311,070	26,544,770	16,326,604
1824.....	140,390,122	13,299,505	141,039,743	30,155,901	18,452,087
1825.....	298,005,291	18,004,853	292,546,869	29,455,281	18,359,626
1826.....	177,607,401	24,474,926	168,889,012	26,194,270	14,093,360
1827.....	272,448,909	18,184,170	249,804,396	33,182,888	17,657,165
1828.....	227,760,642	17,396,776	208,997,741	33,467,417	17,244,417
1829.....	222,707,411	30,289,115	204,007,037	37,269,422	17,635,006
1830.....	263,961,432	8,534,976	269,616,040	41,050,969	19,428,684
1831.....	288,674,853	22,308,655	273,249,663	39,357,075	17,257,204
1832.....	286,882,525	18,027,940	259,412,463	43,786,255	17,399,892
1833.....	303,606,837	17,368,882	293,682,970	49,337,210	18,480,406
1834.....	326,475,425	24,461,963	308,602,401	51,069,140	20,513,585
1835.....	363,702,963	32,779,734	333,943,404	52,333,278	22,128,804
1836.....	406,969,057	31,781,763	363,684,232	58,578,442	24,632,036
1837.....	407,286,183	39,722,031	368,445,035	51,130,290	20,597,123
1838.....	507,850,577	30,644,469	456,036,755	61,812,528	24,147,720
1839.....	389,396,559	38,738,238	352,000,277	67,017,021	24,560,376
1840.....	592,488,010	38,673,229	528,142,743	73,152,251	24,608,618
1841.....	487,992,355	37,673,355	437,063,631	69,798,131	23,499,478
1842.....	531,750,986	46,251,302	473,976,400	68,684,891	21,674,588
1843.....	673,193,116	39,619,079	581,303,105	82,189,599	23,447,071
1844.....	446,311,364	47,222,541	554,196,602	91,039,574	25,805,348
1845.....	722,080,000	43,116,384	679,963,616	92,810,346	30,119,893
1846.....	467,748,068	68,930,704	404,816,364		
1847.....					
1848.....					
1849.....					
1850.....					

QUANTITIES of Wool and Cotton imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing countries,—1831 to 1840 inclusive.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	lbs. 35,640	lbs. 31,739	lbs. 15,164	lbs. 825,458	lbs. 2,794,968	lbs. 2,799,298	lbs. 1,440,175	lbs. 996,764	lbs. 3,380,009	lbs. 843,009
Malta.....	343,805	281,063	17,268	..	..	..	..	..	3,243	637,452
Turkey.....	366,550	259,779	493,964	110,730	537,949	537	608,129	660,555	109,433	463,978
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	537,130	..	..	79,236	..
Egypt.....	..	..	..	..	..	61,810	..	..	2,864,748	6,337,109
Western Coast of Africa.....	7,714,474	8,824,111	533,364	444,437	5,141,017	4,807,741	7,273,411	4,751,923	3,664,748	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	4,203	463	6,924	791	3,507	909	70,834
Mauritius.....	..	..	38	39,714	18,377	..	..	..	40,313	56
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	25,805,153	35,178,695	32,575,164	32,020,865	41,426,011	..	45,125	40,217,734	175,949,945	77,011,589
Siam, and Islands in the Indian Sea.....	..	..	..	3,868	..	2,141	71,049	49,320	..	..
Philippine Islands.....	8,420	40,579	7,908	..	39,973	233,031	202,703	19,455	24,616	6,982
British North American Colonies.....	310,016	7,158	145,326	3,332	672	1,811	17,508	19,455	81,698	1,942
Hayti.....	2,401,685	2,040,428	2,044,862	2,966,325	1,915,270	1,714,337	1,495,702	1,599,356	1,243,164	866,187
Cuba and other foreign West Indies.....	251,279	50,413	380,791	223,604	91,179	23,375	32,030	80,044	171,802	179,893
United States of America.....	219,333,623	314	3,794	3,794	1,643	113,201	32,007	27,371	..	198,608
Mexico and Guatemala.....	..	219,756,753	237,306,758	269,303,073	244,455,412	280,613,692	390,631,716	431,487,384	311,597,798	487,456,504
Colombia.....	..	23,471	4,193	..	..	..	..	..	300,492	135,432
Brazil.....	334,691	273,602	305,033	1,064,369	1,064,369	2,330,956	2,277,164	2,277,164	2,277,164	2,277,164
Sales of the Rio de la Plata.....	31,695,781	20,109,560	28,463,821	19,291,305	24,986,469	27,501,272	20,940,145	24,464,305	16,971,979	14,719,171
Chili.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pern.....	10,624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other places.....	57,027	1,104	..	556	18,300	176,378	22,210	424,533	384,712	637,697
TOTAL.....	248,674,343	286,832,545	303,656,437	346,273,425	363,708,903	406,998,087	407,266,743	507,850,377	399,356,559	592,488,010

QUANTITIES of Cotton Wool Re-exported from the United Kingdom—(continued.)

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Russia.....	lbs. 1,274,815	lbs. 2,119,410	lbs. 1,253,639	lbs. 2,087,311	lbs. 4,972,539	lbs. 3,330,565	lbs. 5,079,681	lbs. 6,724,597	lbs. 7,532,951	lbs. 5,700,431
Sweden.....	124,335	13,884	..	17,493	153,598	58,214	108,968	46,814	244,965	85,433
Norway.....	83,536	22,623	32,432	89,275	36,227	134,599	63,463	56,282	102,913	104,236
Denmark.....	10,122	45,881	..	4,946	25,338	6,671	124,516	..	4,704	4,704
Prussia.....	625,306	404,655	111,236	393,869	8,324,096	9,225,395	9,225,395	623,171	564,014	1,213,243
Germany.....	3,350,635	4,940,124	3,483,872	6,795,373	8,324,096	9,225,395	9,225,395	7,215,555	6,260,863	11,870,137
Holland.....	11,443,021	8,800,717	4,273,662	7,075,235	8,794,406	9,003,135	13,293,549	8,283,998	9,381,974	8,362,977
Belgium.....	..	..	..	3,730,326	5,556,127	6,913,635	7,764,861	4,354,222	6,349,699	4,984,589
France.....	181,068	17,110	62,095	1,101,427	339,760	167,312	5,595	105,770	623,656	231,688
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	2,062,717	2,393	5,537,113	209,268	86,844	26,965	27,161	3,013	50,369	89,504
Gibraltar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	3,174,866	1,108,093	1,026,809	2,274,178	3,601,702	2,971,165	2,274,311	2,920,756	5,642,207	6,650,560
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,808	..
Other places.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	22,308,556	18,027,940	17,363,592	24,461,953	32,779,734	31,739,763	30,722,031	30,644,469	38,738,238	38,673,229
Total quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	273,949,653	289,412,463	293,682,976	309,035,957	326,407,692	363,684,322	368,445,035	455,086,735	369,000,277	598,192,743

COTTON Wool Imported into the United Kingdom from the following Places during the Years 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

C O U N T R I E S.	1841					1846	1847
From—	lbs.		lbs. &		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United States of America.	358,240,964	414,030,779	574,738,520	517,218,022	620,650,412		
Brazil.....	16,671,348	15,222,828	18,675,123	21,084,744	20,157,633		
Turkey, Syria, and Egypt.	8,234,572	4,453,090	8,570,183	5,582,870	11,522,580		
Other foreign countries....	5,645,938	4,254,481	4,024,875	11,474,533	3,871,806		
Total foreign.....	388,692,822	437,961,778	606,009,578	555,750,509	662,202,431		
East India and Mauritius, the growth of.....	97,368,312	92,972,141	65,597,567	88,630,008	58,437,126		
Foreign.....	19,841	168	112,162	168			
West Indies, growth of....	289,135	218,577	310,557	221,656	1,417,811		
Foreign.....	1,241,062	344,62	919,887	1,185,538			
Other British possessions, growth of.....	11,886	221,674	203,412	3,248	321		
Foreign.....	20,297	422	10,853	577			
Total British possessions	99,299,533	93,788,308	67,181,438	90,350,795	59,855,558		
Total all countries	587,992,355	531,750,086	673,193,116	666,111,304	722,057,989		

NUMBER of Bags and Bales of Cotton Imported, Exported, taken for Consumption, and the Stock on Hand in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, each Year, from 1830 to 1847, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Imported.	Exported, &c.	Taken for Consumption, and de- stroyed by Fire.	Stock in London, the 1st of January in each Year.	Stock in Liverpool, the 1st of January in each Year.	Stock in Glasgow, the 1st of January in each Year.	Total Stock on the 1st of January in each Year.
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	b.
1830.....	870,750	35,800	805,250	77,070	203,250	8,062	289,382
1831..	901,764	80,609	862,205	42,852	238,100	21,208	322,220
1832..	902,240	65,100	858,434	37,381	212,350	26,57	276,306
1833.....	931,706	79,066	877,589	34,102	197,060	13,058	245,120
1834.....	946,585	90,895	883,280	35,243	180,780	9,127	215,150
1835..	989,309	107,240	937,616	26,296	145,311	13,953	183,560
1836..	191,744	100,853	1,031,004	24,470	181,700	20,843	230,613
1837..	163,839	128,535	1,061,031	60,820	201,590	23,500	289,000
1838..	420,662	102,370	265,116	61,150	170,853	24,370	259,373
1839..	109,550	121,659	943,511	46,450	218,549	26,300	321,099
1840..	599,343	126,045	271,729	31,640	206,049	27,790	265,479
1841..	391,659	117,330	118,717	50,660	366,110	27,248	464,048
1842..	384,894	141,457	221,693	68,240	429,830	40,190	538,268
1843..	556,982	121,410	357,662	74,570	456,600	30,231	561,401
1844..	479,331	134,882	527,482	84,100	653,000	46,692	785,955
1845..	855,000	129,595	577,617	91,775	740,580	61,627	902,982
1846..	243,708	194,216	561,232	90,069	885,480	81,990	1,060,430
1847..	232,700	221,800	101,800	67,985	438,970	41,703	518,658

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Cotton Wool Exported to the undermentioned Ports from London, Liverpool, and Hull, in the Years 1842 to 1847.

EXPORTED.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
To—	• lbs. •	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Abo.....	..	..	..	..	247,296	39,900	..
Amsterdam.....	398,496	657,518	1,706,286	477,568	501,760	699,950	..
Altona.....	323,232	219,250	106,061	77,280	85,456	630,250	..
Aalborg.....	..	..	1,799	13,940	..	1,344	..
Antwerp.....	6,730	..	..	51,323	33,396	..	..
Bremen.....	21,392	2,937	236,948	..	..	1,025,367	..
Belgium.....	6,328,224	8,560,740	2,609,147	1,899,920	4,887,344	4,024,631	..
Baychaleur.....	..	..	..	..	..	336	..
Beirut.....	..	..	..	..	..	283,360	..
Bergo.....	..	..	93,072	..	91,392	..	..
Bergen.....	..	..	120,512	..	7,280	5,821	..
Charlshann.....	..	..	..	..	293,384	531,700	..
China.....	..	70,792	46,256	..	..	..	..
Christinestadt.....	..	185,690	5,821	297,360	66,640	365,620	..
Cronstadt.....	1,589,256	1,297,321	3,427,872	3,187,711	2,521,568	5,820,184	..
Christiania.....	29,072	192,731	16,320	135,632	128,800	343,727	..
Constantinople.....	123,340	52,735	..	37,296	..	..	..
Copenhagen.....	2,800	101,921	..	1,314	..	702	..
Cadiz.....	..	..	..	15,568	67,200	..	..
Calcutta.....	..	..	5,198	..	..	..	..
Coruna.....	..	..	..	9,632	..	35,810	..
Canton.....	..	..	..	..	..	291,984	..
Dart.....	2,082,992	1,863,792	1,314,704	594,168	1,982,288	3,027,540	..
Dantzic.....	317,789	818,356	262,650	313,504	1,059,520	968,526	..
Drammen.....	..	..	..	..	..	38,610	..
Drom.....	..	19,267	..	6,720	..	..	..
Drontheim.....	..	..	..	1,008	..	57,722	..
Ghent.....	..	..	3,920	..	..	7,020	..
Genoa.....	786,576	3,315,634	720,596	2,400,608	263,984	1,803,817	..
Gothenburgh.....	37,614	..	611,546	1,595,664	157,808	501,226	..
Havre.....	87,188	510,013	163,072	197,008	40,992	123,983	..
Hamburgh.....	6,206,960	12,169,104	9,792,184	11,393,312	7,992,320	14,453,792	..
Harlingen.....	..	..	..	..	..	288,757	..
Hong Kong.....	..	..	1,171,156	..	76,272	174,018	..
Konigsberg.....	95,984	111,262	121,200	30,797	51,296	9,019	..
Lausvig.....	..	12,210	2,698	1,568	..	..	..
Leer.....	..	..	11,336	672	..	3,510	..
Leghorn.....	1,232	..	..	..	3,248	11,798	..
Miamich.....	..	..	..	1,120	..	..	..
Marseilles.....	98,112	..	11,312	..	..	..	..
Malta.....	10,080	..	..	..	896	1,414	..
Messini.....	..	..	..	..	..	33,824	..
Magadore.....	..	3,248	..	..	..	3,515	..
Naples.....	..	..	..	..	542,080	587,018	..
New Brunswick.....	..	..	..	2,352	..	..	..
Ostend.....	..	..	..	26,880	..	..	..
Odessa.....	91,080	711,830	..	..	109,536	..	..
Petersburg.....	6,588,848	9,335,295	4,968,020	9,424,128	10,351,488	8,329,115	..
Pitsea.....	..	..	..	3,360	..	..	..
Rotterdam.....	6,595,792	9,811,379	5,705,856	5,888,061	8,498,784	12,115,495	..
Rostock.....	6,048	19,324	..	12,768	6,720	7,018	..
Riga.....	290,936	1,353,692	469,312	511,994	419,329	391,829	..
Stockholm.....	..	198,346	241,914	51,320	..	39,200	..
Stettin.....	251,994	1,411,584	330,144	486,976	788,650	629,068	..
Stolpc.....	..	1,927	..	..	..	..	..
Seville.....	..	..	..	11,312	..	..	..
Shang Hae.....	..	..	..	36,960	..	..	..
Stolpeninde.....	..	..	..	4,480	..	..	..
Stralsund.....	15,232	..	..	9,774	..	..	..
Trieste.....	888,008	10,273,303	1,859,908	2,603,088	573,216	6,669,136	..
Tonsburg.....	33,488	326,195	16,088	22,100	2,088	192,348	..
Varel.....	..	1,680	..	50,288	..	85,792	..
Venice.....	..	192,489	..	37,856	51,714	1,621,335	..
Umea.....	8,664	..	..	..	..	1,404	..
Uddevalla.....	..	..	..	38,640	..	..	..
Wybing.....	35,840	109,732	..	..	..	2,352	..
Wismar.....	..	..	..	1,008	..	..	..
Zwoll.....	..	49,812	..	..	19,821	86,632	..

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO COTTON WOOL.

WITH respect to India, the foregoing statements regarding the imports of cotton wool may be considered sufficiently complete—if the consumption of cotton wool were not daily increasing in America and on the continent of Europe. The following summary statements and tables may therefore be instructive :—

THE Exports of Cotton grown in the United States of North America.

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1784.....	*1,200	1806.....	37,491,282	1827.....	294,310,115
1785.....	*2,100	1807.....	66,212,737	1828.....	210,590,463
1786.....	*900	1808..... (Embargo)	12,064,366	1829.....	264,847,186
1787.....	*16,350	1809..... "	53,210,225	1830.....	298,459,102
1788.....	*58,350	1810..... "	53,874,201	1831.....	270,979,784
1789.....	*126,300	1811.....	62,186,081	1832.....	322,215,122
1790.....	*12,150	1812..... (War)	28,892,544	1833.....	397,780,020
1791.....	189,316	1813..... "	19,309,011	1834.....	413,928,240
1792.....	138,328	1814..... "	17,406,379	1835.....	449,039,250
1793.....	487,600	1815.....	82,998,747	1836.....	469,566,900
1794.....	1,601,700	1816.....	81,747,116	1837.....	594,494,010
1795.....	+6,276,300	1817.....	85,649,328	1838.....	448,975,560
1796.....	+6,106,729	1818.....	92,471,178	1839.....	718,685,650
1797.....	3,788,420	1819.....	87,097,045	1840.....	539,531,850
1798.....	9,360,005	1820.....	127,860,152	1841.....	555,579,420
1799.....	9,532,263	1821.....	124,893,405	1842.....	584,112,017
1800.....	17,780,803	1822.....	144,075,095	1843.....	817,253,446
1801.....	20,911,201	1823.....	173,723,270	1844.....	663,633,445
1802.....	27,501,075	1824.....	142,800,663	1845.....	540,011,724
1803.....	41,105,623	1825.....	176,439,907	1846.....	
1804.....	38,118,041	1826.....	204,535,415	1847.....	
1805.....	40,383,491				

* From 1784 to 1790 inclusive, the number of bags exported was respectively 8, 14, 0, 100, 380, 842, 81, which are estimated as weighing 160 lbs. each.

† Some foreign cottons included.

‡ The bags from 1833 to 1844, inclusive, are estimated to weigh 330 lbs. each.

NUMBER of Pounds of Sea-Island Cotton exported from the United States.

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1805.....	8,787,659	1820.....	*11,718,300	1834.....	8,085,925
1806.....	6,006,082		11,344,066	1835.....	7,752,736
1807.....	8,926,011	1822.....	11,250,635	1836.....	8,544,410
1808..... (Embargo)	949,051	1823.....	12,136,698	1837.....	5,266,971
1809.....	8,664,213	1824.....	9,525,722	1838.....	7,246,340
1810.....	8,604,078	1825.....	9,655,278	1839.....	5,107,404
1811.....	8,029,376	1826.....	5,972,852	1840.....	8,779,660
1812..... (War)	4,367,806	1827.....	13,140,798	1841.....	*6,752,130
1813.....	4,134,840	1828.....	11,288,419	1842.....	*7,254,009
1814.....	2,520,388	1829.....	12,833,307	1843.....	7,515,079
1815.....	8,449,951	1830.....	8,147,165	1844.....	
1816.....	9,900,326	1831.....	8,311,762	1845.....	9,885,219
1817.....	8,101,880	1832.....	8,743,373	1846.....	
1818.....	*6,035,700	1833.....	11,142,997	1847.....	
1819.....	*11,015,070				

* The bags estimated to weigh 330 lbs. each.

The recognised distinctions of cotton on the continent of Europe, are as follows:—1. The North American ; 2. The West Indian ; 3. The South American ; 4. The East Indian ; 5. The Levantine ; 6. The African ; 7. The Italian ; 8. The Spanish.

The relative value of the above cottons is as follows:—Sea-Island, Bourbon, Egyptian, Maragnan, Bahia, and Pernambuco; Motril, from the kingdom of Grenada; Cayenne, Surinam, Demerara, and Berbice; Superior West Indian, New Orleans, Upland Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Inferior West Indian; Levant—European and Asiatic Turkey; Italian, Madras, Surat, Bengal.

GROWTH and Consumption of Cotton in the United States of America.

Y E A R S.	Growth.	Consumption.	Y E A R S.	Growth.	Consumption
	bags.	bags.		bags.	bags.
1829—30.	976,845	126,512	1838—39.	1,360,532	276,018
1830—31.	1,038,848	182,142	1839—40.	2,177,835	291,279
1831—32.	987,477	173,800	1840—41.	1,634,945	297,288
1832—33.	1,070,439	194,412	1841—42.	1,683,574	297,450
1833—34.	1,205,394	196,418	1842—43.	2,378,875	325,129
1834—35.	1,278,324	210,836	1843—44.	2,030,409	346,744
1835—36.	1,360,725	236,733	1844—45.	2,394,503	389,000
1836—37.	1,422,530	222,540	1845—46.	2,100,537	422,597
1837—38.	1,801,497	246,063	1846—47.	1,780,479	427,967

GROWTH of Cotton in the United States of America.

PARTICULARS OF GROWTH.	1829—30	1830—31	1831—32	1832—33	1833—34	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
New Orleans.....	354,024	420,485	322,635	403,440	454,719	474,747	593,259	711,581
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	..	..	6,889	7,755	19,075
Florida.....	5,787	13,073	22,651	23,640	36,738	52,085	79,762	89,703
Alabama.....	102,684	113,186	125,921	129,370	149,978	197,692	236,715	232,243
Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	253,117	230,502	276,137	271,020	258,655	222,670	270,121	262,971
South Carolina.....	188,871	185,106	173,872	181,880	227,359	203,166	231,237	196,377
North Carolina.....	36,862	36,510	28,461	..	33,220	34,399	32,057	18,004
Virginia, &c.....	35,500	33,895	37,500	61,000	44,725	33,170	29,197	28,618

GROWTH of Cotton in the United States of America—(continued).

PARTICULARS OF GROWTH.	1840—41	1841—42	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46	1846—47
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
New Orleans.....	508,562	940,905	813,505	727,058	1,060,246	832,172	929,126
Mississippi.....	16,432	6,707	1,085	..	..	..	1,037,144
Florida.....	75,177	136,257	93,552	114,416	161,088	115,562	184,603
Alabama.....	251,742	445,725	320,701	318,315	481,711	467,990	517,196
Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,008
Georgia.....	60,112	292,693	145,947	232,271	299,401	255,597	295,540
South Carolina.....	210,171	313,194	227,400	260,164	351,658	304,870	426,361
North Carolina.....	11,136	9,394	7,805	9,737	9,039	8,618	12,487
Virginia, &c.....	22,200	26,900	21,800	21,013	15,639	15,600	25,200

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of Cotton Wool, together with the Value thereof, exported from the United States to all Countries, during the Years 1842 and 1843.

1843

C O U N T R I E S.

	Sea Island Cotton.	Other Sorts.	Value.	Sea Island Cotton.	Other Sorts.	Value.
	lbs.	lbs.	dollars.	lbs.	lbs.	dollars.
United Kingdom, viz.:—						
England..	5,528,898	356,483,816	28,758,071	6,647,357	537,113,388	33,328,510
Scotland..	179,800	16,035,314	1,308,505	438,886	37,934,074	2,285,008
Ireland...	..	469,821	35,841	..	2,691,199	175,599
Belgium ..	..	8,227,809	637,069	..	15,143,766	944,316
France on the Atlantic..	1,545,401	143,737,782	12,542,865	427,919	139,174,845	8,927,167
on the Mediterranean ..	..	10,549,077	850,189	..	6,211,881	380,969
Cuba ..	..	6,992,250	654,073	..	8,498,082	648,944
Italy (Southern).....	..	4,614,210	301,368	..	7,333,030	450,425
Sardinia.....	..	394,439	36,191	..	1,962,152	108,091
Trieste and Austrian Adriatic Ports...	..	7,093,506	585,770	..	6,015,715	350,156
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	1,632,478	126,132
China.....	..	1,004,802	67,695	917	2,758,747	169,341
All other Countries.....	..	22,471,316	1,815,848	..	27,302,064	1,644,158

TOTAL..... 7,254,099 | 877,462,918 | 47,593,464 | 7,515,079 | 784,782,097 | 49,119,806

EXPORTS of Cotton Wool from the United States, during the Year 1845—6.

COTTON.				COTTON.			
WHITHER EXPORTED.			Value.	WHITHER EXPORTED.			Value.
Sea Island.	Other.	lbs.		Sea Island.	Other.	lbs.	
Russia	4,292,680	405,210		Brought forward	0,385,219	488,215,985	39,271,323
Prussia	148,962	11,000		Spain on the Mediterranean		117,885	7,061
Sweden and Norway	2,555,787	189,391		Cuba		10,088,805	741,642
Denmark	32,288	2,116		Other Spanish West Indies		14,164	1,011
Holland	3,840,859	277,500		Portugal		19,533	1,490
Belgium	7,408,422	524,042		Italy		11,212,093	706,266
England	6,394,290	319,571,781	26,166,311	Sardinia		2,387,264	161,991
Scotland	571,174	12,841,676	1,076,117	Sicily		710,645	48,107
Ireland		6,379,746	465,289	Trieste and other Austrian ports		13,382,013	908,157
Gibraltar		1,054,310	72,118	Mexico		1,492,328	347,726
British American Colonies		47,380	4,674	China		85,760	5,655
France on the Atlantic	2,419,755	121,765,614	9,497,826				
France on the Mediterranean		7,867,480	582,639				
Carried forward	0,385,219	488,215,985	39,274,323	TOTAL	0,385,219	530,626,505	42,260,0

THE following Table of the Quantity and Value of Cotton Imported into France, and of Cotton Manufactures Exported from that Country, from 1787 to 1789, and from 1812 to 1843, is taken from the "Enquête Relative à Diverses Prohibitions," published from Authority, and from the Yearly Statements of the Director-General of the Customs.

Y E A R S	Cotton Imported.		Cotton Manufactured Goods and Yarn Exported.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	kilogrammes.	francs	kilogrammes.	francs
1787	4,166,000	42,903,100		21,227,200
1788	5,439,424	36,637,600		21,455,300
1789	5,760,221	33,274,000		21,280,000
1812	6,313,230	35,115,683	792,789	18,502,538
1813	9,638,842	54,556,716	637,663	8,532,608
1814	8,181,710	32,737,009	331,995	10,187,543
1815	16,414,606	32,829,212	314,969	8,698,840
1816	12,115,042	19,849,228	1,020,132	22,002,698
1817	13,370,398	25,521,071	841,370	18,419,106
1818	16,974,159	30,915,259	784,766	16,748,361
1819	17,010,401	32,232,948	937,756	19,606,547
1820	20,203,314	36,825,157	1,369,160	29,120,058
1821	22,586,615	41,366,675	1,709,028	21,534,061
1822	21,572,413	39,696,083	1,107,075	21,284,678
1823	20,353,552	37,066,940	1,292,515	20,812,455
1824	28,030,085	49,187,624	1,751,975	31,829,074
1825	24,667,312	44,061,717	1,847,417	43,190,495
1826	31,914,494	50,253,941	1,629,766	37,640,785
1827	29,684,385	51,918,911	1,987,678	40,522,211
1828	27,375,163	49,143,991	1,977,162	45,720,737
1829	31,839,001	67,139,657	2,251,265	52,790,840
1830	29,260,433	51,760,582	2,339,065	55,636,130
1831	28,229,467	49,441,816	2,360,941	55,615,059
1832	33,636,417	58,442,869	2,353,471	55,128,426
1833	35,609,819	62,289,758	2,438,712	57,007,133
1834	36,934,536	65,054,164	2,289,828	53,416,016
1835	38,729,819	67,732,115	2,578,206	62,187,310
1836	44,331,604	76,812,763	2,734,343	65,999,740
1837	43,828,462	76,220,787	2,836,674	64,822,149
1838	51,358,629	89,464,751	3,400,438	80,826,055
1839	40,534,278	71,204,784	3,675,642	85,725,031
1840	52,941,581	94,003,073	4,569,566	109,033,004
1841	55,876,483	98,540,849	4,416,314	105,906,487
1842	57,326,567	101,826,678	3,168,362	72,472,437
1843	59,999,867	107,082,894	3,895,826	82,376,847
1844	62,411,554	110,426,137	5,301,911	109,565,532
1845	72,919,921	129,255,980		
1846	71,504,545	128,076,702	6,813,939	134,041,694
1847				

FRENCH Cotton Wool Trade at Havre.—Statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks, from January 1 to December 31, for Ten Years.

YEARS.	STOCK, JANUARY 1.		IMPORTS.		DELIVERIES.	
	United States.	All Kinds.	United States.	All Kinds.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1845.....	48,300	53,000	320,927	330,592	319,227	332,292
1844.....	88,200	100,000	266,515	279,055	306,415	326,055
1843.....	101,400	110,000	303,327	325,297	312,038	330,373
1842.....	81,000	90,000	341,516	369,197	324,116	349,197
1841.....	75,000	80,000	341,463	357,383	332,463	347,383
1840.....	48,400	57,000	1302,045	375,643	335,445	352,643
1839.....	30,500	33,700	227,728	264,168	209,888	246,808
1838.....	28,800	31,000	273,864	294,320	272,164	293,820
1837.....	31,300	45,500	221,317	248,859	226,817	261,359
1836.....	12,200	18,800	226,370	260,286	204,270	233,586

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into France and retained for Consumption from the Undermentioned Countries, in the Year 1846.

COUNTRIES.	Quantity retained for Consumption	Quantity imported.	COUNTRIES.	Quantity Imported.	Quantity retained for Consumption.
	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.		kilogrammes	kilogrammes.
Germany.....	774,800	42	New Grenada ..	15,605	10,303
Netherlands.....	348,736	348,057	Peru ..	426,420	361,426
England.....	78,604	4,828	Chili ..	24,054	182,804
Tuscany.....	6,211		Texas ..		13,682
Turkey.....	411,079	618,418	Guadaloupe	18,195	14,680
Egypt.....	1,000,611	1,410,736	Martinique.....	3,093	3,959
States of Barbary.....	7,249	965	French Guiana.....	125,729	143,159
British Poss. in India...	..	9,818	Wrecks and Salvages...	18,945	18,945
French	555	521	Other Countries	313	288
United States.....	67,009,624	60,759,675			
Haiti	66,093	43,459			
Cuba.....	10,040	9,394			
Brazil.....	65,144	56,167			
Venezuela.....	113,396	181,706			
			TOTAL.....	<div> <div>1846 ...</div> <div>1845....</div> </div>	<div> <div>71,564,545</div> <div>72,319,971</div> </div>
				62,411,052	64,227,432
					60,737,654
					68,892,091

• **SWITZERLAND.**—The following quantities of cotton wool have passed in transit through France into Switzerland: the kilogramme being more than 2 lbs. avoirdupois:—

YEARS.	Kilogrammes.	YEARS.	Kilogrammes.
	number.		number.
1833..	2,638,000	1840.....	9,912,000
1834..	4,296,000	1841.....	7,367,000
1835..	4,362,000	1842.....	9,836,000
1836..	6,486,000	1843.....	7,022,000
1837..	5,493,000	1844.....	7,440,000
1838..	7,120,000	1845.....	
1839..	4,475,000	1846.....	

COTTON WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

THE demand for cotton wool in Germany has greatly increased; not that we consider that a wise policy is adopted by the government, or that the system of manufacturing industry is based on sound principles; but the demand has arisen from the industry of the Germans, which is remarkable for steadiness, if not for activity.

The imports of cotton wool into Prussia for consumption in 1823 were 39,638 centners, and in 1829, 48,909 centners.

After the Germanic Union of Customs was instituted, the progress of the cotton wool importation, and of the cotton trade with foreign countries, has been as follows :—

TRADE OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS IN COTTON WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

IMPORTS, Exports, and Transits of Cotton, and Cotton Yarn, and Woven Manufactures.

Y E A R S.	I M P O R T S.				E X P O R T S.				T R A N S I T.			
	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace and Smallwares.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace and Smallwares.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace and Smallwares.
		White (Untwisted and Wadding).	Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Knitting Yarn, and all Dyed Yarn.			White (Untwisted and Wadding).	Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Knitting Yarn, and all Dyed Yarn.					
centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	centners.	
1832..	117,911	172,101	5,761	11,159	69,466	37,168	23,559	25,884	53,856	169,067	4,155	124,401
1833..	92,212	144,702	5,578	12,953	55,924	18,283	21,419	23,824	24,386	117,808	5656	131,660
1834..	175,317	251,148	6,598	13,549	21,593	40,695	12,077	73,055	31,632	57,156	2918	73,119
1835..	121,013	244,867	6,473	13,808	31,051	28,918	11,151	81,215	30,556	79,446	3882	63,168
1836..	147,850	307,867	9,196	13,567	35,191	27,912	11,851	84,273	12,108	57,349	2083	43,810
1837..	248,315	321,940	6,808	13,190	35,929	28,162	16,802	75,193	17,382	59,224	2192	42,187
1838..	229,337	361,013	6,769	16,482	49,110	27,382	20,013	88,001	36,135	72,528	3,373	44,422
1839..	182,285	368,151	6,139	16,018	45,819	34,898	26,153	107,766	38,385	71,565	3951	46,135
1840..	324,551	431,216	6,257	17,481	72,237	27,702	22,371	97,768	41,499	78,223	4295	50,291
1841..	273,182	431,553	6,349	16,279	56,218	36,583	29,173	87,003	36,939	67,069	5692	50,064
1842..	317,934	477,504	5,593	12,057	73,032	35,818	22,226	72,569	47,766	84,828	5838	46,674
1843..	391,138	451,788	5,638	10,437	81,107	29,458	25,906	74,752	41,501	69,027	5688	48,193
1844..	358,727	379,151	36,151	8,674	92,524	17,627	10	81,275	56,627	65,254	5455	52,008
1845..	446,170	461,996	52,119	9,079	103,501	10,857	27,719	76,517	69,518	70,539	6698	60,406
1846..	352,190	582,841	51,945	10,220	33,850							
1847..												

There were in 1843 within Prussia forty-eight spinning-mills, with machinery moving 131,026 spindles, divided among the following cities, viz.:—

Breslau, two, with 28,000 spindles; in Liegnitz, two, with 6500 spindles; in Münster, four, with 2420 spindles; in Arneseberg, one, with 7200 spindles; in Cologne, five, with 14,373 spindles; in Dusseldorf, twenty-three, with 55,939 spindles; in Coblenz, three, with 13,588 spindles. There were employed in these factories, under fourteen years, 579 boys and 524 girls; above fourteen years, 1438 males, 1586 females. There were altogether 815,000 spindles within the Germanic Customs in 1843, of which more than 500,000 in Saxony, the remainder, exclusive of Prussia, chiefly in Wirtemberg and Baden. The whole spun about 210,000 centners of twist during the year, or about one-third of all the cotton yarn woven in the Zoll-Verein.

AUSTRIA.—IMPORTS OF COTTON WOOL.

Part of the cotton wool passed in transit, or exported from the Zoll-Verein

Powers, into Bohemia, and some into Switzerland. The following accounts of the imports into Trieste, and into the Austrian empire, will exhibit the demand in that country. It must, however, be remarked, that the imports of cotton wool into France, and into the Zoll-Verein, and into the port of Trieste, include nearly all the cotton wool consumed on the continent of Europe, with the exception of Russia, and the quantities retained for consumption in Holland, Belgium, and the comparatively small imports into the Italian States, and into Spain, Portugal, and the states of Hanover, Oldenburg, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

The value of cotton wool imported into the Austrian empire amounted, in 1840, to 9,686,208 florins (968,620*l.* sterling); in 1841, to 1,399,873 florins (793,987*l.* sterling); in 1842, to 10,284,064 florins (1,028,406*l.* sterling); in 1843, to 12,103,540 florins (1,210,354*l.* sterling); in 1844, to 11,068,000 florins (1,100,800*l.* sterling); and in 1845, to 13,669,856 florins (1,566,985*l.* sterling).

The total quantity, in centners of 123½ lbs. each, imported into the empire of Austria during 1828, was no more than 65,000 centners; and the following years the quantities are given in the Austrian official tables as follows, viz. :—

YEARS.	Centners.	YEARS.	YEARS.	YEARS.	Centners.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	
1831.	101,219	207,985	1841.....	248,121	1816.....
1832.		231,887	1842.....	321,377	1847.....
1833.		239,576	1843.....	370,776	1848...
1834.	146,055	223,545	1844.	345,875	1849...
1835.	155,806	22,091	1845.	327,183	1850...

The imports are partly through Germany, but chiefly through Trieste.

IMPORTS of Cotton into Trieste, from 1815 to 1845, inclusive.

YEARS.	Bales from the United States.	Bales from Brazil.	Bales from India.	Bales from Egypt.	Malta and ily.	Bales from the Levant.	TOTAL Bales.
	number.	number.					
1815.....	322	431	60	1,333	390	12,030	14,572
1816.....	434	1066	49	3,541	1867	26,814	33,773
1817.....	1,973	1057	46	758	1590	13,947	19,371
1818..	217	518	912	2,834	1681	6,559	12,724
1819..	737	1268	2785	3,189	2728	12,627	23,534
1820..	431	439	1121	3,148	1693	12,864	22,686
1821..	679	1180	30	2,320	2236	15,337	23,788
1822..	838	1306	754	6,843	1126	20,894	31,761
1823..	1,550	3934	129	13,569	1552	12,026	32,760
1824..	144	207	....	17,798	1247	7,698	27,094
1825..	170	....	....	9,312	3682	17,301	30,463
1826..	3,271	48	2003	18,206	1651	8,015	33,250
1827..	3,802	200	552	16,916	932	7,570	29,972
1828..	4,078	437	546	26,985	807	7,338	40,090
1829..	17,748	5743	2217	5,203	240	9,289	40,439
1830..	7,111	6760	780	23,470	69	4,232	42,422
1831..	7,729	6089	205	47,529	47	9,997	60,196
1832.....	6,762	3307	138	40,980	1165	28,631	89,991
1833.....	4,940	3403	....	43,166	3689	9,340	64,939
1834.....	13,478	2437	....	17,855	780	19,957	54,537
1835.....	17,892	3761	1056	30,113	2293	25,231	80,676
1836.....	23,450	2414	1687	48,807	2494	48,016	126,898
1837.....	20,871	876	797	46,941	912	23,147	95,537
1838.....	20,702	2576	13	54,701	89	29,976	108,057
1839.....	18,030	6175	221	10,535	1786	39,971	85,720
1840.....	32,033						86,300
1841.....	20,927						56,702
1842.....	40,141						122,480
1843.....	37,530						
1844.....	37,800						
1845.....	52,400						

HOLLAND.—In 1843 the quantity imported into Holland was 6,860,000 kilogrammes, or nearly 14,000,000 lbs., value 9,339,000 francs, equal to about 3,270,000*l.* sterling. The imports were nearly about 2·83 francs from the United States, 2·65 francs from England, 2·11 francs from France, 0·75 francs from Turkey, 0·55 francs from Belgium, and 0·44 francs from all other places.

The re-exportation in 1843 amounted to 4,785,000 kilogrammes, value 6,524,000 francs, of which to Germany nearly five-sixths. Nearly one-twelfth went to Belgium and Holland.

BELGIUM.—Of the imports of cotton wool into Belgium, part is retained for the manufactures of the country, and part sent onwards in transit to Germany—*See Trade of Belgium.*

About 500 bales of cotton wool are imported into Copenhagen, and small quantities are imported in transit through Hamburg and Altona.

SWEDEN.—In 1830 the quantity of cotton wool imported was 543,124 lbs. In 1838 about 700,000 lbs.; in 1840, 1,215,301 lbs.

In 1840 into Stockholm 954,764 lbs. of cotton wool; transit, 4142 lbs.

Linen Cloth and Tissues of Cotton and Flax.—The quantity produced in 1839 in the manufactories, of which there were forty-four, amounted to 1,218,246 ells of tissue, properly so-called; consisting principally of cotton cloths and calicoes, and 78,107 handkerchiefs, of a total value of 465,580 r.d.; being an increase over 1838, in quantity, of 112,363 ells, and 15,823 handkerchiefs; and in value of 38,999 r.d.

Cotton Yarn.—The manufactories, the number of which was nine, produced, in 1839, 1,138,797 lbs. of cotton yarn, being 168,787 lbs. more than in 1838. The greatest quantity was produced by the firm of Bohnstedt and Bergman, at Stockholm, being 361,000 lbs.

OFFICIAL Account of Cotton Goods made in the forty-four Factories of Sweden during the Ten Years, ending with 1840.

YEARS.	Cotton Goods manufactured in regular Factories.	Cotton Goods manufactured by the Peasantry of the ● of Elfsborg.	TOTAL of Cotton Goods produced.	OBSERVATIONS.
	alnars.	alnars.	alnars.	
31.....	577,059	1,277,710	1,851,878	1st. The Swedish alnar is equal to about two-thirds of an English yard.
32.....	639,406	2,040,255	2,677,661	2d. Besides the goods measured by the yard, a considerable quantity of cotton goods, rated by the piece, is annually made, such as shawls, handkerchiefs, waistcoats, &c.
33.....	945,752	2,656,307	3,602,057	3d. By the Tariff of 1830, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1831, several articles of cotton previously prohibited, were allowed to be imported.
34.....	945,192	2,461,419	3,406,611	4th. The tariff of 1835, which came into effect on the 1st of January, 1836, gave additional facilities for importation.
35.....	999,571	2,513,805	3,513,379	
36.....	953,273	3,100,666	4,053,939	
37.....	820,084	4,015,503	4,830,588	
38.....	1,105,883	3,831,258	4,937,141	
39.....	1,218,249	4,084,526	5,302,775	
40.....	1,296,822	4,053,181	5,780,203	

OFFICIAL Return, showing the Progressive yearly Increase of the Manufacture of Cotton Twist in Sweden, as compared with the Quantities annually Imported, from 1821 till 1845, inclusive.

YEARS.	Quantity in Pounds' Weight of the Cotton Twist made in Sweden.	Quantities in Pounds' Weight of Cotton Twist imported into Sweden.		YEARS.	Quantity in Pounds' Weight of the Cotton Twist made in Sweden.	Quantities in Pounds' Weight of Cotton Twist imported into Sweden.	
		From No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive	Above No. 25.			From No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.	Above No. 25.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1821	61,457		171,607	1833	308,250	106,501	762,157
1822	64,493		150,017	1834	328,074	102,766	658,139
1823	40,126		194,448	1835	432,404	134,210	768,381
1824	77,650		290,131	1836	675,305	160,820	831,504
1825	77,373	Importation prohibited until and including the year 1830.	244,583	1837	675,622	124,480	923,561
1826	87,289		297,705	1838	970,010	77,577	767,522
1827	95,137		307,718	1839	1,138,796	150,570	1,004,036
1828	67,437		418,750	1840	1,407,268	200,189	969,976
1829	84,775		619,679	1841	1,129,422	426,110	1,203,110
1830	127,185		686,516	1842	1,092,772	1,013,534	1,290,095
		lbs.		1843	1,733,268	501,140	1,109,429
1831	155,192	204,382	511,442	1844	2,290,805	308,074	1,008,099
1832	198,392	205,854	826,550	1845	2,525,581	250,752	1,182,142

REMARKS.—1. Nearly the whole of the cotton twist made in Sweden is below No. 25; 2. The importation consists entirely of English twist; 3. Two cotton-mills were destroyed by fire in the years 1841—42. They were soon rebuilt.

NORWAY.—In 1835 there was imported 63,510 lbs. of cotton wool, and 112,190 lbs. passed in transit. In 1841, 219,670 lbs. cotton wool, and 661,622 lbs. passed in transit.

RUSSIA.—Tabular statements of cotton wool trade and cotton manufactures, from Russian official report.

“Of all the branches of manufacturing industry, that of cotton is one which has received, in the course of the last twenty years, the greatest development in Russia; and the progress of which has produced remarkable results. The state of prosperity which these very establishments have reached in so few years, due, in a great degree, to the wise measures adopted by the government for the protection of this branch of national industry, proves, at the same time, how well those measures had been calculated. The increasing activity of which we have spoken, is in itself so remarkable for the regularity of its progressive advancement, that (interesting as it must necessarily be on this and many other accounts) we consider it our duty to enter into some further details on the subject.

COTTON Wool Imported into Russia from the following Countries :—

IMPORTED FROM	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
England, white thread.....	585,173	564,159	511,810	458,852	504,216
— dyed.....	847	1,780	1,403	1,437	1,206
Germany, white thread.....	735	5,841	770	2,174	1,893
— dyed.....	2,511	3,269	2,714	1,677	1,155
Turkey, white thread.....	4,156	1,591	1,132	3,977	1,488
— dyed.....	619	513	217	210	97
Persia, white thread.....	8,176	7,834	6,921	14,175	16,660
Khiva, ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,107
Bokhara, ditto.....	34,807	20,537	15,151	28,689	.....
Taschkent, ditto.....	12,945	6,459	.....	9,997	4,679
Several other countries, ditto....	455	246	633	1,325	181
— dyed.....	280	31	122	300	32
Total white.....	657,537	606,667	536,417	519,189	560,799
— dyed.....	4,287	5,593	4,156	3,624	2,490
By way of St. Petersburg, w. thrd.	527,572	498,064	438,163	381,507	397,369
Ditto, ditto, dyed.....	3,285	4,248	3,429	2,420	1,383

“By this we see that English spun cotton formed by itself nearly nine-tenths of the whole of the imports.

VALUE of Imports of Woven Cotton into Russia.

IMPORTED FROM	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.
Great Britain.....	2,180,193	2,478,515	2,547,453	787,533	1,896,302
Germany.....	1,830,819	2,062,660	1,842,098	281,191	1,898,057
Turkey.....	1,755,090	1,619,391	1,313,268	842,639	1,006,309
Persia.....	4,944,386	5,890,479	5,545,880	5,602,681	5,963,923
Bokhara.....	1,122,379	1,248,658	1,074,912	1,115,935	2,401,238
Taschkent.....	679,699	383,424	1,149,345	1,019,457	1,004,306
Several other countries.....	316,383	294,434	294,062	1,187,720	967,019
TOTAL.....	12,820,940	13,977,561	13,797,018	15,737,056	15,227,754

“Stuffs of superior quality, sent to us by England and Germany, diminish as is seen; whereas those of ordinary quality, and of small value, which come from Asia, successively augment. The latter are destined for the use of the Asiatic race of people, which is so numerous in the provinces of the west and south.

“However satisfactory this increase of imports may seem, we cannot help remarking that our foreign relations as regards our cotton manufactures will for a long time to come yet continue to be of much less importance than the immense market of the interior, which cannot fail to increase more and more on account of the uninterrupted increase of population and national wealth in Russia. Foreign exportation is not yet an imperious necessity, for our factories, as is probably the case in other countries, where a spirit of enterprise has led people into a state of exaggerated manufacturing activity. Without having to fear the effect of accidents and events (which so often bring with them stagnation and catastrophes in the speculating trade), our manufacturing industry may still freely develop all its energy with the view of attaining that degree of activity which will make it necessary for Russia to require from foreign nations any thing else beyond the raw materials. The progress she has already made authorises us to believe that Russia will reach this great desideratum.”

OBSERVATION.—It will appear evident from all the foregoing statements, that it now becomes a question of primary necessity in order to maintain our cotton factories; and especially to employ the great increase of our population, which depend on that branch of occupation for subsistence, to ascertain that the

raw material cannot be obtained in sufficient abundance and cheapness, without, in a great measure, resorting to the soil of India; and we may also endeavour to direct attention to its growth in some other countries in Asia and the Indian Archipelago. It may, however, first be instructive, with that view, to trace briefly the progress of the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom.

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EXPORTS OF COTTON FABRICS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WHEN James Hargreaves, an ingenious but uneducated mechanic, invented the spinning jenny in 1767, the value of all cotton manufactures spun, woven, and dyed in England, was, by calculation made by Postlethwaite during the preceding year, no more than 600,000*l.*, and even in this amount the value of the linen thread, used very extensively as *warp*, was included.

From the introduction of the jenny, which was followed by Arkwright's improvement in 1769, of Wyatt's original invention in 1738, of the spinning-frame, and since the construction of the jenny and frame by Crompton, of Bolton, in 1775, the application of steam to working the machinery, and the general use of the mule jenny, and especially after the setting aside of Arkwright's patent in 1785, that we may date the rapid progress of our cotton manufactures.

OFFICIAL Value of Cotton Goods Exported from Great Britain during the following Years :—

Y E A R S.	Official Value of Exports.	Y E A R S.	Official Value of Exports.
	£		£
1697.....	5,915	1788.....	1,252,240
1701.....	23,253	1789.....	1,231,537
1710.....	5,608	1790.....	1,662,369
1720.....	16,200	1791.....	1,875,046
1730.....	13,521	1792.....	2,024,368
1741.....	20,769	1793.....	1,733,807
1751.....	41,586	1794.....	2,376,077
1764.....	200,354	1795.....	2,431,331
1765.....	218,348	1796.....	3,214,020
1766.....	220,750	1797.....	2,580,508
1780.....	355,000	1798.....	3,602,488
1785.....	564,710	1799.....	5,804,009
1786.....	915,046	1800.....	5,854,509
1787.....	1,101,457		

OFFICIAL and Declared or real Value of the Cotton Manufactures and Yarn exported from Great Britain from 1801 to 1820 inclusive.

YEARS.	MANUFACTURED GOODS.		TWIST AND YARN.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	Official Value.	Declared Value	Official Value.	Declared Value.	Official Value.	Declared Value.
	£		£	£	£	£
1801.	6,606,368		444,441		7,050,809	
1802.	7,135,900		428,605		7,564,505	
1803.	6,412,037		639,404		7,051,441	
1804.	7,834,564		902,209		8,736,772	
1805.	8,619,990		914,475		9,534,465	
1806.	9,753,824		730,225		10,484,049	
1807.	9,708,016		601,719		10,309,735	
1808.	12,563,918		472,078		12,986,096	
1809.	18,425,614		1,020,352		19,445,966	
1810.	17,898,519		1,053,475		18,951,994	
1811.	11,520,551		483,598		12,013,149	
1812.	15,723,225		794,465		16,517,690	
1813.	Records destroyed.					
1814.	16,535,528	17,241,884	1,119,850	2,791,248	17,655,378	20,033,132
1815.	21,480,792	18,546,835	801,853	1,674,021	22,289,645	20,620,956
1816.	16,183,075	12,948,944	1,380,486	2,628,418	17,561,461	15,577,392
1817.	20,403,066	13,907,820	1,125,258	2,014,181	21,528,224	16,012,001
1818.	21,292,354	16,372,212	1,296,776	2,495,305	22,589,130	18,767,517
1819.	16,606,539	12,180,129	1,585,753	2,519,783	18,282,292	14,699,912
1820.	20,509,920	13,690,115	2,022,153	2,826,043	22,531,079	16,516,758

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Declared Value of British Cotton Manufactured Goods Exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Description of Goods in each Year from 1820 to the present Time.

YEARS.	WHITE OR PLAIN COTTONS.		PRINTED OR DYED COTTONS.		HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.	TWIST AND YARN.		TOTAL DECLARED VALUE.
	Yards.	Declared Value.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	£
	number.	£	number.	£	£	number.	£	£
1820.	113,682,180	5,451,024	134,688,144	7,742,505	496,580	23,032,325	2,826,639	16,516,748
1821.	122,021,692	5,713,722	146,412,002	7,434,243	610,999	21,326,366	2,305,823	16,003,787
1822.	151,162,131	6,317,973	150,999,157	7,480,634	722,535	26,595,468	2,607,582	17,218,794
1823.	152,184,705	5,884,935	149,631,387	7,095,709	720,014	27,378,086	2,625,046	16,326,604
1824.	170,091,384	6,437,817	174,559,749	8,010,432	809,336	33,605,510	3,135,396	18,452,987
1825.	158,039,786	6,027,892	178,126,012	8,265,117	919,787	32,641,604	3,206,729	18,559,526
1826.	138,159,783	4,477,942	128,897,111	5,388,502	735,407	42,186,661	3,491,338	14,003,369
1827.	183,940,186	5,702,570	181,541,618	7,184,459	1,144,552	44,878,774	3,545,578	17,637,165
1828.	189,475,956	5,623,802	173,852,475	6,859,447	1,165,763	50,505,751	3,595,405	17,244,417
1829.	222,504,344	5,853,025	180,012,162	6,662,623	1,041,885	61,441,251	3,076,874	17,535,066
1830.	244,799,032	6,562,397	199,799,166	7,557,373	1,175,153	64,645,342	4,135,741	19,428,504
1831.	239,191,261	6,065,478	182,194,032	6,008,035	1,118,472	63,821,440	3,975,019	17,257,204
1832.	259,493,006	5,854,921	201,552,407	5,645,706	1,175,003	75,667,150	4,722,759	17,398,392
1833.	259,519,864	5,847,840	236,832,232	6,603,220	1,331,317	70,626,161	4,704,024	18,486,401
1834.	283,050,158	6,514,173	271,755,651	7,013,179	1,175,219	76,478,468	5,211,015	20,513,586
1835.	277,704,526	6,910,506	279,411,176	8,270,925	1,240,284	83,214,198	5,706,589	22,128,304
1836.	324,467,179	7,985,349	313,206,448	9,197,818	1,328,523	88,191,046	6,120,366	24,632,058
1837.	286,164,256	6,085,789	245,209,407	6,642,200	912,192	103,455,138	6,555,942	20,396,123
1838.	363,357,845	7,295,831	326,719,777	8,200,902	1,161,124	114,696,609	7,431,869	24,147,726
1839.	380,168,656	7,535,799	351,281,407	8,842,646	1,313,737	105,686,442	6,854,193	21,550,375
1840.	433,114,373	7,803,772	357,517,624	8,498,448	1,265,090	118,470,223	7,771,308	24,668,618
1841.	421,884,732	7,213,675	329,240,892	7,772,735	1,246,700	123,226,519	7,266,968	23,409,478
1842.	435,519,311	6,580,945	298,579,498	6,296,275	1,020,664	137,466,892	7,771,464	21,679,348
1843.	502,575,205	8,024,287	356,065,000	7,144,177	1,083,536	140,321,176	7,193,971	23,447,971
1844.	623,240,423	9,346,863	403,421,400	8,365,281	1,204,618	138,540,079	6,998,584	25,805,248
1845.	678,415,180	9,001,014	413,270,289	8,369,794	1,126,288	135,134,865	6,963,236	26,119,304
1846.	668,393,939	..	307,969,789	..	..	156,402,852	7,982,048	25,890,927
1847.	583,369,347	..	342,057,004	..	..	118,571,382	5,957,297	23,339,580
1848.								
1849.								
1850.								

NOTE.—Exclusive of sewing thread, which in 1846 was 3,541,061 lbs., and in 1847 3,240,358 lbs.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
Russia.....	13,909,666	790,371	19,331,877	1,136,787	19,311,877	1,164,996	16,241,363	1,037,533	21,092,819	1,365,027
Sweden.....	708,510	34,885	743,747	38,335	557,855	31,711	499,530	30,013	840,774	60,751
Norway.....	34,440	1,553	13,095	610	58,562	2,993	62,423	3,575	104,351	6,234
Denmark.....	118,316	5,718	71,650	2,320	16,814	1,092	23,570	1,317	119,950	6,580
Prussia.....	19,448	1,346	26,231	2,001	21,007	1,692	24,342	2,017	16,753	1,437
Germany.....	20,435,442	1,195,718	29,979,327	1,706,987	28,633,904	1,598,467	26,492,860	1,793,478	27,866,013	1,740,893
Holland.....	{ 9,091,234	794,536	10,345,619	890,423	{ 11,244,705	971,719	13,044,808	1,122,337	14,069,141	1,194,681
Belgium.....	2,616	1,127	8,437	1,314	108,538	11,529	65,511	8,609	42,368	7,067
France.....	281,096	15,334	37,230	2,899	98,193	10,212	101,908	22,527	82,553	38,453
Portugal, Proper.....	3,240	149	24,600	1,228	50,062	3,865	241,037	19,555	161,438	13,398
— Azores.....	..	..	..	..	13,565	626	30,612	1,112	14,955	736
— Madeira.....	..	..	34	5	..	4	..	7	..	6
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	36,170	3,147	10,430	771	2,550	447	2,616	350	1,820	248
Canaries.....	2,500	131	1,200	56	695	52	850	60	200	20
Gibraltar.....	39,196	3,178	55,922	7,040	10,920	910	12,069	1,071	25,145	2,406
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	8,444,518	438,834	7,611,928	391,918	6,996,153	376,835	9,884,968	543,809	7,044,588	447,875
Malta.....	312,740	13,468	205,450	10,382	186,339	6,610	531,840	28,847	396,360	18,883
Ionian Islands.....	62,430	2,643	55,665	3,048	54,440	2,655	129,022	8,888	131,080	5,392
Morocco and Greek Islands.....	11,000	600	1,200	50	..	..	1,384	140	..	..
Turkey.....	1,755,760	99,015	1,361,913	68,440	1,767,731	100,032	1,089,851	100,735	1,575,400	80,404
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Coast of Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena and Ascension Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	6,631,923	497,461	4,316,615	302,379	4,793,794	324,353	{ 9,727,440	{ 315,983	5,300,762	432,821
Siam.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	312,000	22,653	102,700	6,820	247,450	15,416	328,970	17,443	213,995	15,166
Philippine Islands.....	18,500	1,706	..	..	7,000	570	20,300	1,115	..	..
British Settlements in Australia.....	7,233	..	16,411	500	11,000	570	11,433	582	4,890	338
— North American Colonies.....	50,597	10,376	260,759	8,613	216,846	9,915	104,692	6,458	204,160	11,314
— West Indies.....	14,416	835	4,753	483	8,600	500	5,840	455	22,754	2,200
Hayti.....	340	30	232	22	1,000	110	4,300	165	..	..
China and other Foreign West Indies.....	300	30	500	30	..	..	..	..	250	30
United States of America.....	317,362	19,073	82,104	5,015	112,575	6,235	107,113	6,093	186,588	8,523
Mexico.....	74,215	3,757	467,522	28,337	508,720	6,534	461,116	27,864	591,962	39,164
Guatemala.....	..	..	..	..	11,000	765	24,135	1,775	12,650	1,610
Brazil.....	28,800	1,500	190	8	..	..	34,553	3,453	10,109	981
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	2,340	334	11,450	1,675	1,434	1,073	27,730	3,795	10,109	981
Chili.....	4,900	130	1,700	160	4,226	430	9,258	446	34,560	2,824
Peru.....	..	..	640	80	1,000	50	5,689	860	2,300	253
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	4,405	755	8,840	1,411	5,371	2,057	..	944	6,743	389
TOTAL.....	63,921,440	3,975,019	77,667,150	4,725,739	70,625,161	4,704,024	76,475,468	5,211,015	83,214,198	5,706,589

COTTON Twist and Yarn Exported from the United Kingdom to the following Countries—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1896			1897			1898			1899			1900		
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	lbs.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	lbs.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	lbs.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	lbs.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	lbs.
Russia.....	18,178,163	1,237,411	24,105,563	16,924,506	1,236,334	19,794,501	15,849,506	1,215,921	16,884,418	1,082,912	1,082,912	16,884,418	1,082,912	1,082,912	1,082,912
Sweden.....	36,734	68,575	734,336	53,040	53,040	808,573	53,040	53,040	951,320	63,496	63,496	951,320	63,496	63,496	63,496
Norway.....	124,32	9,214	157,710	10,474	10,474	206,454	2,095	31,303	374,615	15,069	15,069	374,615	15,069	15,069	15,069
Denmark.....	57,740	3,940	57,740	2,870	2,870	115,970	57,665	4,750	101,745	4,024	4,024	101,745	4,024	4,024	4,024
Prussia.....	157,50	1,454	4,924	402	402	15,840	1,272	7,244	16,813	1,309	1,309	16,813	1,309	1,309	1,309
Germany.....	31,323,478	1,900,040	34,272,077	2,177,833	2,177,833	35,523,276	2,764,330	3,765,131	41,765,308	2,451,269	2,451,269	41,765,308	2,451,269	2,451,269	2,451,269
Holland.....	13,827,46	1,101,225	17,950,072	1,356,488	1,356,488	21,757,613	1,861,229	21,163,115	21,774,633	1,642,151	1,642,151	21,774,633	1,642,151	1,642,151	1,642,151
Belgium.....	31,674	5,337	94,707	8,722	8,722	78,709	11,740	53,616	34,266	4,416	4,416	34,266	4,416	4,416	4,416
France.....	104,214	47,123	94,707	31,304	31,304	305,363	26,778	37,884	76,272	43,695	43,695	76,272	43,695	43,695	43,695
Portugal, Proper.....	306,940	22,789	323,262	23,612	23,612	305,363	26,778	37,884	408,297	26,110	26,110	408,297	26,110	26,110	26,110
Azores.....	28,240	1,113	17,840	756	756	17,620	816	29,510	13,674	642	642	13,674	642	642	642
— Madeira.....	744	42	1,328	78	78	753	42	20	782	55	55	782	55	55	55
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	60	20	647	45	45	1,200	115	20	454	345	345	454	345	345	345
Canaries.....	1,672	51	1,071	63	63	1,570	70	5,960	1,582	57	57	1,582	57	57	57
Gibraltar.....	104,234	67,50	225,139	14,729	14,729	108,712	7,673	8,035,741	11,400,034	3,309	3,309	11,400,034	3,309	3,309	3,309
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	8,573,665	324,374	17,73,208	477,842	477,842	12,849,923	626,363	200,401	507,330	16,158	16,158	507,330	16,158	16,158	16,158
Malta.....	155,704	9,227	174,200	14,791	14,791	357,378	21,018	200,401	8,472	8,472	8,472	200,401	8,472	8,472	8,472
Ionian Islands.....	269,080	6,048	269,080	14,363	14,363	357,378	21,018	200,401	6,070	6,070	6,070	200,401	6,070	6,070	6,070
Morca and Greece.....	70	7	1,800	100	100	4,220	216	27,720	1,353	1,353	1,353	27,720	1,353	1,353	1,353
Turkey.....	1581,555	112,535	3,527,538	180,225	180,225	4,584,530	241,000	1,831,212	3,272,605	183,774	183,774	3,272,605	183,774	183,774	183,774
Syria and Palestine.....	30,400	2,110	60,700	41,372	41,372	13,403	44,215	77,185	753,338	40,653	40,653	753,338	40,653	40,653	40,653
Egypt.....	300,146	26,436	60,700	385	385	206,364	13,904	52,322	21,005	1,540	1,540	21,005	1,540	1,540	1,540
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	3,000	465	2,402	385	385	2,003	326	4,409	5,133	895	895	4,409	5,133	895	895
Western Coast of Africa.....	22,572	1,207	9,314	899	899	14,530	584	13,637	19,956	1,079	1,079	19,956	1,079	1,079	1,079
St. Helena and Ascension Island.....	50	3	10,400	408	408	14,530	584	13,637	19,956	1,079	1,079	19,956	1,079	1,079	1,079
Cape of Good Hope.....	6,502,310	561,874	8,478,021	692,253	692,253	10,770,136	640,805	690,916	16,013,768	847,530	847,530	16,013,768	847,530	847,530	847,530
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	3,134,870	212,353	1,573,965	103,109	103,109	3,831,305	217,047	76,802	1,774,350	98,748	98,748	1,774,350	98,748	98,748	98,748
China.....	143,343	12,360	127,620	7,838	7,838	521,880	27,952	132,130	94,726	4,940	4,940	94,726	4,940	4,940	4,940
Siam.....	78,092	4,454	13,025	791	791	13,718	749	18,065	812,100	36,875	36,875	812,100	36,875	36,875	36,875
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	465,153	22,706	200,732	11,307	11,307	362,720	14,824	53,427	27,340	1,521	1,521	27,340	1,521	1,521	1,521
Philippine Islands.....	34,580	3,372	55,549	4,487	4,487	56,532	5,000	152,450	464,408	18,312	18,312	464,408	18,312	18,312	18,312
British Settlements in Australia.....	202	21	6,250	399	399	6,541	135	1,346	3,330	240	240	3,330	240	240	240
North American Colonies.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
West Indies.....	477,830	33,433	2,654,867	144,489	144,489	311,590	13,767	567	42,250	2,156	2,156	42,250	2,156	2,156	2,156
Hayti.....	202	21	6,250	399	399	6,541	135	1,346	3,330	240	240	3,330	240	240	240
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
United States of America.....	477,830	33,433	2,654,867	144,489	144,489	311,590	13,767	567	42,250	2,156	2,156	42,250	2,156	2,156	2,156
Mexico.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
Guatemala.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
Colombia.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
Brazil.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
Chile.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
Peru.....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
Iles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	212,203	14,753	212,212	13,359	13,359	110,245	5,949	117,105	2,430	401	401	2,430	401	401	401
TOTAL.....	88,191,036	6,120,306	103,453,138	6,935,942	6,935,942	114,596,092	7,331,509	105,606,442	6,838,193	118,370,223	7,010,304	118,370,223	7,010,304	7,010,304	7,010,304

DECLARED Value of Cotton Manufactures, except Twist and Yarn, Exported from the United Kingdom to the following Countries.

	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
C O U N T R I E S.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	75,664	123,177	107,685	70,759	114,640	6,933	50,899	64,755	74,322	69,886
Sweden.....	831	1,727	1,680	2,195	2,970	2,930	4,375	3,459	2,830	2,964
Norway.....	15,533	5,041	15,063	16,527	19,631	20,260	15,727	13,549	12,836	12,301
Denmark.....	7,205	6,062	6,532	6,589	3,408	4,246	2,447	1,345	3,001	2,204
Prussia.....	100	57	6	419	271	9	28	28	188	158
Germany.....	1,445,668	1,499,375	1,440,849	1,500,722	1,405,031	1,172,065	1,170,412	1,065,047	1,044,309	1,100,140
Holland.....	597,250	847,043	738,548	508,802	648,150	612,463	714,013	634,011	675,866	602,222
Belgium.....	44,970	64,996	360,105	335,933	260,249	238,908	207,932	194,855	190,036	202,114
France.....	387,370	297,292	529,251	128,159	178,407	215,287	152,646	151,870	151,870	165,511
Portugal, Proper.....	17,349	20,744	35,527	919,737	817,000	613,448	658,945	704,705	697,675	709,100
Azores.....	15,254	9,537	13,305	31,575	22,810	25,470	31,567	24,007	20,649	24,506
Madeira.....	139,241	74,653	10,506	12,726	11,109	24,860	22,640	16,110	11,909	16,892
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	16,161	9,835	16,435	13,237	12,320	22,728	9,692	7,219	12,498	10,936
Canaries.....	244,890	204,245	221,530	350,656	460,431	22,277	23,941	600,908	751,650	99,292
Gibraltar.....	1,079,929	1,157,713	1,158,929	1,616,097	988,247	702,371	703,415	1,379,092	877,370	1,181,062
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	50,007	36,054	58,822	123,977	41,105	61,088	41,910	94,374	43,851	59,662
Ionian Islands.....	5,825	16,943	5,872	37,271	20,392	41,214	47,039	33,523	26,312	34,608
Greece.....	6,540	4,631	12,656	18,303	8,726	3,148	2,954	2,954	3,308	688
Turkey.....	58,808	633,440	732,693	831,791	973,377	1,415,830	772,955	1,183,242	888,100	743,144
Syria and Palestine.....	56,114	56,016	54,751	56,170	162,060	23,408	137,927	183,242	184,144	173,570
Egypt.....	123	207	220	10,755	21,217	134,186	130,681	190,660	357,02	92,727
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	75,504	97,606	119,258	130,191	125,244	10,125	46,951	50,920	47,305	56,967
Western Coast of Africa.....	87,419	59,775	125,439	109,855	122,717	210,416	135,714	167,387	238,069	201,094
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,427	1,552	2,340	3,445	4,868	193,666	144,436	206,424	150,901	133,576
Cape Verd Islands.....	68,365	72,808	125,439	109,855	122,717	210,416	135,714	167,387	238,069	201,094
St. Helena.....	2,427	1,552	2,340	3,445	4,868	193,666	144,436	206,424	150,901	133,576
Ascension Island.....	68,365	72,808	125,439	109,855	122,717	210,416	135,714	167,387	238,069	201,094
Madagascar.....	2,427	1,552	2,340	3,445	4,868	193,666	144,436	206,424	150,901	133,576
Isle of Bourbon.....	2,427	1,552	2,340	3,445	4,868	193,666	144,436	206,424	150,901	133,576
Arabia.....	1,106,546	1,330,470	1,173,639	950,221	1,368,951	2,020,344	1,538,402	1,805,449	2,314,754	3,075,656
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
China.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Siam.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Philippine Islands.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
British Settlements in Australia.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
New Zealand.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
South Sea Islands.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
British North American Colonies.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
West Indies.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Havai.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
United States of America.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Mexico.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Guatemala.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Columbia.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Brazil.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Chili.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Peru.....	135	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	80,119	61,298	87,012	82,306	77,711	64,410	64,932	68,511	60,836	65,128
TOTAL	13,292,145	12,625,843	13,782,377	13,402,571	16,421,715	18,521,652	13,540,451	16,715,557	17,692,192	17,567,310

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AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of British Cotton Manufactured (or, if Exported from the United Kingdom, discharging the Description of Goods, and the various Countries whence the same were Exported, in the Year 1845 and Temp Value for 1846 and 1847.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	White or Plain Cotton.			Printed or Dyed Cotton, & Small Wares.			Hosiery, Laces, & Shawls.			Twist and Yarn.			Total Value.		
	Yards.	Declared Value.	number.	Yards.	Declared Value.	number.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	1845	1846	1847
Russia.....	984,775	21,330	380,000	5,354	9,927	18,214,724	1,033,488	1,033,488	£	£	£	£	49,233	49,233	49,233
Sweden.....	60,562	1,779	11,586	3,121	11,586	1,206,070	51,175	51,175	£	£	£	£	52,132	52,132	52,132
Norway.....	1,040,073	15,226	40,319	8,000	17,311	541,178	24,557	24,557	£	£	£	£	36,110	36,110	36,110
Denmark.....	478,285	5,921	20,362	5,237	105	27,209	11,173	11,173	£	£	£	£	11,414	11,414	11,414
Prussia.....	1,218	20	3,911	97	124	284,802	113,034	113,034	£	£	£	£	146,089	146,089	146,089
Hanover.....	27,454	556	8,114	2,359	120	13,228	217,536	217,536	£	£	£	£	3,100,834	3,100,834	3,100,834
Hanseaatic Towns.....	15,604,603	227,432	275,000,103	522,042	174,384	40,210,183	1,254,124	1,254,124	£	£	£	£	1,432,306	1,432,306	1,432,306
Holland.....	13,737,762	217,762	1,243,723	295,456	73,924	24,816,927	140,116	140,116	£	£	£	£	175,357	175,357	175,357
Belgium.....	2,235,073	44,344	1,277,377	44,373	50,601	3,480,061	26,283	26,283	£	£	£	£	177,586	177,586	177,586
France.....	510,632	1,130	1,565,880	34,651	9,409	65,283	25,096	25,096	£	£	£	£	61,482	61,482	61,482
Portugal, Proper.....	23,977,729	252,411	18,879,797	27,314	12,860	753,167	208,410	208,410	£	£	£	£	32,749	32,749	32,749
Azores.....	1,182,667	15,497	771,528	15,170	364	46,260	1,674	1,674	£	£	£	£	183,200	183,200	183,200
Madaira.....	413,189	6,005	360,636	6,921	347	846	49	49	£	£	£	£	183,200	183,200	183,200
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	442,047	7,368	1,574,743	3,265	739	743	115	115	£	£	£	£	183,200	183,200	183,200
Canaries.....	709,414	10,785	1,171,366	10,540	953	78	78	78	£	£	£	£	183,200	183,200	183,200
Gibraltar.....	18,516,453	173,169	11,831,276	227,412	28,371	70,267	3,905	3,905	£	£	£	£	329,437	329,437	329,437
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	29,747,503	411,488	22,675,614	453,417	36,302	12,040,631	534,379	534,379	£	£	£	£	1,435,336	1,435,336	1,435,336
Malta.....	2,306,031	33,624	767,409	1,572	6,000	326,426	11,684	11,684	£	£	£	£	67,740	67,740	67,740
Ionian Islands.....	5,697,047	80,120	2,589,552	41,346	2,148	838,130	37,391	37,391	£	£	£	£	167,300	167,300	167,300
Morocco and Greek Islands.....	7,904	127	1,100	40	127	5,830,328	225,017	225,017	£	£	£	£	1,820,422	1,820,422	1,820,422
Turkey.....	47,000,423	657,506	47,302,137	924,256	8,163	2,856,081	135,113	135,113	£	£	£	£	1,733,113	1,733,113	1,733,113
Syria and Palestine.....	20,394,912	281,733	8,495,389	191,237	1,495	2,856,081	5,921	5,921	£	£	£	£	137,113	137,113	137,113
Malta.....	2,306,031	33,624	767,409	1,572	6,000	326,426	11,684	11,684	£	£	£	£	67,740	67,740	67,740
Egypt.....	6,697,340	87,169	1,738,412	33,525	7,817	227,126	6,921	6,921	£	£	£	£	174,340	174,340	174,340
Algeria and Morocco.....	27,600	3,013	95,300	2,762	3,55	2,051	415	415	£	£	£	£	174,340	174,340	174,340
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,174,424	19,854	16,475,875	202,441	1,180	17,580	409	409	£	£	£	£	174,340	174,340	174,340
Cape of Good Hope.....	4,530,977	56,534	6,144,441	164,141	12,582	17,580	409	409	£	£	£	£	174,340	174,340	174,340
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	1,600	23	15,031	368	...	...	...	...	£	£	£	£	527	527	527
Cape Verde Islands.....	41,571	517	15,031	368	...	...	...	...	£	£	£	£	527	527	527
St. Helena and Ascension Island.....	62,569	1,355	40,620	780	576	73	7	7	£	£	£	£	135,065	135,065	135,065
Mauritius.....	4,000,246	61,461	3,599,753	66,479	5,465	370	30	30	£	£	£	£	420,122	420,122	420,122
British Territories in the East Indies.....	15,574,821	2,601,537	33,595,961	745,023	23,467	16,229,446	630,216	630,216	£	£	£	£	13,911	13,911	13,911
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands of the Indian Seas.....	11,915,991	1,804,322	8,384,991	209,174	5,717	209,174	84,003	84,003	£	£	£	£	94,003	94,003	94,003
Philippine Islands.....	4,443,215	63,373	1,105,618	27,810	840	7,380	1,733,113	1,733,113	£	£	£	£	60,000	60,000	60,000
Hong Kong and China.....	105,945,435	1,571,319	2,503,254	61,750	2,114	2,002,830	2,002,830	2,002,830	£	£	£	£	224,774	224,774	224,774
British Settlements in Australia.....	4,404,537	86,623	5,155,444	103,816	31,539	67,391	2,002,830	2,002,830	£	£	£	£	9,277	9,277	9,277
South Sea Islands.....	132,649	9,751	375,265	12,852	84	3,951	3,951	3,951	£	£	£	£	3,951	3,951	3,951
British North American Colonies.....	13,000,037	256,354	19,116,279	341,986	73,953	89,5310	30,172	30,172	£	£	£	£	749,205	749,205	749,205
Hayti.....	1,000,542	278,068	27,317,916	485,291	42,222	77,760	4,712	4,712	£	£	£	£	114,165	114,165	114,165
Cuba and other Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	2,425,722	37,813	3,909,423	73,536	2,409	440	64	64	£	£	£	£	601,023	601,023	601,023
United States of America.....	14,264,155	160,146	22,002,975	375,418	35,324	1,100	8,433	8,433	£	£	£	£	1,033,216	1,033,216	1,033,216
Texas.....	14,606,644	313,655	16,404,144	321,643	209,375	50,569	8,433	8,433	£	£	£	£	8,433	8,433	8,433
Mexico.....	2,031,157	48,592	6,602,653	186,325	8,400	31,080	1,106	1,106	£	£	£	£	244,845	244,845	244,845
New Grenada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.....	6,124,753	79,012	8,749,497	146,047	10,001	10,386	148	148	£	£	£	£	233,544	233,544	233,544
Brazil.....	47,941,839	618,135	39,134,380	774,879	36,145	1,906	148	148	£	£	£	£	1,480,309	1,480,309	1,480,309
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	7,157,739	112,027	7,569,075	174,654	17,611	8,340	94	94	£	£	£	£	947,906	947,906	947,906
Chili.....	16,220,962	205,168	19,351,143	371,471	25,235	414	9	9	£	£	£	£	609,883	609,883	609,883
Peru and Bolivia.....	4,402,212	125,000	13,558,742	272,258	21,915	7,332	292	292	£	£	£	£	419,756	419,756	419,756
The Channel Islands.....	731,169	22,855	618,474	22,811	6,317	7,332	292	292	£	£	£	£	52,273	52,273	52,273
TOTAL.....	678,412,780	9,691,014	413,270,249	4,368,794	1,126,248	135,144,605	6,963,235	6,963,235	£	£	£	£	26,119,331	26,599,827	26,330,580

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same Periods of 1846.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	Cotton Twist and Yarn.				Thread and Sewing.				Plain Calicoes.	
	1846		1847		1846		1847		1846	1847
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	yards.	yards.
British North America ..	734,872	..	639,739	4098	114,097	5107	65,798	12,530,015	13,017,605	
British West Indies ..	27,516	..	21,242	123	51,503	662	39,860	13,203,370	11,825,985	
Madras and Calcutta ..	18,213,192	..	11,998,030	..	26,062	..	79,611	126,093,300	85,876,161	
Bombay ..	3,793,911	..	3,027,986	..	27,397	..	130,203	66,974,157	41,159,551	
Ceylon ..	50,000	..	63,850	..	8,777	..	3,061	4,030,533	2,235,701	
New South Wales ..	5,658	..	9,030	..	8,692	140	6,389	1,643,888	1,831,012	
Van Dieman's Land ..	4,230	..	1,456	..	469	..	1,146	494,841	718,367	
South Australia ..	4,932	..	..	..	464	..	5,005	263,572	144,264	
Swan River ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,861	10,776	
New Zealand ..	..	..	56	..	..	..	738	105,138	113,209	
Mauritius ..	100	..	..	..	10,646	..	4,280	2,846,604	1,877,336	
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay ..	8,030	..	13,618	..	5,514	..	4,773	2,822,145	4,384,887	
St. Helena ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,020	63,711	
Guernsey and Jersey ..	2,008	..	1,146	..	..	..	500	7,920	57,360	
Gibraltar ..	83,050	..	101,341	..	109,931	..	40,502	13,013,808	7,553,255	
Malta and Ionian Islands ..	1,607,949	..	901,419	..	9,336	..	18,795	9,253,958	4,451,063	
France ..	109,324	..	73,600	..	70,735	..	39,351	1,214,478	394,325	
Holland ..	24,164,857	..	16,032,685	..	82,250	..	63,424	17,150,280	10,270,500	
Belgium ..	5,135,705	..	3,290,635	..	66,038	..	45,015	1,121,068	1,334,742	
Germany, including Hanse Towns ..	49,344,088	..	38,759,016	..	264,615	..	206,550	17,273,767	14,060,113	
Denmark ..	944,021	..	848,063	..	2,345	..	621	826,388	307,951	
Sweden and Norway ..	3,219,574	..	2,394,141	..	19,462	..	23,587	980,764	848,037	
Russia ..	14,075,376	..	12,637,104	..	899,247	..	12,155	955,571	1,166,287	
Spain ..	990	..	9,830	..	1,500	..	5,792	362,856	91,432	
Portugal ..	884,253	..	771,796	..	75,219	..	130,285	24,144,010	20,840,730	
Naples and Sicily ..	6,211,015	..	3,941,906	..	79,083	..	189,893	7,302,046	3,890,117	
Austria, including Trieste and Venice ..	4,326,925	..	2,661,380	..	72,731	..	96,242	15,828,661	5,219,010	
Tuscany and Sardinia, including Genoa and Leghorn ..	5,336,807	..	2,604,314	..	159,235	..	145,967	20,940,044	8,494,861	
Papal Territories ..	2,951,744	..	1,587,531	..	2,915	..	2,490	2,260,355	955,873	
Madeira ..	2,819	..	484	..	5,360	..	1,342	542,895	411,915	
United States ..	41,126	..	77,290	..	508,557	371	984,501	11,512,542	43,204,172	
Mexico ..	66,178	..	29,882	..	30,922	..	15,600	1,964,600	2,071,435	
St. Domingo ..	2,849	..	..	..	10,630	90	22,498	1,566,042	1,564,996	
Cuba ..	10,963	..	7,690	..	79,693	280	169,642	5,560,120	3,292,501	
St. Thomas ..	1,720	..	9,400	..	36,521	..	66,500	7,519,999	6,140,840	
Honduras ..	20,755	..	57,640	..	23,521	..	11,399	7,008,456	2,204,032	
Colombia ..	11,588	..	25,057	..	91,777	..	56,375	8,591,282	5,505,151	
Brazil ..	27,204	..	26,784	..	191,327	..	165,192	60,246,547	51,551,655	
La Plata ..	..	..	..	..	31,152	..	90,482	4,255,738	8,028,813	
Chili and Peru ..	..	..	3,120	..	263,285	..	215,743	36,150,744	27,794,381	
Syria and Palestine ..	1,036,340	..	1,008,278	..	411	..	1,360	9,130,647	8,222,288	
Turkey and Greece, including Syria and Smyrna ..	7,492,630	..	6,111,446	..	14,454	..	41,006	44,187,533	39,727,572	
Egypt ..	765,947	..	381,417	..	130	..	10,540	8,702,166	8,047,270	
China ..	4,112,168	..	4,344,180	..	950	..	1,730	69,989,631	53,449,290	
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands ..	1,196,572	..	2,196,040	..	51,560	..	46,278	22,030,120	23,276,497	
Madagascar and Bourbon ..	955	..	4,811	..	3,508	..	929	1,247,841	2,378,701	
West Coast of Africa ..	43,780	..	19,550	..	2,126	..	1,910	1,065,999	1,080,161	
Azores ..	2,924	..	1,000	..	8,307	..	4,911	968,892	460,652	
Tegerriffe and Canary ..	..	..	239,294	..	1,120	..	560	907,368	1,131,600	
Coast of Africa, including Algiers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,782	435,436	
Cape Verd Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	777,579	17,860	
South Seas ..	15,750	..	..	..	5,904	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	156,402,652	..	118,571,382	4221	3,541,061	6650	3,249,354	668,393,939	533,369,347	

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same periods of 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Printed and Dyed Calicoes.		Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, and Linens.				Other Plain Cotton Goods.			
			1846		1847		1846		1847	
	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847
	yards.	yards.	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	yards.
British North America...	16,510,517	11,926,196	77	280,023	831	214,775	..	70,432	..	157,383
British West Indies...	19,716,135	14,564,160	54	502,062	120	413,570	7	72,769	4	50,263
Madras and Calcutta...	11,296,009	11,528,163	40	454,361	..	484,103	..	68,153	..	103,486
Bombay...	5,980,539	6,946,480	..	200,290	..	192,023	..	11,678	..	5,162
Ceylon...	601,190	363,069	..	25,232	..	1,637	..	1,248	..	2,176
New South Wales...	2,381,112	1,999,397	..	185,371	310	231,672	..	104,354	..	225,304
Van Diemen's Land...	508,732	747,275	..	68,981	..	80,226	..	51,693	..	56,248
South Australia...	297,621	171,001	..	29,409	..	10,520	..	26,865	..	3,735
Swan River...	48,752	9,596	..	1,279	..	408	..	3,620	..	..
New Zealand...	70,528	82,478	..	1,540	..	11,784	..	2,457	..	3,359
Mauritius...	3,521,276	1,781,071	..	95,381	..	59,596	..	20,881	..	0,511
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay...	2,001,567	2,889,385	..	259,472	..	63,446	..	199,820	..	231,707
St. Helena...	28,164	32,866	..	2,320	..	1,804	..	1,269	..	2,547
Guernsey and Jersey...	3,710	117,134	..	..	..	3,456	..	1,670	..	..
Gibraltar...	5,711,791	5,080,530	..	52,188	..	109,204	..	2,702	..	1,706
Malta and Ionian Islands...	2,055,978	2,896,269	..	36,994	..	9,761	..	819	..	1,829
France...	1,608,253	1,362,761	..	41,862	..	29,352	..	111,269	..	87,473
Holland...	11,742,361	10,496,866	..	51,135	..	77,038	..	30,314	..	43,218
Belgium...	543,239	632,128	..	105,964	..	109,066	..	128,438	..	111,692
Germany, including Hanse Towns...	25,063,609	34,423,346	..	313,167	..	328,784	..	724,759	..	815,911
Denmark...	480,670	170,503	..	3,900	..	..	..	2,448	..	3,525
Sweden and Norway...	464,689	381,811	..	53,639	..	39,637	..	4,356	..	18,924
Russia...	208,365	199,901	..	27,271	..	24,167	..	4,899	..	5,826
Spain...	44,785	19,116	..	38,028	..	..	..	401	..	..
Portugal...	11,775,007	11,779,033	..	8,811	..	13,327	..	1,720	..	2,304
Naples and Sicily...	1,607,248	4,507,255	..	2,620	..	8,900	..	210,628	..	179,337
Austria, including Trieste and Venice...	3,567,131	3,162,705	..	26,472	..	1,080	..	13,491	..	28,274
Tuscany and Sardina, including Genoa and Leghorn...	12,351,422	7,517,050	..	29,787	..	9,466	..	95,763	..	307,391
Papal Territories...	3,721,796	3,112,756	..	2,800	..	..	..	29,272	..	47,304
Madeira...	448,349	355,912	..	6,523	..	7,434	..	3,928	..	996
United States...	17,032,181	51,613,125	7	629,648	631	1,686,130	..	345,146	..	715,799
Mexico...	5,198,833	1,791,563	..	31,956	..	127,256	..	..	..	1,824
St. Domingo...	2,056,364	3,012,200	..	1,887	..	13,008	..	7,720	..	..
Cuba...	7,471,849	5,907,863	..	108,362	22	97,483	..	11,680	..	5,524
St. Thomas...	11,583,950	8,292,693	..	16,402	4	43,009	..	1,140	..	5,626
Honduras...	3,474,527	1,178,209	..	15,127	..	2,088	..	..	..	..
Colombia...	10,292,362	7,606,622	..	92,195	..	97,782	..	3,430	..	2,900
Bravil...	34,998,275	43,311,110	..	457,564	..	425,135	..	31,177	..	7,695
La Plata...	1,185,256	5,450,991	..	61,513	..	107,368	..	..	..	..
Chili and Peru...	20,600,811	18,116,348	500	58,798	..	99,569	..	21,850	..	8,034
Syria and Palestine...	3,206,837	4,990,847	..	1,860	..	10,400	..	..	..	..
Turkey and Greece, including Syra and Smyrna...	17,213,049	27,217,487	..	219,645	..	115,618	..	3,420	..	9,515
Egypt...	535,987	1,391,734	..	80	..	12,000	..	40	..	..
China...	2,669,692	2,102,277	..	..	..	..	..	2,813	..	70
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands...	11,595,987	9,331,413	..	213,240	50	7,464	..	25,984	..	..
Madagascar and Bourbon...	45,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast of Africa...	2,630,327	7,048,509	..	40,415	..	23,120	..	484,184	..	461,001
Azores...	891,010	340,750	..	24,180	..	1,140	..	10,070	..	5,000
Teneriffe and Canary Coast of Africa, including Algiers...	393,817	390,340	..	9,101	..	10,434	..	16,072	..	36,320
Cape Verd Islands...	2,057,403	180,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,190
South Seas...	27,226	26,842	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	..
South Seas...	391,091	..	..	8,500	..	..	..	514	..	..
TOTAL...	307,389,700	342,007,092	678	4,709,956	4974	5,416,260	7	2,970,348	4	3,854,049

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same Periods of 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Lace, Gauze, &c.				Counterpanes and Quilts.				Cotton Hosiery, Caps, and Gloves.			
	1846		1847		1846		1847		1846		1847	
	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	number.	£	number.	£	dozen.	£	dozen.
British North America...	283	1,914,851	1744	857,851	17	16,791	57	20,217	551	62,803	9,792	47,571
British West Indies.....	161	317,451	95	179,418	13	23,135	4	21,467	2125	24,517	2,706	14,554
Madras and Calcutta		215,923		273,220		3,626	7	2,321	28	5,365		12,239
Bombay.....		31,117		18,507		133			214	3,594	10	4,103
Ceylon.....		56,970		140,909		21		18	200	599	3	1,743
New South Wales.....		185,623	204	267,911		17,432		17,625	172	26,777	279	34,363
Van Dieman's Land.....		120,447		99,528		3,666		5,179		11,915		10,231
South Australia.....		92,421		57,800		4,027		1,734		3,052		2,309
Swan River.....						300				200		40
New Zealand.....						21		357		760		1,372
Mauritius.....		45,710		21,722	55		11	1,180	30	3,771		3,859
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.....		32,331		12,056		12,857		5,911		7,380		9,220
St. Helena.....						198		36		418		277
Guernsey and Jersey...												
Gibraltar.....		241		35,178		983		225	5	2,055		2,104
Malta and Ionian Islands		20,722		50,959		1,173		734		151		567
France.....		13,790,090		8,997,337				891		825		727
Holland.....		12,818,178		12,425,452		271		391	1173	8,126	928	5,659
Belgium.....		7,870,105		9,995,406				8	280	2,275	83	2,021
Germany, including Hanse Towns.....		38,681,854		36,911,330		297		1,040	3396	2,710	4,207	2,413
Denmark.....		38,485		66,473					55			
Sweden and Norway.....		112,869		75,142		78		123	73	313	66	328
Russia.....		715,162		1,639,723		500		791	1723	1,490	2,042	2,376
Spain.....				9,315		145			5	925		
Portugal.....		46,518		14,902		50				315		546
Naples and Sicily.....		433,179		234,570		1,251		1,615		26		30
Austria, including Trieste and Venice.....		61,240		252,676		186		545		126		450
Tuscany and Sardinia, including Genoa and Leghorn.....		285,999		70,920		575		514		1,027		2,211
Papal Territories.....		187,770		7,856						10,113		1,004
Madagascar.....		16,819		3,700		39		189		1,128		977
United States.....	5	3,668,183	275	8,852,534		17,881		17,181	3	73,629	338	93,952
Mexico.....		207,906		80,679				258		2,005		775
St. Domingo.....		5,520		14,874		20		1,140			215	12
Cuba.....		240,105		1,159,661		2,585		11,038	30	12,615		21,032
St. Thomas.....		211,192		191,046		1,560		4,632		2,786	100	1,175
Honduras.....		37,000	125	159,228		623		413		551		879
Columbia.....		245,247		41,970		84		272		1,678		1,019
Brazil.....		283,920		555,964		2,349		63,781		17,213		17,558
La Plata.....				22,218				3,616		3,215		11,553
Chili and Peru.....		432,608		585,098		90		735		41,707		13,732
Syria and Palestine.....										100		
Turkey and Greece, including Syria and Smyna.....		128,214		40,188		232		185		1,990		969
Egypt.....		2,323										
China.....		3,600		111,917		300				842		275
Java, Singapore, & Phi- lippine Islands.....		42,025		75,313		90		300		1,264		312
Madagascar and Bourbon West Coast of Africa.....		81		51,547						291	50	227
Azores.....		13,700		380		60		60		88		133
Tenriffe and Canary.....		7,046		2,037		325		276		987		665
Coast of Africa, includ- ing Algiers.....									55			
Cape Verd Islands.....												9
South Seas.....		6,500								172		
TOTAL.....	452	83,738,078	3241	84,672,918	115	114,904	79	187,539	1012	347,529	30,819	327,826

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same periods of 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Plain and Printed.				Tapes, Bobbins, &c.				Cotton and Linen Cloth, Mixed.				Cotton Goods Unenumerated	
	1846		1847		1846		1847		1846		1847		1846	1847
	£	dozen.	£	dozen.	£	doz.	£	doz.	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	£
British North America..	2,404	5,760	2,057	5,684	80	..	130	20	54,780	49	60,671	26,800	62,891	
British West Indies....	1,201	40,728	1,241	33,231	144	1,430	147	908	153,566	71	92,302	36,304	18,198	
Madras and Calcutta....	45	3,900	..	6,437	..	70	..	1,013	850	..	2,240	1,921	3,253	
Bombay.....	40	6,684	..	1,000	..	10	695	..	1,358	..	..	1,150	808	
Ceylon.....	..	160	..	2,350	..	..	..	..	350	..	910	521	154	
New South Wales.....	406	4,957	204	5,954	55	1,352	51	560	7,251	5	2,507	3,382	6,354	
Van Diemen's Land.....	..	1,424	..	1,461	..	510	..	..	8,400	..	61	283	1,419	
South Australia.....	..	1,126	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,120	92	80	
Swan River.....	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	27	..	
New Zealand.....	..	54	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	456	
Mauritius.....	168	1,152	..	325	..	..	..	..	2,160	..	410	618	679	
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.....	..	12,383	..	10,201	..	1,047	..	5,592	2,300	..	14,586	1,613	1,798	
St. Helena.....	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	
Guernsey and Jersey....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	
Gibraltar.....	70	6,936	..	21,299	..	..	461	..	4,097	..	2,040	613	1,021	
Malta and Ionian Islands.....	50	866	..	1,734	..	70	..	..	..	..	300	109	73	
France.....	15	3,920	..	2,060	..	..	..	..	1,788	..	10,521	697	1,350	
Holland.....	..	616	..	323	..	500	10	220	1,538	..	3,774	208	534	
Belgium.....	..	6,008	..	8,154	30	400	..	1,129	..	..	8,995	414	364	
Germany, including Hanse Towns.....	..	757	..	575	457	985	..	..	3,562	..	4,310	339	303	
Denmark.....	..	..	..	65	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden and Norway....	..	1,187	..	197	198	128	352	..	2,000	..	..	510	191	
Russia.....	..	694	..	1,171	..	..	..	..	21,400	..	..	62	46	
Spain.....	..	108	..	2,452	..	1,398	..	..	2,295	..	598	10	..	
Portugal.....	..	8,904	99	2,405	..	..	..	..	3,156	..	..	407	886	
Naples and Sicily.....	..	10,318	..	20,772	..	..	..	..	5,056	..	21,462	631	332	
Austria, including Trieste and Venice.....	..	30,023	..	32,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	312	282	
Tuscany and Sardinia, including Genoa and Liguria.....	..	21,162	..	31,152	..	..	..	..	40,054	..	18,618	561	998	
Papal Territories.....	..	24,762	..	54,573	..	..	..	..	4,100	..	1,350	20	81	
Madeira.....	..	5,794	..	2,162	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	153	476	
United States.....	219	37,475	5,959	161,609	..	..	..	..	257,296	..	895,998	13,329	43,206	
Mexico.....	..	17,375	..	11,689	..	10	..	..	6,890	..	19,209	495	537	
St. Domingo.....	75	2,256	514	6,027	..	6,912	..	..	1,676	..	951	709	283	
Cuba.....	206	33,510	765	25,870	..	..	..	..	103,869	..	21,553	1,237	4,003	
St. Thomas.....	508	18,524	513	10,832	..	1,200	21	300	184,215	..	264,797	1,906	2,235	
Honduras.....	110	13,894	313	3,078	125	..	..	..	12,540	..	42,001	1,550	151	
Colombia.....	..	18,984	..	21,726	..	..	..	..	98,732	..	66,460	808	1,396	
Brazil.....	3,625	101,270	2,168	103,511	..	440	..	16	186,141	10	262,491	6,567	9,884	
La Plata.....	..	5,131	346	2,276	..	..	..	..	25,170	..	7,320	137	1,055	
Chili and Peru.....	2,216	23,770	270	25,576	..	1,260	..	..	40,263	..	10,640	2,830	2,534	
Syria and Palestine.....	..	1,812	..	6,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	
Turkey and Greece, including Syria and Smyrna.....	..	9,962	..	15,354	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	10,249	149	891	
Egypt.....	..	..	..	1,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	43	
China.....	..	2,078	..	22,222	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	23	239	
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands....	..	2,836	100	378	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	170	
Madagascar and Bour- bon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast of Africa....	..	8,823	..	11,577	..	400	..	60	1,850	..	..	614	83	
Azores.....	..	8,557	..	6,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	
Feneriffe and Canary....	..	8,383	..	8,385	..	1,125	..	515	..	..	..	485	36	
Coast of Africa, in- cluding Algiers.....	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Seas.....	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	11,481	546,373	15,149	714,591	1161	18,130	1510	11,871	601,241,253	135	1,863,386	409,163	170,095	

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS OF THE PRICES AND THE PROGRESS OF COTTON FABRICS.

MR. BAINES, who has with great pains collected valuable information, in his work on the "Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain," states that "a very good hand-weaver, twenty-five to thirty years of age, could weave two pieces of nine-eighth sheetings per week, each twenty-four yards long, containing 100 shoals of weft in an inch. The reed of the cloth being forty-four Bolton count, and the weft and warp forty hanks to the pound. In 1823, a steam-loom weaver, about fifteen years of age, attending two looms, could weave *seven* similar pieces in a week.

"In 1826, a steam-loom weaver, about fifteen years of age, attending to four looms, could weave *twelve* similar pieces in a week; some could weave *fifteen* pieces.

"In 1833, a steam-loom weaver, from fifteen to twenty years of age, assisted by a girl about twelve years of age, attending to four looms, could weave *eighteen* similar pieces in a week; some can weave *twenty* pieces."

The progressive improvements thus given by Mr. Baines have continued to the present time, and "now (1845) a steam-loom weaver, about fifteen years of age, attending to two looms, can weave eleven pieces of the same cloth; and a steam-loom weaver sixteen to twenty years of age, assisted by a girl about fourteen years of age, attending to four looms, can weave twenty-two similar pieces in a week."

Mr. Porter, in his estimable and most instructive work on the "Progress of the Nation," gives the following statements.

TABLE showing the effect which successive improvements have had in diminishing the price of cotton cloths; the same article—a piece of calico known in the trade as 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ —is given throughout.

YEARS.	Prices paid for Weaving.	Prices paid for Cottons.	Selling price of 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Calicoes.	Earnings of the Weavers per Week.	YEARS.	Prices paid for Weaving.	Prices paid for Cottons.	Selling price of 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Calicoes.	Earnings of the Weavers per Week.
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1811.....	3 0	2 6	1 8 0		1829.....	1 4	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	
1815.....	3 0	1 8	1 5 6		1830.....	1 4	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	
1816.....	2 6	1 8	1 2 0	11 0	1831.....	1 4	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	12 0
1817.....	2 6	1 10	1 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		1832.....	1 4	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	
1818.....	2 6	1 10	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1833.....	1 4	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	
1819.....	2 0	1 2	0 17 8		1834.....	1 3	0 10	9 0	
1820.....	2 0	1 1	0 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		1835.....	1 4	0 10	9 9	12 6
1821.....	1 8	0 11	0 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 0	1836.....	1 4	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 0	
1822.....	1 8	0 10	0 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1837.....	1 4	0 7	8 3	
1823.....	1 8	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 5		1838.....	1 3	0 7	8 3	11 0
1824.....	1 8	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 0		1839.....	1 3	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	
			0 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		1840.....	1 3	0 6	7 3	
1825.....	1 8	1 2	to	13 0	1841.....	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0	
			0 18 6		1842.....	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9	
1826.....	1 6	0 8	0 10 6		1843.....	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9	
1827.....	1 6	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 3		1844.....	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9	
1828.....	1 1	0 7	0 10 2						

* Short time, and six weeks "turn-out."

"The reductions made previously to the time embraced by the foregoing table are shown by the following list, which was given into the House of Commons in 1812 on occasion of the inquiry then made into the effects of the orders in council, issued in 1808, in retaliation of the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon.

PRICES paid for Weaving Twenty-four Yards of Cambric at Stockport, in Cheshire.

Y E A R S.	Value.	Y E A R S.	Value.	Y E A R S.	Value.
	£.		£.		£.
1802.....	25	1806.....	15	1810.....	12
1803.....	19	1807.....	13	1811.....	10
1804.....	15	1808.....	12	1812.....	10
1805.....	18	1809.....	13		

"The quantity of twenty-four yards above stated is as much as a good workman will produce of this description of cloth in a week. The low wages paid for making the same in the latter years, when every article of provisions was excessively high in price, and when, even at these insufficient rates, but little employment was to be had, caused great and wide-spread misery among the manufacturing population."

The following statement of the progress of the power-loom is taken from Mr. Baines' "History of the Cotton Manufacture":—

"In 1813 there were not more than 2400 power-looms in use; yet this was enough to alarm the hand-loom weavers, who, attributing to machinery the distress caused by the orders in council and the American war, made riotous opposition to all new machines, and broke the power-looms set up at West Houghton, Middleton, and other places. Nevertheless, the great value of the power-loom having now been proved, it was adopted by many manufacturers, both in England and Scotland: and it will, no doubt, in time supersede the hand-loom. The rapidity with which the power-loom is coming into use is proved by the following table, the particulars of which were stated by R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons, on the 13th of May, 1830, and which rest on the authority of Mr. Kennedy.

NUMBER of Power-looms in England and Scotland.

C O U N T R I E S.	1820	1829
	number.	number
England.....	12,150	45,500
Scotland.....	2,000	10,000
TOTAL.....	14,150	55,500

"This number would appear to have been somewhat under-rated. Dr. Cleland states that, in 1828, the Glasgow manufacturers had in operation in that city and elsewhere 10,783 steam-looms, and 2060 more in preparation, total 12,843. He supposes there was an increase of ten per cent between 1828 and 1832, which would make the number 14,127 in the latter year. This is independent of other parts of Scotland, unconnected with Glasgow. In 1833, evidence was given before the Commons' committee on manufactures, commerce, &c., that, in the whole of Scotland, there were 14,970 steam-looms. We may therefore safely take the number of power-looms in Scotland at the present time (1835) at 15,000.

"In England, the great increase took place during the years of speculation, 1824 and 1825; and comparatively few power-loom mills were built betwixt that time and 1832. But in 1832, 1833, and the former part of 1834, the trade has been rapidly

extending; many mills have been built, and many spinners have added power-loom factories to their spinning-mills.

“Mr. W. R. Greg, an extensive spinner and manufacturer at Bury, gave evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons on manufactures, &c., in August, 1833, that the number of power-looms had very materially increased of late years in and about Bury, and also at Stockport, Bolton, Ashton, and in Cheshire. He stated that he did not know any person who was then building a spinning-mill without the addition of a power-loom mill.

“Mr. Kennedy’s estimate for 1829 was probably too low for England, as well as for Scotland: at all events, there are good reasons for believing that there must now be 85,000 power-looms in England. This conclusion is deduced from a computation of the number of workmen employed in power-loom weaving, founded on actual returns, obtained by the Factory Commissioners from the cotton-mills in Lancashire and Cheshire. It is also supported by the calculations of Mr. Bannatyne, and Messrs. Samuel Greg and Co., the spinners and manufacturers of Bury. At the present time (1835), the machine-makers of Lancashire are making power-looms with the greatest rapidity, and they cannot be made sufficiently fast to meet the demands of the manufacturers. The result we have arrived at is as follows:—

Estimated Number of Power-Looms in Great Britain in 1833.

In England.....	85,000
In Scotland.....	15,000
Total	100,000

“While the number of power-looms has been multiplying so fast, the hand-looms employed in the cotton manufacture are believed not to have diminished between 1820 and 1834, but rather to have increased. In the former year they were estimated by Mr. Kennedy at 240,000. In 1833, Mr. Grimshaw, a spinner and manufacturer of Colne, gave his opinion before the committee of the Commons on manufactures, &c., that the number of hand-loom cotton weavers in the kingdom was about 250,000; whilst Mr. George Smith, manufacturer, of Manchester, estimated them at only 200,000. In the year 1834, several intelligent workmen and manufacturers from Glasgow gave evidence to the Commons’ Committee ‘On Hand-Loom Weavers,’ that there were 45,000, or 50,000 hand-loom cotton-weavers in Scotland alone.”

“Since the publication of Mr. Baines’ volume, returns have been made by the inspectors of factories of the number of power-looms actually in use in factories at the end of the year 1835, in each county of Great Britain and Ireland. From these returns, an abstract of which we have given, it appears that the total number of self-acting looms in the United Kingdom employed for weaving cotton, was at that time 109,626; thus proving the accuracy of the foregoing calculations.

“It does not appear likely that any considerable addition will in future be made to the number of hand-looms employed for cotton-weaving; whereas the machine-makers of Lancashire have at different periods been engaged to the full extent of their power in constructing power-looms; so that their number increases continually: We should be wrong, however, if we inferred that hand-looms are lying unemployed. Power-looms have not hitherto been found generally applicable to the production of fine cloths, or what are called fancy goods. The

demand for these fluctuates considerably, and is at times greater than can be readily supplied. In the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed in the summer of 1834, to examine the numerous petitions presented by the hand-loom weavers, we find a statement given in evidence by Mr. Makin, a manufacturer of Bolton, to the following effect:—

“I know that there is at present no surplus of weavers. I go nine miles from the seat of my manufacture on one side to get weavers, and I am putting out work nine miles across the country in another part to get weavers; and if I knew where I could get a certain description of weavers, by going nine miles another way, I should go. But it is a strange fact, that, whilst the demand for hand-loom cloth is greater than the production, yet the wages do not rise; and in about two months from this time (July, 1834) I know, from the experience of past years, that there will be demands for thousands of weavers more than can be obtained.”

Mr. Porter observes—

“The fact stated by Mr. Makin, although seemingly at variance with the ordinary law of demand and supply, may admit of this solution;—that, when they can be furnished within a certain limited price, hand-loom cloths meet with an extensive sale; but that, when that limit is passed, other goods of home production, or similar goods of foreign make, come into successful competition with them; so that the manufacturers are not enabled, by the most extensive demand, to increase the rate of wages paid to the weavers.”

Mr. Stanway, who was under the direction of Mr. Cowell, one of the Factory Commissioners appointed to collect information as to the employment of children in factories, states that—

“The subsequent calculation does not aim at fixing the whole number of operatives dependent upon the cotton trade for subsistence, but only of that part of the operative body which earns a livelihood in cotton factories *moved by power*, and is employed in carrying on the preparing, spinning, weaving, and accessory mechanical departments within the walls of them.

“It does not comprehend hand-loom weavers, printers, bleachers, dyers, cotton-thread lace-makers (an enormous and growing branch of the cotton manufacture), and many other branches of manufacture, either arising out of, or immediately dependent upon, the spinning of cotton by power. It comprehends those operatives alone who habitually work in cotton factories. It shows their body to consist of 212,800 persons, and to earn annually the enormous sum of 5,777,434*l*.

“The total quantity of cotton consumed in the spinning of yarn, in Great Britain, in 1832, as stated in ‘Burn’s Commercial Gazette,’ was 277,260,490 lbs.; and of this quantity 27,327,120 lbs. was consumed in Scotland, leaving for the consumption of England 249,933,370 lbs.

“The nett loss of cotton in spinning is estimated variously by different individuals. In the calculations of Mr. Kennedy, made use of by him in a paper published in the ‘Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,’ it is taken at $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per lb.; while Montgomery, in his ‘Theory and Practice of Cotton Spinning,’ computes it at $1\frac{3}{8}$ oz., and Burn at $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; but as the amount taken by Mr. Kennedy is that which appears to be generally considered correct, it is adopted in these calculations.

“If, then, from the quantity given above, we deduct $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per lb., or 23,431,253 lbs., we shall have the total weight of yarn produced 226,502,117 lbs.

“The average number of hanks in each pound of yarn spun is considered, by apparently a majority of persons conversant with the subject, to be forty. Montgomery takes the average counts spun in Great Britain at fifty, which, taking into account the

finer average numbers spun in Scotland than in England, would fix the counts nearly as above stated.

“The returns made to the Lancashire forms of inquiry, as given in previous tables, show an average of finer counts than forty, but, as the returns were better made from the fine mills than from the coarse, and from Manchester, where the finer yarn is spun, than from the country, it is evident that lower numbers ought to be taken than those shown in the returns; and, as the general opinion appears to be in favour of forty, this average is adopted.

“Three mills, in different situations, and of average capabilities, made a return of the quantity produced by them in the month ending the 4th of May, 1833; and, as the average counts of the whole were 39·98 hanks to the lb., and as they also gave the number of hands employed in spinning during that month, and the duration of their labour, they furnished data from which may be easily calculated the total number employed in factories in England in preparing and spinning cotton.

“In the mill of the first, 344 persons in the spinning department, working 276 hours, produced—

18,000 lbs. of Nos. 30 to 32.
18,000 lbs. of Nos. 38 to 42.
2,400 lbs. of Nos. 150 to 170.

“In the second mill, 245 hands, working 270 hours, produced—

1,795 lbs. of No. 12.
4,285 lbs. of No. 22.
33,838 lbs. of No. 40.

“And in the third, 110 hands, working 286 hours, produced—

16,700 lbs. of No. 40.

“The average counts of the three being, as before stated, 39·98, and the produce 95,018 lbs.

“The total number of hours worked will therefore be $344 \times 276 + 245 \times 270 + 110 \times 286 = 192,554$; and the produce of each person per hour, $\frac{95,018}{192,554} = 0·49,346$ lbs.

“The usual estimate of 300 working days per annum of $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, or sixty-nine hours per week, would give $0·49,346 \times 11·5 \times 300 = 1,702,437$ lbs., the produce of each person per annum, and $\frac{1,702,437}{13,702,437} = 133,045$, the number of persons employed in the preparation and spinning of cotton in England.

“On examination of supplement (Z*) it will be seen that, in the 67,819 persons of whom returns were made to the commission, there were 42,401 engaged in preparing and spinning cotton, 23,920 in the weaving department, and 1498 as engineers, mechanics, roller-coverers, &c.

“If, then, the same proportions are taken as existing in the total number of cotton-workers which are found in the returns made to the Lancashire forms of inquiry, the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton-cloth in factories will be 75,055, and of those employed as engineers, &c., 4700; making, with the 133,045 in the spinning department, a general total of 212,800 persons engaged in cotton-factories.

“Which total number of 212,800 persons may be divided and distributed, by adopting the proportions given in the returns made to the Lancashire forms of inquiry, so as to show the probable number of persons employed in each of the eight branches or departments of cotton working, and the aggregate amount of their nett earnings per month.”

* Statement of the distribution of 67,819 hands into eight different branches or departments of cotton working, is given in a previous page of this official Supplement.

EMPLOYED IN	Adults.			Children under Eighteen Years of Age.				
			In the direct Employ of Masters.	Males		Females.		
	Males.	Females.		In the direct Employ of Operatives.	Employers uncertain.	In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Operatives.	Employers uncertain.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cleaning and spreading cotton	1,830	2,315	951	3	31	345	6	13
Carding	10,361	15,062	4,983	461	78	8,099	458	163
Mule-spinning	22,727	5,196	3,038	23,634	257	1,355	8,663	82
Throstle-spinning	793	3,000	1,409	25	100	2,303	19	160
Reeling	722	11,208	182	25		2,306	76	119
Weaving	20,440	28,566	4,581	2,582	204	12,109	4,261	119
Roller-covering	261	389	19	3		31	22	
Engineers, &c.	3,759	34	151	9		3		
TOTAL	60,393	65,774	15,314	26,742		26,351	13,505	

EMPLOYED IN	Proportion whose Age and Sex are uncertain, from a deficiency in the Returns.	TOTAL Employed.	Aggregate Amount of Monthly Nett Earnings.		
	number.	number.	£	s.	d.
Cleaning and spreading cotton	..	4,998	8,631	19	6
Carding	819	40,464	75,276	10	0
Mule-spinning	364	65,216	139,600	17	9
Throstle-spinning	..	7,709	11,615	10	1
Reeling	..	14,638	22,817	8	4
Weaving	2193	75,050	168,663	16	3
Roller-covering	..	725	1,764	18	5
Engineers, &c.	..	3,975	15,967	0	9
TOTAL	3376	212,800	464,481	1	1

Mr. Porter observes :—

“The computation made by Mr. Stanway gives 212,800 as the number of persons of all ages employed in spinning and weaving factories in the United Kingdom ; while the actual number given in to the inspectors in 1835 amounts to 220,143 persons, being a difference of only 7334, or not quite $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Before giving the summary of the statements made by the inspectors in 1835 and 1839, it may be satisfactory to insert the following particulars, derived from returns made to the commissioners by the proprietors of 225 cotton-mills in Lancashire.”

TABLE exhibiting Returns of 215 Cotton-Mills in Lancashire.

CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS.													
A D U L T S.		Males.				Females.			TOTAL Employed.	Aggregate Amount of their Net Earnings for the Month ending the 4th of May, 1833.	Paid by Fixed Daily Wages.	Paid in proportion to the Quantity produced.	Number whose Mode of Payment is not given in Returns.
Males.	Females.	In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Operatives.	Employers uncertain.	In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Operatives.	Employers uncertain.						
number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Manchester and immediate neighbourhood.....	5,817	7,624	9803	63	2592	1640	50	22,442	45,164 9 5	11,660	9,178	1574	
Stockport and Hazelton Norris.....	2,601	2,525	1027	24	976	541	34	8,396	18,405 5 0	3,470	4,764	162	
Duckensfield and Staley Bridge.....	2,531	2,421	976	9	859	374	25	8,542	19,409 7 3	2,603	3,492	202	
Hyde, Brinnington, &c.....	2,802	3,507	1076	832	31	1921	136	10,382	23,397 16 10	2,409	6,637	1336	
Tatworth, Glosop, &c.....	1,321	1,413	233	591	26	423	30	4,370	8,884 10 4	1,796	1,917	637	
Oldham.....	1,934	1,384	310	882	40	694	38	5,695	11,467 9 9	2,672	2,406	217	
Bellon .. A.....	1,630	1,482	383	1204	3	606	6	6,174	11,518 15 7	4,255	1,833	56	
Warrington.....	834	553	65	150	..	110	88	1,102	2,019 4 6	348	539	215	
Greg & Co. and R. & T. Taylor	187	247	72	58	..	127	23	716	1,338 5 10	230	449	17	
TOTAL.....	19,347	20,962	4880	8523	220	8394	4301	209	67,819	141,635 5 7	29,613	31,950	6256
EMPLOYED IN	CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS.												
	A D U L T S.		Males.				Females.			TOTAL Persons Employed.	Aggregate Amount of their Net Earnings for the Month ending the 4th of May, 1833.		
			In the direct Employ of Masters.		Employers uncertain.		In the direct Employ of Masters.		In the direct Employ of Operatives.				
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	number.	number.	
	Cleaning and spreading cotton	424	730	303	1	10	110	2	4	1,503	2,750 19 11	1,503	2,750 19 11
	Carding.....	3,302	4,800	1588	147	25	2841	146	261	12,902	23,900 9 10	12,902	23,900 9 10
	Mule-spinning	7,243	1,636	968	752	82	400	2761	26	26,744	44,509 13 9	26,744	44,509 13 9
	Throstle-spinning	253	456	419	8	33	792	6	51	2,437	3,701 16 10	2,437	3,701 16 10
	Reeling.....	230	3,572	58	8	..	735	24	..	4,665	7,271 17 5	4,665	7,271 17 5
	Weaving.....	6,314	9,104	1480	823	65	3559	1354	34	23,920	53,732 17 5	23,920	53,732 17 5
Roller-covering.....	83	124	6	1	..	10	7	..	231	562 9 6	231	562 9 6	
As engineers, mechanics, firemen, &c.....	1,198	11	48	3	6	1	..	..	1,207	5,095 0 9	1,207	5,095 0 9
TOTAL.....	19,217	20,962	4880	8523	220	8394	4301	209	67,819	141,635 5 7	67,819	141,635 5 7	

STATEMENT of the Number of Cotton Factories in Operation in the different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of the Persons Employed therein, abstracted from Returns made by the Inspectors of Factories in 1835.

COUNTIES.	Factories.				Between Eight and Twelve Years.		Between Twelve and Thirteen Years.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years.		Above Eighteen Years.		Total Number of Persons employed.	
	At Work.	Empty.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
ENGLAND.														
Chester.	109	7	425	406	1,448	1206	3,672	4,315	9,971	10,069	15,516	15,996	31,512	
Cumberland.	13	..	8	4	57	39	139	332	392	638	626	1,032	1,658	
Derby.	92	3	182	192	504	564	1,073	1,924	2,855	3,556	4,614	6,236	10,850	
Durham.	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	8	11	9	24	33	
Lancaster.	63	32	2806	1993	6,419	3261	16,955	20,365	31,071	34,655	60,151	62,264	122,415	
Leicester.	6	..	9	..	66	17	130	92	120	158	325	267	592	
Middlesex.	7	..	22	..	24	..	109	14	62	119	217	133	350	
Nottingham.	20	..	17	23	82	131	132	32	250	706	481	1,242	1,723	
Stafford.	13	..	72	73	67	113	201	403	409	705	749	1,269	2,048	
York, West Riding.	126	..	489	387	529	533	1,632	2,031	2,537	2,773	5,187	5,724	10,911	
TOTAL, England.	1070	42	4030	3073	9796	7865	23,974	29,869	51,675	53,410	87,675	94,217	182,092	
Wales (Flint).	5	..	..	..	26	33	146	208	250	458	452	699	1,151	
Scotland.	170	..	454	538	1,238	1832	2,845	7,597	6,168	12,403	10,520	22,051	32,580	
Ireland.	28	..	44	56	153	181	266	561	960	1,553	1,630	2,672	4,311	
TOTAL, United Kingdom.	1262	42	4528	3669	10,603	9911	27,251	38,335	58,033	67,824	100,405	119,639	220,134	

**STATEMENT of the Number of Cotton Mills and the Persons Employed in them during
the Year 1839.**

COUNTIES.	MILLS.		TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
	Working.	Empty.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
ENGLAND.					
Cheshire.....	154	12	17,676	18,678	36,352
Cumberland.....	13	..	720	1,265	1,985
Derby.....	85	10	4,231	6,231	10,462
Gloucester.....	1	..	15	14	29
Lancaster.....	1,125	61	68,879	82,228	152,107
Leicester.....	3	..	54	190	244
Middlesex.....	11	..	289	250	539
Norfolk.....	1	..	6	124	130
Nottingham.....	13	..	454	1,006	1,460
Shropshire.....	1	..	15	24	39
Stafford.....	15	..	734	1,344	2,078
Surrey.....	3	..	78	110	188
Warwick.....	4	..	43	41	84
York.....	169	5	5,602	6,777	12,439
TOTAL.....	1,598	88	99,856	118,280	218,136
WALES.					
Flint.....	5	..	376	634	1,010
SCOTLAND.					
Aberdeen.....	4	..	346	1,444	1,790
Ayr.....	4	..	280	693	953
Bute.....	2	..	184	271	455
Dumbarton.....	4	..	510	454	1,304
Dumfries.....	1	..	70	36	106
Kirkcudbright.....	1	..	77	97	174
Lanark.....	107	4	6,008	14,280	20,288
Linlithgow.....	1	..	45	55	100
Perth.....	7	..	631	1,163	1,794
Renfrew.....	58	2	2,554	5,297	7,851
Stirling.....	3	..	259	434	693
TOTAL.....	192	6	10,944	24,624	35,568
IRELAND.					
Antrim.....	10	..	634	1,366	2,000
Armagh.....	2	..	76	134	210
Cork.....	1	..	19	30	55
Down.....	3	..	280	307	567
Dublin.....	3	..	90	252	342
Kildare.....	1	..	93	154	247
Mayo.....	1	..	2	27	29
Queen's County.....	1	..	12	38	50
Waterford.....	1	..	316	495	1,011
Wexford.....	1	..	43	48	91
TOTAL.....	24	..	1,765	2,857	4,622

STATEMENT of the Number of Cotton Factories in Operation in different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Power of the Engines, and the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein in the Year 1839.

MILLS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	number.	1838	number.	5	number.	192	number.	24	number.	1819
Mills at work.....	88				6		1		95	
Mills empty.....										
	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.
Steam power.....	1422	40,500	7	108	193	5612	10	517	1641	46,827
Water power.....	574	9,537	5	140	73	2728	22	572	674	12,977
PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under 10 years....	1,022	673	7	1	79	57	1	..	1,109	731
10 to 11 ".....	1,451	980	14	..	147	120	6	9	1,618	1,109
11 " 12 ".....	1,667	1,178	14	5	180	170	9	1	1,870	1,354
12 " 13 ".....	2,227	1,745	14	23	240	254	19	5	2,509	2,027
13 " 14 ".....	9,802	10,476	69	56	1,308	2,159	173	243	11,442	12,934
14 " 15 ".....	9,769	10,068	16	53	1,144	2,214	158	251	11,097	12,586
15 " 16 ".....	7,009	9,258	16	46	818	1,075	150	235	7,993	11,514
16 " 17 ".....	5,156	8,117	9	43	534	1,940	106	192	5,805	16,192
17 " 18 ".....	4,446	7,470	28	59	396	1,834	90	201	4,960	9,584
18 " 19 ".....	5,000	9,302	8	50	373	2,103	65	280	5,446	11,735
19 " 20 ".....	3,693	7,872	10	48	313	1,835	55	191	4,071	9,946
20 " 21 ".....	3,705	6,974	7	33	287	1,479	80	226	4,079	8,712
21 and upwards....	44,819	44,167	164	217	5,116	8,576	853	1023	50,952	53,971
TOTAL.....	99,856	118,280	376	634	10,944	21,924	1765	2857	112,941	146,395
TOTAL males and females.....	218,136		1010		35,566		4622		259,336	

"The numbers given in the foregoing summary have reference only to those branches of the cotton manufacture which are carried on in spinning and weaving factories, and do not include the persons employed in printing and dyeing, nor the numerous hand-loom weavers, with many other branches of the manufacture, and the great numbers who are otherwise directly or indirectly dependent upon it for support."

* Mr. M'Culloch has estimated "allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c., dependent upon those actually employed in the various departments of the cotton manufacture; and in the construction, repairs, &c., of the machinery and buildings required to carry it on," that the entire cotton manufacture "must furnish, on the most moderate computation, subsistence for from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 persons."

By Mr. Stanway's method of computation, we find that, for spinning the quantities of cotton used in 1801 and subsequent periods, the following number of persons would be required:—

YEARS.	Persons.	YEARS.	Persons.	YEARS.	Persons.
	number.		number.		number.
1801.....	26,929	1821.....	88,257	1834.....	153,304
1806.....	28,626	1826.....	80,918	1839.....	174,863
1811.....	44,863	1831.....	135,742	1844.....	275,308
1816.....	48,094*				

* Beginning of Peace. In 1814, the last year of war, the number would be 26,715.

"These numbers are exclusive of the persons who were employed in weaving in factories, and who, according to Mr. Stanway's estimate, amounted, in 1832, to 75,055.

“It would by no means furnish a correct view, however, if the amount of labour required for the conversion of the given quantities of cotton into yarn at the above-mentioned periods were taken at a uniform rate. The vast improvements made during late years in the machinery applied to spinning has caused such an economy in the application of labour, that not one-half of the number of persons is now required for carrying forward the various manufacturing processes with a given weight of cotton, that were employed for producing an equal result thirty years ago. This fact will be sufficiently illustrated by the following statement, taken from the books of Mr. Thomas Houldsworth, an eminent cotton-spinner of Manchester, and laid before the Committee on Manufactures, Commerce, &c., which sat in 1833. This statement will further show that, notwithstanding the great reduction in the rate of wages which has necessarily accompanied the introduction of improved machinery, the actual money-earnings of the operative spinner are greater now than they were at the beginning of the century, and that his command of the necessities of life places him in a far more advantageous position than he then occupied.

YEARS.	Work turned off by one Spinner per Week.		Wages per Week.			Hours of Work per Week.	Prices from Greenwich Hospital Records.		Quantities which a Week's Nett Earning would purchase.	
	Quantity.	Quality.	Gross.	Piercers.	Nett.		Flour per Sack.	Flesh per lb.	lbs. of Flour.	lbs. of Flesh.
	lbs.	Nos.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	number.	s. d.	d. d.	number.	number
1804.....	12	180	60 0	27 6	32 6	74	83 0	6 to 7	117	62½
1814.....	9	200	67 6	31 0	36 6	74	83 0	6 to 7	124	73
1814.....	18	180	72 0	27 6	44 6	74	70 6	8	175	67
1833.....	13½	200	90 0	30 0	60 0	74	70 6	8	239	90
1833.....	22½	180	54 8	21 0	33 8	69	45 0	6	210	67
1833.....	19	200	65 3	22 6	42 9	69	45 0	6	267	85

“The sack of flour is taken at 280 lbs.

“The above is the result of an average of several men’s work at the different periods.”

In 1833, the number of hours employed during the week was 69, instead of 74, which it had been in the former years. But for this reduction in the time of working, the nett earnings would have been for No. 180, 36s. 1d., and for No. 200, 45s. 10d.; and the quantities of flour and meat would have been for No. 180, 224 lbs. and 72 lbs., and for No. 200, 285 lbs. and 91 lbs. respectively.

Mr. Babbage, in his “Economy of Manufactures,” gives the following statement:—

“A machine, called in the cotton manufacture a ‘stretcher,’ worked by one man, produced as follows:—

YEARS.	Pounds of Cotton Spun.	Roving Wages per Score.	Rate of Earning per Week.
1810.....	400	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 25 10
1811.....	600	0 10	25 0
1813.....	850	0 9	31 10½
1823.....	1000	0 7½	31 3

“The same man working at another stretcher, the roving a little finer, produced:—

YEARS.	Pounds of Cotton Spun.	Roving Wages per Score.	Rate of Earning per Week.
1823..	900	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 28 1½
1825..	1000	0 7	27 6
1827.....	1200	0 6	30 0
1832.....	1200	0 6	30 0

"In this instance, production has gradually increased, until, at the end of twenty-two years, three times as much work is done as at the commencement, although the manual labour employed remains the same. The weekly earnings of the workmen have not fluctuated very much, and appear on the whole to have advanced; but it would be imprudent to push too far reasonings founded upon a single instance.

"The produce of 480 spindles of 'mule-yarn spinning,' at different periods, was as follows :

Y E A R S.	Hanks, about forty to the pound.	Wages per Thousand.
1806.....	6,668	s. d. 9 2
1823.....	8,000	6 3
1832.....	10,000	3 8

"The subjoined view of the state of weaving by hand and by power-looms at Stockport, in the years 1822 and 1832, is taken from an enumeration of the machines contained in sixty-five factories, and was collected for the purpose of being given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons.

D E S C R I P T I O N.	1822	1832	Decrease and Increase.
	number.	number.	number.
Hand-loom weavers.....	2400	800	2000 decrease.
Persons using power-looms.....	637	3059	2402 increase.
Persons to dress the warp.....	98	388	290 "
Total persons employed.....	3535	4247	692 increase.
Power-loom ?.....	1970	9177	8207 "

During this period the number of hand-looms in employment diminished five-sevenths, whilst that of power-looms increased to more than five times its former amount. The total number of workmen increased about one-third; but the amount of manufactured goods (supposing each power-loom to do only the work of three hand-looms) was three and a half times as large as it was before.

"In considering this increase of employment, it must be admitted that the 2000 persons thrown out of work are not exactly of the same class as those called into employment by the power-looms. A hand-weaver must possess bodily strength, which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom; consequently women and young persons of both sexes, from fifteen to seventeen years of age, find employment in power-loom factories. This, however, would be a very limited view of the employment arising from the introduction of power-looms; the skill called into action in building the new factories, in constructing the new machinery, in making the steam-engines to drive it, and in devising improvements in the structure of the looms, as well as in regulating the economy of the establishment, is of a much higher order than that which it had assisted in superseding. Nor in this view of the subject must we omit the fact that, although hand-looms would have increased in number if those moved by steam had not been invented, yet it is the cheapness of the article manufactured by power-looms which has caused this great extension of their employment; and that, by diminishing the price of one article of commerce we always call into additional activity the energy of those who produce others. It appears that the number of hand-looms in use in England and Scotland, in 1830, was about 240,000; nearly the same number existed in the year 1820; whereas the number of power-looms which, in 1830, was 55,000, had, in 1820, been 14,000. When it is considered that each of those power-looms did as much work as three worked by hand, the increased producing power was equal to that of 123,000 hand-looms. During the whole of this period the wages and employment of hand-loom weavers have been very precarious."

In the cotton-mill of Messrs. Houldsworth's, in Glasgow, a spinner employed

on a mule of 336 spindles and spinning cotton 120 hanks to the pound, produced, in 1823, working seventy-four and a half hours in the week, forty-six pounds of yarn: his nett weekly earnings for which amounted to 26*s.* 7*d.* In 1833, the rate of wages having in the meanwhile been reduced thirteen and a third per cent, and the time of working having been lessened to sixty-nine hours, the spinner was enabled, by the greater perfection of the machinery, to produce, on a mule of the same number of spindles, fifty-two and a half pounds of yarn of the same fineness, and his nett weekly earnings were advanced to 29*s.* 10*d.*

But a much more considerable economy than this has been produced in cotton-mills by increasing the size of the mules. Mr. Cowell gives the following example of the effect of this improvement, as regards the cost of the yarn and the earnings of the spinner:—

“In the year 1833, in two fine spinning-mills at Manchester, while I was in the town, a spinner could produce sixteen pounds of yarn of the fineness of 200 hanks to the pound, from mules of the productive fertility of 300 to 324, working them sixty-nine hours; and the quantity that he turned off in sixty-nine hours more frequently exceeded sixteen pounds than fell short of it.

“These very mules were being replaced by others of double power while I was at Manchester. Let us examine the effect on the spinner's earnings: in the early part of last year he produced sixteen pounds of yarn of No. 200, from mules of the power of 300 to 324 spindles. Consulting the list of prices, I perceive that in May he was paid 3*s.* 6*d.* a pound; this gives 54*s.* for his gross receipts, out of which he had to pay (I will put the amount high) 13*s.* for assistants. This leaves him with 41*s.* earnings. His mules have their productive fertility doubled; they are converted into mules of the power of 648; he is now paid 2*s.* 5*d.* a pound instead of 3*s.* 6*d.*, but he produces thirty-two pounds of yarn of the fineness of 200 hanks to the pound in sixty-nine hours; his gross receipts are immediately raised to 77*s.* 4*d.* I will now admit that he requires *five* assistants to help him, and averaging their cost at 5*s.* a piece, their labour will cost him 25*s.* and to avoid all cavil, I will add 2*s.* extra; then deducting 27*s.* from his gross receipts, there remains a sum of 50*s.* 4*d.* for his nett earnings for sixty-nine hours' work instead of 41*s.*, an increase of more than twenty per cent, while the cost of the yarn is reduced 13*d.* per pound.”

Mr. Porter remarks,—

“An effect such as has just been described can only be produced while the trade is in a course of rapid extension. If the productive power of the machines were doubled without a corresponding increase in the demand, it is clear that the operative spinners could not receive a greater amount of weekly earnings, but that, on the contrary, many of them would be thrown out of work, and a competition for employment would thence arise, which must occasion a reduction in their actual receipts. Considered in this point of view, the prosperity of this branch of national industry becomes a subject of the greatest importance—an importance far beyond all calculation of mere shillings and pence. The tendency of all improvements in the various processes of the cotton manufacture is the abridgment of human labour, but hitherto such has been the gigantic progress of the trade, as to give full employment to the hands who, in a less prosperous state of things, would have been thrown out of work. Nor is this all. The assistants of the spinners, who, from their occupation in joining the threads broken in the spinning, are called *piecers*, and who are much more numerous than the spinners themselves, are, while thus employed, qualifying themselves to become spinners when they grow up. Hitherto the demand for workmen of that kind has been sufficiently great to absorb all who have thus been qualified, and to cause them to receive, as spinners, adequate and even liberal wages. Piecers are generally employed in the proportion of four to one

spinner, but one of these four is generally a girl, who does not in after life become a spinner, but is transferred to some other department of the mill. It is further probable that, of the three boys, one may cease to work in a factory, but even then the number of candidates for employment as spinners will be continually doubled in the course of a few years, and if we had no other means for ascertaining the progressive extension of the manufacture, the fact of the continual absorption of these fresh hands would prove how great that extension must be—that it must have continued with a constantly accelerated speed in order not to lower the earnings of the operative spinners, whose ranks are thus increased in a geometrical ratio.

“ Provided nothing shall occur to prevent the cotton manufacture of this country from developing itself in the same extraordinary manner as it has done during the last thirty years, the new candidates for employment will of course receive the same encouragement as those have experienced who have preceded them.”

STATEMENT of the Number of Power-Looms used in Factories in the United Kingdom, at the end of the Year 1835, distinguishing Counties, and the Branch of Manufacture in which the same are used.

C O U N T I E S.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Silk.	Flax.	Mixed Goods.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Lancaster.....	61,176	1142	365	..	..	62,684
Westmoreland.....	..	8	..	..	..	8
Chester.....	22,191	8	414	..	..	22,913
Derby.....	2,463	..	165	..	..	2,569
York.....	4,039	3770	..	..	..	7,809
Stafford.....	336	..	119	..	..	455
Devon.....	..	..	80	..	..	80
Essex.....	..	..	106	..	..	106
Kent.....	..	..	..	12	..	12
Leicester.....	40	89	..	..	..	129
Middlesex.....	8	..	..	..	..	8
Norfolk.....	..	..	300	..	..	300
Somerset.....	..	71	156	..	..	230
Warwick.....	..	..	..	..	25	25
Worcester.....	..	..	7	..	..	7
Gloucester.....	..	4	..	..	..	4
Montgomery.....	..	4	..	..	..	4
Cumberland.....	186	..	..	..	..	186
Durham.....	..	..	..	29	..	29
Northumberland.....	..	6	..	..	..	6
TOTAL in England...	90,679	5105	1714	41	25	97,564
Lanark.....	11,069	..	..	..	..	14,069
Renfrew.....	1,339	..	..	26	..	1,365
Dumbarton.....	531	..	..	..	..	534
Bute.....	94	..	..	..	..	94
Ayr.....	736	..	..	..	..	736
Kirkcudbright.....	90	..	..	..	..	90
Perth.....	421	..	..	..	..	421
Aberdeen.....	248	..	..	142	..	390
Roxburgh.....	..	22	..	..	..	22
TOTAL in Scotland...	17,531	22	..	168	..	17,721
Waterford.....	339	..	..	..	..	339
Wexford.....	67	..	..	..	..	67
Kildare.....	52	..	..	..	..	52
Dublin.....	23	..	..	..	..	23
Antrim.....	340	..	..	..	..	340
Down.....	425	..	..	..	..	425
Armagh.....	170	..	..	100	..	270
TOTAL in Ireland...	1,416	..	..	100	..	1,516

S U M M A R Y

C O U N T I E S.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Silk.	Flax.	Mixed Goods.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
England.....	90,679	5105	1714	41	25	97,564
Scotland.....	17,531	22	..	168	..	17,721
Ireland.....	1,416	..	..	100	..	1,516
United Kingdom.....	109,626	5127	1714	309	25	116,801

* The materials used are worsted, cotton, silk, and India-rubber thread; the articles manufactured are girths, belts, braces, garters, and the like.

Cotton Printing.—Anderson, in his “History of Commerce,” states that cotton-printing was first practised in London in 1676. The first cotton-printer in England is said to have been a Frenchman, whose print-ground was at Richmond, on the banks of the Thames. Owing to the interference of Parliament, first by the imposition of heavy duties, and afterwards by more direct restrictions, the trade was destroyed in 1720 in order to encourage the silk and woollen manufactures. The restriction against wearing printed fabrics, of which cotton formed a part, was repealed in 1736, and it was computed that, in 1750, as many as 50,000 pieces of goods, made of linen-warp and cotton-weft, were printed in England. In about fifteen years after, printing woven fabrics was introduced into Lancashire. “The excise duty imposed upon printed cottons, up to the year 1831, when the duty was wholly repealed, affords the following results:—

	Yards.
The quantity printed in 1796 was	20,621,797
In 1800, it had increased to	32,869,729
In 1814, it had further increased to	124,613,472
And in 1830, it had reached to	347,450,299

being more than ten times the quantity printed at the beginning of the century, while, on the other hand, it is less by 55,971,101 yards than the quantity exported in 1844. The quantity printed in 1830, after providing 199,799,466 yards for exportation, left 147,650,833 yards for use at home.

“The substitution of metallic cylinders, on which the patterns are engraved, in place of wooden blocks, was first practised about 1785, and at once effected a great saving. The process of engraving the entire surface of these large cylinders was, however, a very expensive operation; it was consequently a more important improvement when the system was introduced of engraving the pattern upon a small steel cylinder, and thence transferring it by pressure, first to softened steel, and then, this being hardened, to copper cylinders; in the manner which has since been used for multiplying plates used for printing bank-notes. By this means the engraved patterns can be transferred to almost an indefinite number of cylinders at a trifling expense. The small cylinder upon which the engraving is first sunk is called the *die*, the second cylinder to which the pattern is transferred in relief is called the *mill*. This, when hardened, will give the required impression to a great number of cylinders made of the softer metal, and as the die can likewise be made to give up its pattern to several mills, a sufficient number of cylinders can always be produced from one engraving.

“The introduction of this great improvement took place about 1808, and has had a powerful effect in extending the trade of the country. At this time,

cylinders thus made and engraved, after the novelty of the pattern is gone by in England, are exported to various parts of Europe and America.

“At first, only one colour could be imparted to the pattern on the cylinder; and if more than one colour were required, it was necessary to resort to a different process, and to print the several colours by different operations. This disadvantage was at length partially got over; so that, five years ago, printers were enabled to impart two, and even three, colours by means of cylinders; and it is now common to print five colours at one operation. The vast improvement which has latterly been produced in the style and execution of printed cotton goods is matter of such common observation, that it cannot be necessary to enlarge upon it here; but for it, the cotton manufacture could not, in this branch, have stood against the powerful rivalry to which it has of late been subjected by our silk manufacture. This improvement has been assisted by the discovery of a method for imparting to cotton fabrics the brilliant red colour of cochineal, which was previously applied to woollens only. This is effected by simply passing a current of steam on to cloth to which the cochineal-dye has previously been applied, that process of fixing the colour.”—*Porter's Progress of the Nation*.

Cotton Hosiery.—Mr. Felkin, of Nottingham, has with great care given us many interesting facts relative to this very important branch of industry.

The chief seats of the hosiery manufacture are the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, in the last named of which nearly all the frames in which wool is employed are to be found, while Nottingham contains the largest number of frames for the production of cotton hosiery. The use of silk in this branch of manufacture is almost wholly confined to Derby and Nottingham.

Blackner estimated that in 1812 there were 29,590 stocking frames at work in all the branches. Thirty years before that time the number had been estimated at 20,000. If we are to judge from the localities assigned to the frames in 1812, it would appear that rather more than one-third were employed in producing cotton hose, and that about one-half were used for woollen goods, but no very accurate estimate of the proportions can be formed from the locality of the machines. In 1833, a meeting was held of delegates from the frame-work knitters, when a resolution was formed for dividing the seat of the hosiery manufacture into districts, with the view of obtaining, among other things, exact details of the number and description of frames, the amount of labour employed in them, and such further particulars as might enable the workmen to co-operate for the more effectual protection and advancement of their interests. The resolution thus formed was not, indeed, carried into effect in the manner nor with the objects proposed; but was of advantage, by its having been the means of drawing the attention of Mr. Felkin to the subject, who drew up an estimate of the extent of the manufacture in its various branches.

which was believed to present a sufficiently accurate approximation to the condition of the trade at that time to answer all practical purposes.

In 1812, Mr. Blackner estimated 29,590 frames as the total of what were used in the United Kingdom. Since then, many frames have been widened so as to make two stockings at once. The quantity of cotton hosiery goods made in 1833 was estimated by Mr. Felkin to have increased more than fifty per cent in the preceding twenty years. The use of cotton stockings has, during that time, been superseding those of woollen to a great extent among the female part of the population.

Stockings, weaving or knitting, is carried on in the dwellings of the workmen, some of whom possess frames, which are their own, but the greater part work on frames which belong to the master-manufacturers, by whom the workmen are employed, and who are paid by the weaver a rent varying from forty shillings to five pounds per annum.

Mr. Felkin's statement, as extracted by Mr. Porter, gives the following results :—

Each narrow cotton-frame produces about 40 dozen of hose a-year, if of women's size; wide cotton-frames, 300, narrow worsted, 75; wide worsted, 150; and silk 30. There are—

Frames.	Employed in Manufacturing.	Number Manufactured.	Consumption.	Material.	Value.	Wages for Making.	And Finishing.	Total.
	fabric.	dozens.	lbs.		£	£	£	£
10,300	Fashioned cotton hose	420,000	880,000	Cotton yarn	73,000	220,000	32,000	325,000
6,000	Cut up, &c.	1,960,000	2,910,000	"	172,000	285,000	08,000	555,000
9,500	Fashioned worsted	710,000	2,840,000	Worsted	284,000	215,000	41,000	540,000
1,000	Cut up, &c.	100,000	400,000	"	40,000	30,000	10,000	80,000
1,300	Angora	95,000	332,500	"	45,000	40,000	10,000	104,000
1,900	Lamb's wool	135,000	619,500	"	80,000	50,000	10,000	140,000
3,000	Silk	90,000	105,000	"	120,000	108,000	13,000	241,000
33,000		3,510,000	8,137,000		814,000	918,000	220,000	1,091,000

According to this calculation, the value of the cotton hosiery annually made is 880,000*l.*; and of worsted, &c. is 870,000*l.*, and that of silk is 241,000*l.*—To produce these goods, it is probable that 4,584,000 lbs. of raw cotton wool value 153,000*l.*, are used; and 140,000 lbs. of raw silk (two-fifths China and three-fifths Nové), value 91,000*l.*; also 6,318,000 lbs. of English wool, value 316,000*l.* The total original value of the materials used is therefore 560,000*l.*, which, it appears, becomes of the ultimate cost value of 1,091,000*l.* in this manufacture.

There are employed in the various processes as follows, viz.:

In cotton-spinning, doubling, &c., 3000; worsted carding, spinning, &c., 2500; silk-winding, throwing, &c., 1000 6,500
In making stockings, 13,000 men, 10,000 women, 10,000 youths; and women and children in sewing, winding, &c., 27,000..... 60,000
In embroidering, mending, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, putting-up, &c., probably about..... 6,500

TOTAL persons employed..... 73,000

The capital employed in the various branches of the trade may be thus estimated, taking the machinery and frames at neither their original cost nor actual selling price, but at their working value, and the stocks of hosiery on an average of several years:

Capital Invested in Mills and Machinery.	Capital Invested in Process and Stock.	Capital Invested in Frames	Value of Goods in Process and Stock
£	£	£	£
For preparing cotton..... 70,000	In wool and yarn 85,000	Narrow cotton frames.. 62,000	Goods..... 350,000
" worsted, &c..... 52,000	Ditto..... 150,000	Wide ditto..... 60,000	" 345,000
" silk..... 14,000	Ditto..... 35,000	Narrow worsted frames 76,000	" 85,000
		Wide ditto..... 11,000	
		Silk frames..... 36,000	
Fixed capital in mills, &c. 140,000	Floating capital in spinning, &c.... 270,000	Fixed capital in frames 245,000	Floating capital in making hose 780,000
" in frames... 245,000			Spinning, &c... 270,000
TOTAL of fixed capital. 385,000		TOTAL of floating capital..... 1,050,000	

TABLE exhibiting NUMBER OF Hosiery frames in the United Kingdom, and Average Quantity and Description produced.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Derby.	Notting- ham.	Leicester.	Other English Counties.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total Number of Frames.	Weight of Material.	Value of Material.	Dozens produced.	Wages.	Charges of Finishing and of Sale.	Market Value of Finished Goods.
SILK.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	lbs.	£	dozen.	£	£	£
Wrought hose, socks, and half hose.....	650	346	..	59	..	..	1,055	43,759	52,000	44,000	26,230	..	..
Spurious, including purses and spun silk.....	166	193	3	40	20	..	302	20,000	7,500	30,000	11,000	..	..
Gloves.....	694	1,307	101	..	..	..	2,205	77,210	92,652	300,000	77,210	55,627	333,763
Ribbed tops.....	..	149	..	..	..	..	149	7,600	7,011	must not be reckoned.			..
COTTON.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought hose, socks, and half hose.....	1454	2,794	104	96	26	..	3,771	147,466	159,256	470,000	118,890	..	..
Spurious, drop-off, cut-up, &c.....	3500	5,344	6,416	632	44	240	16,596	2,300,000	111,000	530,000	350,300	..	..
Gloves.....	235	4,547	..	34	190	..	4,366	2,016,000	77,800	1,234,000	148,000	166,430	998,700
Drawers, caps, shirts, &c.....	218	1,062	47	..	..	..	1,336	312,000	14,500	534,000	40,000	..	..
Fancy goods.....	7	435	..	..	..	..	1,280	672,000	25,500	96,000	38,400	..	..
WOOL.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worsted, lambs' wool, and merino wrought hose and socks.....	4380	12,440	6,933	646	144	210	24,823	5,300,000	233,200	2,872,000	599,050	..	..
Spurious.....	2	61	7,061	162	5	2155	9,455	..	..	1,050,000	180,000	..	..
Gloves.....	..	..	1,764	6	10	200	2,011	5,000,000	650,000	700,000	61,000	244,750	1,233,750
Drawers, shirts, &c.....	..	..	923	..	..	7	923	..	..	370,000	28,000	..	..
Fancy goods.....	..	..	1,361	15	..	..	1,376	..	..	120,000	41,000	..	..
FLAX.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought hose.....	2	61	11,457	183	15	2365	14,043	8,000,000	630,000	2,360,000	325,000	..	..
TOTAL.....	5346	14,595	18,494	969	265	2605	42,763	..	1,045,456	5,205,600	1,049,130	408,127	2,562,713
	..	..	..	..	86	..	86	9,000	3,000	3,600	2,900	1,300	6,50

Bobbinnet Manufacture.—This ingenious and most important branch of industry has, during the present century, risen from almost nothing to a branch of industry which, according to the memorial presented to the Treasury by the principal manufacturers, afforded, in 1834, employment to from 150,000 to 200,000 persons; to whom the annual average wages, amounting to about 2,500,000*l.* has been paid.

Bobbinnet, or net-work lace, by means of machinery, is said not to have succeeded until 1809; when a rude machine, very inferior to the improved machinery now employed, was protected by a patent, by which its proprietors during its continuance, accumulated a large fortune. The machinery now in use with equal manual labour, yields twelve times the quantity of net which was previously made at an unprecedented diminution of cost, that is to say, a quantity for 2*s.* 6*d.* which, during the patent, was sold for 5*l.*

STATISTICS of the Bobbinnet Trade in 1836, by Mr. Felkin.

Capital Employed in Spinning and Doubling the Yarn.	Value.	Capital Employed in Bobbinnet Making.	£
Fixed capital in 35 spinning and 24 doubling factories — 724,000 spinning, 296,700 doubling spindles.....	715,000	Brought forward.....	750,000
Floating capital in spinners' and doublers' stock, and necessary sundries.....	200,000	Fixed capital in factories, principally for power-machines.....	85,000
		Fixed capital in power-machines, averaging 11 quarters wide	170,000
Deduct one-sixth, employed for foreign bobbinnet making.....	155,000	Fixed capital in hand-machines, averaging 9 quarters wide.....	267,000
Total capital employed in spinning and doubling for English bobbinnet trade..	760,000	Floating capital in stock on hand, power-owners..	150,000
		" " hand-owners..	250,000
		Capital in embroidering, preparing, and stock ...	1,682,000
		Total capital employed in the trade.....	1,932,000

The Value of the materials used was as follows :—

COTTON YARN.	Hanks.	Value.	Value.	Goods.	Value.
<i>lbs.</i>	<i>number.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	Brought forward—	<i>£</i>
6,000	130	7 6	2,250	Nett value of yarn.....	620,618
10,000	140	4 0	4,000	Value of silk used.....	40,000
75,000	150	8 9	32,812	Wages, interest, wear & tear, &c.	732,234
85,000	160	9 6	40,375	Value of rough goods.....	1,302,850
95,000	170	10 7	50,270	200,000 pieces gassed, 3 <i>d.</i>	2,500
350,000	180	12 0	210,000	300,000 " " cached, 10 <i>d.</i>	12,500
250,000	190	14 0	175,000	300,000 " " dressed, 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	26,000
220,000	200	16 0	176,000	One-third figured, cost.....	350,000
60,000	210	18 6	55,500	200,000 pieces, wide-nets, finished,	
0,000	220	21 3	9,563	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	15,000
1,160,000			775,770	100,000 pieces, quillings, 3 <i>s.</i> ..	15,000
		20 per cent discount..	155,154		
					1,813,850
		Carried forward.... Nett value of yarn..	620,618		

The Number of Machines, exclusive of 165 not at work, was 3,547, of the following Descriptions :—

MACHINES.	Rotary.	Circular.	Lever.	Travers' Warp.	Pusher-Grecian.	TOTAL.
	<i>number.</i>	<i>number.</i>	<i>number.</i>	<i>number.</i>	<i>number.</i>	<i>number.</i>
Plain.....	1293	116	16	..	..	1425
Quilling.....	247	116	701	..	..	1124
Fancy.....	45	188	448	152	105	998
TOTAL.....	1585	420	1225	152	105	3547

THE Parts of the Kingdom in which these Machines were employed, are—

PARTS.	Plain.	Quillings.	Fancy.	TOTAL.	Quantity of Yard used.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	lbs.
Nottinghamshire.....	372	1006	782	2160	640,000
Leicestershire.....	207	37	90	343	100,000
Derbyshire.....	192	49	14	255	100,000
West of England.....	651	30	103	787	320,000
TOTAL.....	1425	1122	998	3545	1,160,000

THE Quantity and Value of the Rough Goods produced by the different kinds of
"Machines were—

MACHINES.	Quantity.	Value.	MACHINES.	Quantity.	Value.
	square yards.	£		square yards.	£
Rotary.....	15,827,848	862,255	Brought forward....	26,782,225	1,281,078
or.....	8,327,210	476,959	Pusher-Grecian.....	811,650	41,574
Circular.....	2,627,137	141,864	Travers' Warp.....	325,188	54,198
Carried forward...	26,782,225	1,281,078	TOTAL.....	27,919,063	1,376,850

THE Number of Machine Owners was then 837, of whom

302 possess only 1 machine	5 possess from 31 to 40 machines.
203 " " 2 " "	4 " " 41 to 50
212 " " from 3 to 5 machines.	5 " " 51 to 100
69 " " 6 to 10 "	1 possesses 104
21 " " 11 to 20 "	1 " 120
10 " " 21 to 30 "	and 1 " 200

THE Power of the different kinds of Machines as to the Width of the Bobbinnet produced, was:—

Width stated in Quarters.	Rotary.	Circular.	Lever.	Pusher-Grecian.	Travers' Warp.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
4-Quarter.....	..	..	1	5	2	8
5 ".....	12	8	4	24	3	51
6 ".....	26	52	110	61	117	366
7 ".....	12	57	148	25	20	262
8 ".....	496	240	321	18	9	1084
9 ".....	19	32	113	3	1	168
10 ".....	313	25	192	10	..	546
11 ".....	41	2	122	7	..	172
12 ".....	622	4	184	6	..	816
13 ".....	17	..	12	..	..	29
14 ".....	4	..	5	..	..	9
15 ".....	1	..	2	..	..	3
16 ".....	22	..	9	..	..	31
20 ".....	..	..	2	..	..	2
TOTAL.....	1385	420	1225	165	152	3547

"The wages of persons employed in the different branches of the manufacture varied according to the kind of work produced. The nett earnings of

Men are from 12s. to 35s. per week, averaging about 16s.

Women " 3s to 12s. " 6s.

Children " 1s. 6d. to 5s. " 2s. 6d.

"Successive improvements in the arrangements of the machines had caused those first constructed—the Travers' warp machines—to go out of use, and a

great number of them, which had cost 300*l.* each, were sold and broken up for the value of the iron which they contained. Very recently it has been found, that by a slight alteration these machines may be adapted to the production of fancy nets; such of them as remained have been thus modified at a small expense, and employed for the production of fabrics of continually-increasing beauty and value."

Mr. Felkin furnished Mr. Porter with the following particulars respecting the position which this manufacture occupied in 1844:—

"The number of mills for spinning and doubling fine yarns is greatly increased since 1836, but the increased product is chiefly employed for warps in Bradford, Coventry, and Spitalfields, for the production of mixed goods. The capital employed in producing yarns for English lace is about the same as in 1836—

CAPITAL AND MACHINES.		Amount.	Amount.
		£	£
Say, capital in 1844.....			760,000
Fixed capital in 45 factories.....	90,000		
Fixed capital in 1730 steam power machines, averaging thirteen quarters wide.....	280,000		
Fixed capital in 1430 hand machines, average ten quarters wide.....	150,000		
Floating capital in rough goods in process of making.....	500,000		
Floating capital in process of embroidering and finishing.....	300,000		
			1,320,000
Total capital employed in the trade....			2,080,000

"The only improvement introduced since 1833 in the machinery for making plain nets has consisted in a contrivance for obtaining greater speed in the working. Several patents have been taken out for improvements in the style of the goods produced, and for modes of adapting the jacquard frame. The main object sought by the patentees has been the introduction of patterns in close imitation of pillow lace, and especially of Netherland lace, and their success in this object has been very great.

"The cheapness of these beautiful fabrics is calculated to excite astonishment. A yard in length of 12-quarter wide plain net may now be bought for one shilling. A yard of platt net, of the same width, is worth from 20*s.* to 5*l.* The machine employed to make the former would cost in its construction 250*l.*, while the platt net machine would cost from 500*l.* to 1000*l.* Fancy goods of all qualities, from one farthing to 20*s.* per yard, are at all times being made, and often in the same establishment.

"In 1837 the fancy productions of Nottingham were so far out of favour with the public, that the embroiderers were reduced to one-third of their former number, and those employed were earning miserable wages; but during the last three or four years so great has been the improvement in the taste and style of those goods, that the demand for them has been continually increasing at rising prices, and the wages of the workpeople have risen proportionally. This result has principally been owing to the application of the jacquard machine to this branch of manufacture; a result which has not been accomplished without great difficulty.

"The *warp-lace* manufacture is usually carried on separately from the bobbinnet branch. The machinery engaged in it is chiefly employed by fifteen firms in the town of Nottingham and the neighbourhood.

"The warp-machine, which is a very beautiful modification of the stocking-frame, is used for the production of articles of the most varied texture, from the stoutest cloth to the lightest gossamer net-work. There are either plain or fancy goods; for the latter kind the jacquard machine is connected with it, and very splendid patterns are thus produced. At this time (September, 1845), 800 warp-frames are employed in making lace goods, 300 being worked with silk, and 500 with cotton yarn. These frames

would cost in their construction about 100,000*l.* They give employment to altogether about 4500 hands, viz. :—

200 overlookers, smiths, &c.	at 40 <i>s.</i> per week.
100 machine hands	30
400 ditto	25
500 ditto	20
500 ditto	15
1000 females, mending, putting up, &c.	10
1500 females and children, drawing, carding, &c., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	8
200 children, winding	3
100 bleachers, dressers, clerks, &c., at various wages.	

“The sum paid in wages during 1844 was about 165,000*l.* The materials used in that year were 40,000 H*rs.* of raw silk, value 30,000*l.*; and 600,000 lbs. of raw cotton, value 25,000*l.* The finished goods were of the value of 350,000*l.*, viz.:—cotton goods, 200,000*l.*, and silk goods, 150,000*l.*

“The 3200 machines were, in 1844, employed and produced as follows :—

MACHINES.	Consumption.	Number of Yarn.	Cost per lb.	Value in Rough Goods.
	lbs.		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>
500 common plain cotton net	370,000	120	4 6	124,250
200 finer ditto	120,000	200	10 0	60,000
100 Brussels ground, ditto	30,000	250	18 0	45,000
600 expensive fancies, ditto	240,000	190	10 0	120,000
300 plain silk net				300,000
of fancy				50,000
1750 steam-power machines				
850 cotton fancies	610,000	110	5 6	176,000
250 cotton quillings	150,000	170	7 0	52,500
300 plain cotton	150,000	180	8 0	72,000
silk fat				37,000
1150 hand-machines	1,950,000			653,750
Embroidering				330,000
Finishing, sale expenses, interest, and profits.				486,000
Produce of plain-finished goods				1,505,000
„ fancy and embroidered ditto				1,790,000
Total returns of hobbinnet manufacture, 1844				2,905,000

“Among the machines employed in making fancy goods, there were about 120 platt machines and 200 Mechlin machines, to which the jacquard frame was attached.

“The persons employed in making, finishing, &c., the above, and their rates of wages, were as follows :—

5800 machine-hands, viz. — 800 youths,	at 10 <i>s.</i> per week.
1000 young men	15
2000 men	18
1200 „	24
400 „	30
300 „	35
100 „	40
TOTAL	5800

50 engine-men	at 25 <i>s.</i> per week.
50 stokers	15
200 warpers	25
2900 threaders and winders (boys)	5
650 smiths, moulders, &c.	30
150 point, guide, &c., makers	25
8400 menders of rough goods (females)	4
240 clerks and warehousemen	40
620 single machine owners and overlookers	40
50 gasers	25
50 bleachers	25
70 dressers' overlookers	40
500 female dressers	10
2000 corders, drawers, &c. (children)	5
2000 white menders and folders	10
180 porters, &c.	18
50 carters	15
25 designers	40
25 readers in	15
50 embroiderers, when employed	5 <i>s.</i> to 6
50 travellers at 120 <i>l.</i> a year each.	

"The produce of the manufacture passes through the hands of about 100 firms, all of whom, except two, are resident in Nottingham.

The raw cotton used was about 2 500,000 lbs., cost 230,000*l*.
The raw silk used was about 125,300 lbs., cost 130,000*l*.

"For a small part of the goods made cotton is used, spun into 460 hanks to the pound weight, the price of which is 12*l*. 16*s*. per lb.

About 730 machines are in the West of England
" 310 " " Derbyshire

About 60 machines are in Leicestershire.
" 2100 " Nottingham and its immediate vicinity.

"About three-fifths of the goods made are consumed within the kingdom."

STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE VALUE OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Parliamentary returns, Mr. Porter's laborious investigations, the statements which Mr. M'Culloch with the greatest attention to accuracy, Burn's Glance, and Mr. Bannatyne's Estimate, afford the following summary of the value of British cotton manufactures, prices, &c. Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Mr. M'Culloch, in the second edition of his "Dictionary of Commerce," have each estimated the value of goods annually manufactured at above 30,000,000*l*.; Mr. M'Culloch estimates the capital employed as follows:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	£ 4,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages	10,000,000
Capital invested in spinning-mills, power, and hand-loom, warehouses, stocks in hand, &c.	20,000,000
	<hr/>
	34,000,000

The value of the goods annually produced is by Mr. M'Culloch estimated as follows:—

Raw material, 210,000,000 lbs. at 7 <i>d</i> . per lb.	£ 7,000,000
Wages of 800,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., at 22 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . a year, each	18,000,000
Wages of 100,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c., at 30 <i>l</i> . a year each	3,000,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coal, &c.	6,000,000
	<hr/>
	34,000,000

Mr. M'Culloch (*See* "Commercial Dictionary," 1844) estimates the capital employed in the manufacture and of the value of the goods annually made in the following order, viz:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	£ 5,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages	9,000,000
Capital invested in spinning-mills, &c.	20,000,000
	<hr/>
	34,000,000
Raw material, 400,000,000 lbs., at 10 <i>d</i> .* per lb.	10,000,000
Wages of 800,000 spinners, weavers, bleachers, &c., at 20 <i>l</i> . a year each	16,000,000
Wages of 98,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c., at 30 <i>l</i> . a year each	2,660,000†
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coal, &c.	5,334,000
	<hr/>
	34,000,000

Mr. Baines differs in his details, but corroborates the result given by Mr. Bannatyne and Mr. M'Culloch:—

* So in original: the price should be probably 6*d*. per lb.

† So in original.

EXTENT and Value of the British Cotton Manufacture in 1833.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Weight.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL.
	£	lbs		
Cotton wool imported..		303,656,837	Quantity of cotton goods	
consumed in the			exported in 1832 ..	
manufacture ..		282,675,200	White or plain cottons ..	
Yarn spun (deducting 1½ oz. per			yards ..	
lb. for loss) ..		256,174,000	Printed or dyed cottons ..	201,552,107
Number of hanks spun (averag-			Number of persons sup-	461,045,503
ing 40 to the lb) .. hanks		10,246,976,000	ported by the manufac-	
Length of yarn spun (840 yards			ture ..	1,500,000
to the hank) .. miles ..		4,890,602 182	Number of operatives in	
Value of the cotton wool con-			the spinning and weav-	
sumed at 7d. per lb.		£8,244,693	ing ..	
Value of the cotton exports—			Factories in England ..	200,000
Goods ..	13,754,992		" " Scotland ..	32,000
Yarn ..	4,704,008		" " Ireland ..	5,000
TOTAL ..	18,459,000		Wages earned by the fac-	237,000
Value of manufactures consumed			tory operatives ..	£6,044,000
at home ..	12,879,693			
Total value of the manufactures ..		£31,338,693		
Capital employed in the manu-				
facture ..		31,000,000		
Power moving the factories, steam 33,000 horse power •				
" " water 11,000 "				
TOTAL .. 44,000				
Number of spindles, 5,333,000; power-looms, 100,000; hand-looms, 250,000, wages earned by hand-looms, 4,375,000				

PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

ACCOUNT of the Prices of good Upland, or, as it is frequently called, bowed Georgia Cotton, in the Liverpool Market, from 1806 to 1815, inclusive.

Y E A R S	Price per lb.				Y E A R S.	Price per lb.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
1806.....	3	1	9	4	1811.....	1	0	1	3
1807.....	3	31	1	7	1812.....	1	1	1	11
1808.....	1	33	3	0	1813.....	1	9	2	6
1809.....	1	21	2	10	1814.....	1	11	3	1
1810.....	1	24	1	10	1815.....	1	6	2	13

PRICE of all Descriptions of Cotton Wool at Liverpool, during the last Week of the Years
1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846.

COUNTRIES	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
Uplands.	d. 64	d. 9	d. 54	d. 7	d. 42	d. 6	d. 4	d. 6	d. 7
Oriente.	8	11	5	7	4	4	4	4	7
Sea Islands.	8	11	5	7	4	4	4	4	7
Stam. di to.	18	28	22	30	23	21	10	11	21
Maramba.	7	16	11	12	4	8	4	3	4
Bahia and Macao.	8	9	9	8	6	7	5	6	8
Alabama.	8	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	6
Mobile.	7	8	7	7	7	6	4	4	8
Tennessee.	7	8	7	7	7	6	4	4	8
Egyptian.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Peruvian.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Demerara.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Barbadoes.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Smyrna.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Common West India.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Carthagona.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Laguna.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Surat.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Mudras.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Pernambuco.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Paraisa.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10
Bengal.	13	16	12	12	10	6	6	8	10

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS, First Week of every Third Month, during the following Years.

DESCRIPTION	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
NEW ORLEANS.																	
March	23 25 17	21 22	23 19	23 14 1/2	18 11 1/2	16 8	13 1/2	12 1/2	7 11	11 12 1/2	15 7	10 6 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2	8 6 1/2	8 5 1/2	7 1/2
June	23 24 19	23 16 1/2	22 20	25 11	16 11 1/2	16 9	13 1/2	12 1/2	7 11	11 17	17 6 1/2	9 5 1/2	6 1/2	9 5 1/2	8 6 1/2	8 5 1/2	7 1/2
September	24 27 18 1/2	24 21	23 19	25 13	18 10 1/2	16 8 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	7 11	11 17 1/2	19 6 1/2	8 5 1/2	6 1/2	9 5 1/2	8 6 1/2	8 5 1/2	7 1/2
December	18 23 18	22 18 1/2	21 17	21 12 1/2	17 9 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	7 11 1/2	11 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
PERMANUELO.																	
March	25 27	27 23 1/2	23 20 1/2	26 13 1/2	20 16	10 11 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 12 1/2	16 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 7 1/2	8 7 1/2
June	27 24 20 1/2	28 24	27 25 1/2	26 11 1/2	19 13 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 12 1/2	23 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 7 1/2	8 7 1/2
September	31	27 24 20 1/2	26 27 1/2	26 11 1/2	20 13 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 12 1/2	23 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 7 1/2	8 7 1/2
December	32 32 23 1/2	24 24	25 23 1/2	21 17 1/2	18 12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	11 12 1/2	23 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 7 1/2	8 7 1/2
EGYPTIAN.																	
March																	
June																	
September																	
December																	
EAST INDIA.																	
March	13 16 11 1/2	15 14 1/2	20 7 1/2	13 12 1/2	6 7 1/2	10 4 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 7 1/2	10 4 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
June	12 15 15 1/2	15 15 1/2	20 13 1/2	19 13 1/2	7 10 1/2	7 10 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	7 10 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
September	15 20 13 1/2	16 16 1/2	20 13 1/2	19 13 1/2	7 10 1/2	7 10 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	7 10 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
December	16 19 13 1/2	17 15 1/2	19 13 1/2	18 13 1/2	12 6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
DESCRIPTION.																	
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
NEW ORLEANS.																	
March	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
June	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
September	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
December	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
PERMANUELO.																	
March	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
June	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
September	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
December	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
EGYPTIAN.																	
March	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
June	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
September	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
December	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
EAST INDIA.																	
March	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
June	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
September	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
December	31 8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2

The variations in price of cotton-yarn of various degrees of fineness in each year, from 1833 to 1844 have been as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Yarn, No. 30. Price per lb.		Yarn, No. 100. Price per lb.		Yarn, No. 170. Price per lb.	
	Cotton.	Yarn.	Cotton.	Yarn.	Cotton.	Yarn.
December.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
1833.....	8½	12½	14	3 3	19	7 10
1834.....	9½	15½	17	3 6	22	7 10
1835.....	9½	14½	17	4 3	28	8 9
1836.....	10½	15½	20	5 6	31	10 4
1837.....	8	12½	17	3 6	25	8 6
1838.....	6½	12	16	3 9	20	9 6
1839.....	6½	11	14	1 1	27	8 4
1840.....	5½	10½	13	3 7	21	7 7
1841.....	5½	9½	12	3 6	18	7 1
1842.....	5	8½	10	2 9	17	6 8
1843.....	4½	9	11	2 11	17	6 9
1844.....	4½	9½	11	2 11	17	6 9

This subject has had further light thrown upon it by the inquiries of the Factory Commissioners, from whose report the following tables have been extracted:—

AVERAGE Price of Cotton, compared with Twist, at different Periods during the present Century.

P E R I O D S.	Cotton, per lb.	Twist Sold, per lb.	Average Number.	Difference.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
From Dec., 1802 to Dec., 1805.....	19 6	39 8	25 9	20 2
" " 1805 " " 1806.....	19 08	36 18	25	17 1
" " 1806 " " 1807.....	21 51	30 70	25 78	15 16
" " 1807 " " 1808.....	24 83	38	24 61	13 17
" " 1808 " " 1809.....	26 83	41 91	24 37	13 08
" July, 1809 " " 1809.....	20 73	37 01	24 69	10 28
" Dec., 1809 " July, 1810.....	20 93	40 79	22 97	10 80
" July, 1810 " Dec., 1810.....	19 75	38 51	22 90	18 70
" Dec., 1810 " July, 1811.....	17 96	34 40	23 09	16 44
" July, 1811 " Dec., 1811.....	17 43	28 71	23 59	11 28
" Dec., 1811 " July, 1812.....	17 81	29 72	23 15	11 01
" July, 1812 " Dec., 1812.....	18 24	29 09	24 45	10 85
" Dec., 1812 " July, 1813.....	24 75	35 46	25 22	10 71
" July, 1813 " Dec., 1813.....	25 12	35 08	25 52	9 96
" Dec., 1813 " July, 1814.....	33 52	46 92	25 06	13 40
" July, 1814 " Dec., 1814.....	31 67	45 40	26	13 73
" Dec., 1814 " July, 1815.....	25 72	37 48	23 65	11 76
" July, 1815 " Dec., 1815.....	26 53	38 44	25	11 91
" Dec., 1815 " July, 1816.....	20 47	37 74	25 1	17 27
" July, 1816 " Dec., 1816.....	20 73	33 8	25 3	13 07
" Dec., 1816 " July, 1817.....	22 3	34 65	25 7	12 35
" July, 1817 " Dec., 1817.....	20 14	33 6	25 46	13 16
" Dec., 1817 " July, 1818.....	20 40	31 55	25 6	14 09
" July, 1818 " Dec., 1818.....	21 13	32 05	23 4	11 82
" Dec., 1818 " July, 1819.....	14 49	30 85	24 53	16 36
" July, 1819 " Dec., 1819.....	13 65	27 53	24 05	13 88
" Dec., 1819 " July, 1820.....	14 11	26 03	25 70	11 59
" July, 1820 " Dec., 1820.....	11 62	21 40	25 18	9 78
" Dec., 1820 " July, 1821.....	9 82	20 11	25 73	10 29

AVERAGE Price of Cotton, &c.—(continued.)

P E R I O D S.		Cotton, per lb.	Twist Sold, per lb	Average Number.	Difference.
		d.	d.	d.	d.
From July, 1821	to Dec., 1821.....	9 91	19 45	25 53	9 54
Dec., 1821	July, 1822.....	9 23	19 27	25 54	10 04
July, 1822	Dec., 1822.....	8 31	19 14	25 6	10 8
Dec., 1822	July, 1823.....	7 8	19 23	25 6	11 43
July, 1823	Dec., 1823.....	8 24	19 63	25 34	11 39
Dec., 1823	July, 1824.....	8 81	19 41	25 9	10 6
July, 1824	Dec., 1824.....	8 78	19 09	26 1	10 31
Dec., 1824	July, 1825.....	14	22 34	26 2	8 26
July, 1825	Dec., 1825.....	13 06	19 11	29 1	6 05
Dec., 1825	July, 1826.....	7 6	16 5	27 73	8 9
July, 1826	Dec., 1826.....	6 82	15 17	30	8 35
Dec., 1826	July, 1827.....	6 95	14 97	30 95	8 02
July, 1827	Dec., 1827.....	7 34	14 77	30	7 43
Dec., 1827	July, 1828.....	6 26	13	27 41	6 74
July, 1828	Dec., 1828.....	6 64	13 3	28 33	6 66
Dec., 1828	July, 1829.....	6 23	12 96	28 23	6 73
July, 1829	Dec., 1829.....	6 31	13 43	29 69	7 09
Dec., 1829	July, 1830.....	7 01	13 28	27 85	6 27
July, 1830	Dec., 1830.....	6 42	12 72	26 77	5 90
Dec., 1830	July, 1831.....	6 65	12 82	28 58	6 17
July, 1831	Dec., 1831.....	6 82	12 37	27 40	5 55
Dec., 1831	July, 1832.....	6 97	12 76	29 43	5 79
July 1832	Dec., 1832.....	7 24	12 61	29 52	5 37

COMPARATIVE Cost of Cotton Yarn in 1812 and 1830.

Hanks per day per spindle.			Price of cotton and waste, per lb		Labour, per lb.		Cost, per lb.	
Number.	1812	1830	1812	1830	1812	1830	1812	1830
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40	2	2 75	1 6	0 7	1 0	0 7 1/2	2 6	1 2 1/2
60	1 5	2 5	2 0	0 10	1 6	1 0 1/2	3 6	1 10 1/2
80	1 5	2	2 2	0 11 1/2	2 2	1 7 1/2	4 4	2 6 1/2
100	1 4	1 8	2 4	1 1	2 10	2 2 1/2	5 2	3 3 1/2
120	1 25	1 65	2 6	1 4	3 6	2 8	6 0	4 0
150	1	1 33	2 10	1 8	6 6	4 11	9 4	6 7
200	75	90	3 4	3 0	10 8	11 6	20 0	14 6
250	5	5	4 0	3 8	31 0	24 6	35 0	28 2

Cost and selling Price of one Piece of Calico, from 1814 to 1833.

Y E A R S.	Price of one Piece in Warp.		Price of one Piece in Weft.		Expense of sizing, &c.	Cost price of one piece ; First Seven Years being Second Quality 74's, rest Third 74's	Average prices sold for in Manchester through the year.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1814.....	9	5	7	3 1/2	6	1 3 10 1/2	1 4 7	
1815.....	7	10 1/2	6	3	..	0 18 10 1/2	0 19 8 1/2	
1816.....	7	0 1/2	5	3 1/2	..	0 16 4 1/2	0 16 8 1/2	
1817.....	6	6 1/2	5	2	..	0 15 3	0 16 11	
1818.....	6	9	5	4 1/2	..	0 16 2 1/2	0 16 8 1/2	
1819.....	5	3 1/2	4	2	..	0 13 0 1/2	0 13 9	
1820.....	4	2 1/2	3	6	..	0 11 1 1/2	0 12 1 1/2	
1821.....	3	9 1/2	2	6	5	0 9 10 1/2	0 9 8 1/2	
1822.....	3	8 1/2	2	3	..	0 8 11	0 9 3 1/2	
1823.....	3	8 1/2	2	2 1/2	..	0 8 8 1/2	0 8 1 1/2	
1824.....	3	8 1/2	2	2 1/2	..	0 8 5 1/2	0 8 5 1/2	
1825.....	3	4	2	2	..	0 8 0 1/2	0 8 5 1/2	
1826.....	2	8	1	10	..	0 6 2 1/2	0 6 3 1/2	
1827.....	2	6 1/2	1	9 1/2	..	0 6 3 1/2	0 6 0	
1828.....	2	8	1	9	..	0 6 4 1/2	0 6 5 1/2	
1829.....	2	6	1	9	..	0 5 11	0 5 8	
1830.....	2	9	1	10	..	0 6 5 1/2	0 6 3 1/2	
1831.....	2	3 1/2	1	10 1/2	..	0 6 0 1/2	0 6 2 1/2	
1832.....	2	4	1	9	..	0 5 8 1/2	0 5 8	
1833.....	2	5	1	9 1/2	..	0 5 10 1/2	0 6 2	

The diminution of value in the twist appears to amount to 59 per cent, and in the cloth to 68 per cent.

The variations in the value of cotton goods and yarn, so far as the same can be inferred from the average value of the quantities exported in each year, from 1830 to 1844, have been as follows:—

AVERAGE Value per Yard of White or Plain, and of Printed or Dyed Cotton Manufactures, and per Pound Weight of Twist or Cotton Yarn exported from the United Kingdom, in each Year, from 1830 to 1844.

YEARS.	White or Plain Goods.	Printed or Dyed Goods.	Twist or Yarn.	YEARS.	White or Plain Goods.	Printed or Dyed Goods.	Twist or Yarn.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1830.....	6.434	9.073	15.346	1838.....	4.817	6.087	15.561
1831.....	6.486	8.033	14.048	1839.....	4.757	6.041	15.573
1832.....	5.415	6.722	11.979	1840.....	4.321	5.705	14.386
1833.....	5.408	6.691	15.984	1841.....	4.103	5.666	14.153
1834.....	5.506	6.723	16.352	1842.....	3.632	5.061	13.568
1835.....	5.272	7.004	16.430	1843.....	3.123	4.815	13.394
1836.....	5.907	7.018	16.656	1844.....	3.187	4.917	12.107
1837.....	5.104	6.501	16.137				

The following statement, which is taken from Mr. Dugald Bannatyne's paper on the cotton manufacture inserted in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," places in a very striking light the reduction that has been effected by machinery in the cost of spinning.

PRICES of Cotton Yarn, 100 Hanks to the lb., in the following Years.

YEARS.	Per Pound.	YEARS.	Per Pound.	YEARS.	Per Pound.	YEARS.	Per Pound.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1786.....	38 0	1793.....	15 1	1800.....	9 5	1806.....	7 2
1787.....	38 0	1794.....	15 1	1801.....	8 9	1807.....	6 9
1788.....	35 0	1795*.....	19 0	1802.....	8 4	After many fluctuations, in	
1789.....	34 0	1796.....	19 0	1803.....	8 4		
1790.....	30 0	1797.....	19 0	1804.....	7 10	1829.....	3 2
1791.....	29 9	1798†.....	9 10	1805.....	7 10	1832.....	2 11
1792.....	16 1	1799.....	10 11				

* Spun from Bourbon cotton.

† Spun from Sea Island cotton.

STATEMENT, showing the Average Prices of Manufactured Goods Exported in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845.

DESCRIPTION.	Nos. Above	Length of Pieces.	Weight of Pieces.	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836
		<i>yds.</i>	<i>lbs.</i> <i>oz.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Calicoes, printed and dyed.	7	28	4 4	9 5	9 0	8 11	8 9	9 0	10 4½	10 6	10 10	11 0	14 0
Calicoes, plain.....	6	24	5 12	6 4½	6 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	7 6	7 10	8 0	9 3	9 0
Cambrics and muslins.....	4	20	3 0	6 8	6 9	6 4	6 3	6 6	9 0	10 0	10 1½	11 8	11 8
Cotton and linen, mixed.....	14	40	8 0	5 7½	9 9	9 4	9 3	9 4½	9 4½	9 6	9 8	10 0	13 4
Dimities.....	3	60	12 0	19 9½	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 1½	20 1½	20 4	20 6	21 0	24 9
Hamacks and diapers.....	10	36	10 0	19 10	19 11	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 6	19 6	20 0	27 0
Ginghams and checks.....	15	20	3 8	8 9½	8 18	8 5	8 3	8 8	9 6	10 0	10 4	10 6	11 8
Lawns and lenos.....	11	20	2 8	9 7	9 9	9 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	11 8
Lace, net, &c.....	13	50	0 8	8 8	8 9	8 4	6 3	8 6	9 0	8 9	9 0	10 0	11 8
Nankeens.....	9	50	8 8	15 9	16 0	15 2	15 0	15 0	15 11	16 9	16 10	17 0	18 9
Quiltings and ribs.....	5	60	18 8	38 6	39 11	38 0	38 0	38 1½	38 1½	38 6	38 9	39 0	56 0
Ticks, checks, &c.....	18	50	20 0	18 9	19 3	18 4	18 3	18 9	18 9	18 10	19 2	20 0	28 2
Velveteens, cords, &c.....	16	60	22 12	38 7	39 11	38 3	38 0	38 3	38 3	39 0	39 0	40 0	60 0
Counterpanes, &c.....	4	number	7 8½	4 2	4 2	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 3	7 0
Hosiery.....	12	dozen	2 8	9 0	9 1	8 ½	8 6	9 0	9 0	9 9	9 10	10 0	11 0
Shawls and handkerchiefs.	19	"	2 8	3 7	3 7	3 5	3 3	3 9	3 9	4 10	5 0	5 0	6 6
Tapes and bobbins.....	17	"	1 0	1 10½	1 11	1 10	1 0	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	2 0

PRICES of Mule and Water Twist in Market, 1840 to 1846, inclusive.

M U L E T W I S T.

Common Seconds.							Best Seconds.						
1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	d.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
8	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7½	9	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	9½
9	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	9½	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½	10½
10½	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	10½	10½	9½	9½	9½	9½	11½
10½	9½	9½	9	9½	9½	10½	12½	11½	10½	11½	10	10½	11½
12	11	11	10½	11	10½	1	13½	12	12	11½	12	11½	13½
14½	12½	12	12½	13½	13½	1	16	16	15	14½	16	13½	15½
16½	15	13½	14½	15	14½	1	18½	18	17	17½	18½	16½	18½
18½	17	15½	16½	18½	18½	1	21	20½	19	19½	20½	21½	22½

W A T E R T W I S T.

No.	Common Seconds.							Best Seconds.						
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
8	8½	7½	6½	6½	6½	6½	8	9	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	9½
10	9½	8½	7½	7½	8	7½	9	10½	9½	9	8½	8½	8½	10½
12	10½	9½	9½	9½	9	9½	10½	13	12	12	12½	10	9½	11½
20	11	13	12½	12½	12½	12½	14	16½	15½	15½	15½	13½	13½	15½
30														
40														
50														
60														
70														
80														

STATEMENT, showing the Weight of Yarn in Manufactured Cotton Goods Exported from England in 1846; also the Average Value per Piece, &c.; with the Total Amount of each Description.

DESCRIPTION.	No. above.	No. of Yards of each Description.	Length of each Piece.	No. of Pieces, &c., of each Description.	Weight of Yarn in each Piece.	Total Weight of Yarn Exported in Goods.	Average Price of each Piece.	TOTAL Value of Goods Exported in 1846.
		yds.	yds.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	s. d.	£
Calicoes, printed and dyed.	14	267,084,797		9,583,742	4 4	40,339,653	9 9	4,672,074
Ditto, plain	7	618,839,181	24	25,784,567	5 12	148,203,548	6 9	8,702,430
Caulrics and muslins.	4	4,459,769	20	222,988	3 0	668,964	7 0	78,045
Cotton and linen, mixed.	9	1,125,764	40	28,141	8 0	225,152	10 0	14,072
Dimities	5	28,447	60	474	12 0	5,688	21 6	509
Dimities and diapers.	3	9,505	36	264	10 0	2,640	20 5	270
Ginghams and checks.	10	591,489	20	29,574	3 8	103,569	9 1	13,531
Laws and lenes.	6	8,111	20	405	2 8	1,012	10 0	202
Lace, net, &c.	17	88,086,725	50	1,101,084	0 8	550,542	9 0	495,487
Nankees	12	134,553	50	2,711	8 8	23,043	16 4	2,213
Quiltings and ribs	13	116,721	60	1,945	18 8	35,982	41 0	4,862
Ticks, checks, &c.	19	144,047	50	2,881	20 0	57,620	19 8	2,844
Velvetines, velvets, &c.	11	1,901,204	60	31,688		720,902	41 0	64,060
Counterpanes, &c.	8	113,059	No.	113,059	7 8	847,964	4 4	24,496
Hosiery	15	350,750	doz.	350,750		876,873	9 4	163,583
Shawls and handkerchiefs	16	545,823	do.	545,823	2 8	1,364,357	3 9	102,341
Tapes and bobbins	18	12,128	do.	12,128	1 0	12,128	2 0	1,213
Unenumerated.	20	54,161	£	54,651	10 0	541,610	..	54,161
Total Weight of Yarn Exported in Manufactured Goods in 1846.						194,841,389	18½	15,120,303
Ditto Yarn ditto (as per No. 1)						157,130,025	12½	8,183,772
Ditto Thread ditto (as per No. 2)						2,320,335	17½	171,666
TOTAL Weight of Yarn and Value in 1846.....						354,291,749		23,475,941
Ditto ditto ditto 1845.....						336,866,327		22,063,898
Ditto ditto ditto 1844.....						323,362,810		20,600,949
Ditto ditto ditto 1843.....						322,841,419		18,668,257
Ditto ditto ditto 1842.....						268,352,474		15,068,586
Ditto ditto ditto 1841.....						258,871,745		17,247,084
Ditto ditto ditto 1840.....						229,779,422		16,578,040
Ditto ditto ditto 1839.....						238,053,673		17,462,586
Ditto ditto ditto 1838.....						236,900,809		17,466,637
Ditto ditto ditto 1837.....						207,576,839		16,153,859
Ditto ditto ditto 1836.....						198,866,910		20,656,408
Ditto ditto ditto 1835.....						182,192,731		18,506,575
Ditto ditto ditto 1834.....						171,475,491		17,211,253

Wages of Labourers employed in Cotton Factories.—Mr. Cowell, one of the commissioners of factory inquiry, obtained, when at Manchester in 1833, accurate returns from 151 of the principal mills in that town and its immediate vicinity, and in the adjoining manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, employing 48,645 hands, specifying the departments in which they were respectively employed; the number, sex, and age of those employed in each; and the wages earned by each class during the month and week ending the 4th of May, 1833. The general results are as follows:—

TABLE distributing the 48,645 Hands into Eight different Branches or Departments of Cotton-working, and showing the Aggregate Nett Earnings of the whole Number of the Operatives in each Branch, and the Average Nett Earnings of an Operative in each for sixty-nine Hours' Work.

EMPLOYED.	Adults.		Children under eighteen Years.		Total number em- ployed.	Number oc- cupied by the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.	Average Hourly wages of those who are em- ployed.	Aggregate Amount of their Nett Earnings for the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.			Average Weekly Earnings of each individual in each month calculated for sixty-nine Hours.	
	Males		Females					£	s.	d.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.								
Cleaning and spread- ing cotton.....	272	689	222	59	1,282	353,660.5	275.8	2,111	1	5	8	2
Carding.....	2,350	3,501	1,329	2,218	9,397	2,591,188.7	275.7	17,282	16	8	9	2
Mule-spinning.....	5,163	1,189	6,599	2,654	15,605	4,291,208.6	274.0	33,057	10	2	10	7
Throstle-spinning.....	194	688	409	55	1,846	501,621.5	271.7	2,819	1	6	7	9
Reeling.....	146	2,552	45	573	3,316	906,261.8	273.2	5,213	14	3	7	11
Weaving.....	4,627	6,109	1,331	3,674	16,040	4,400,274.7	274.3	36,080	19	11	11	3
Roller-covering.....	61	87	6	16	170	47,268.0	278.0	414	15	7	12	1
As engineers, fire- men, mechanics, &c.	927	7	54	1	980	270,720.7	273.7	4,021	17	2	20	6
	13,740	14,821	10,294	9,780	48,645	13,362,204.8	274.6	100,971	18	11	Average. 10	5

Subjoined is an account of the prices of the principal articles of provision in Manchester, from 1826 to 1832, both inclusive, also drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce:—

ARTICLES.	1826				1831				1832	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, best.....per lb.	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6		
Do., coarse.....do.	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	3		
Bacon.....do.	0	7	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	7
Bread, flour.....per 12 lbs.	2	5	2	5	2	9	2	0	2	1
Do., wheat.....per lb.					0	1	0	2	0	1
Cheese.....do.	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	6	0	7
Malt.....per 9 lbs.	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	2
Meal.....per 16 lbs.	1	7	1	8	1	5	1	6	1	3
Potatoes.....per 252 lbs.	9	9	4	9	5	8	0	3	4	3
Pork.....per lb.	0	6	0	7	0	6	5	5	0	5

TABLE showing the Average Nott Earnings of certain Classes of Operatives employed in the Four Processes of Carding, Mule-spinning, Throstle-spinning, and Weaving.

Denomination of Process in which employed.	Class of operatives.	Classification as respects Sex and Age	TOTAL Number of Persons employed.	TOTAL Number of Hours worked by them during the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.	Average Number of Hours worked by each.	Aggregate Net Earnings for the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.	Average Weekly Nett Earnings of each Individual in each Process, calculated for Sixty-nine Hours.
	"	"	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carding.....	Carders or Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	676	103,195·9	275·2	1,762 17 3½	1 3 6
	Jack-frame tenters.....	Primarily female adults.....	696	100,385·0	273·5	1,103 10 3½	0 8
	Bolton-frame tenters.....	Ditto ditto.....	945	261,650·1	276·8	1,111 3 5	0 7 5½
	Drawing tenters.....	Ditto ditto.....	1,931	532,287·3	275·6	2,885 3 8½	0 7 5½
	Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	115	40,018·6	275·9	848 2 2	1 9 3
Mule-spinning.....	Spinners.....	Male and female adults, but principally the former.....	3,797	1,046,252·0	275·5	19,454 3	
	Piecers.....	Male and female adults and non-adults, but principally the latter.....	7,157	1,966,804·8	274·8		
	Scavengers.....	Male and female non-adults.....	1,217	310,019·1	272·6	712 2 11½	0 2 10½
Throstle-spinning.....	Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	82	22,371·9	272·8	362 14 11½	1 2 4½
	Spinners.....	Female adults and.....		712·1	272·2	1,716 17 6½	0 7 9
	Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	400	109,477	273·9	2,088 1 4	1 6 3½
Weaving.....	Warpers.....	Male and female adults.....	372	90,660·2		805 5 0	0 12 3
	Weavers.....	Male and female adults, male and female non-adults, but chiefly females.....	10,171	2,741,258·	273·7	22,835 9 6½	0 10 10
	Dressers.....	Male adults.....	836	230,771·0	276·0	1,650 4 11	1 7 0½

The wages paid to the labourers in cotton factories, and other descriptions of work-people, in Manchester, is stated in the following table for 1832, since which there has been no important change, drawn up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

DESCRIPTION.		AMOUNT.		DESCRIPTION.		AMOUNT.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Summers, men.....		1	0 0	to 1	5 0		
" women.....		0	10 0	0	15 0		
Stretchers.....		1	5 0	0	7 0		
Pieces (boys and girls).....		0	4 7	0	6 0		
Scavengers.....		0	1 6	0	2 8		
In the Card-room.							
Men.....		0	14 6	to 0	17 0		
Young women.....		0	9 0	0	9 0		
Children.....		0	6 0	0	7 0		
Thread-spinners.....		0	5 0	0	9 0		
Reelers.....		0	7 0	0	9 0		
Weavers by Power.							
Men.....		0	13 0	0	to 0	16 0	
Wo.....			0	0	12 0		
Dres.....			0	0	1 10 0		
Winders and warpers.....		0	8 0	0	11 0		
Mechanics.....		1	4 0	1	6 0		
Weaving by Hand.							
Quality.....							
Woven by							
Nakkees, fancy men.....		9	0	to 0	13 0		
common children and							
women.....			0	8 0			
best.....		0	10 0	0	13 0		
Weaving by Hand - continued.							
Quality.....							
Woven by							
Checks, fancy..... men.....		0	7 0	to 0	7 6 0		
" common..... children.....		0	6 0	0	7 0		
Cambrians..... all ages.....		0	6 0	0	6 6 0		
Quiltings..... men and women.....		0	9 0	0	12 0		
Fustian-cutters..... all ages.....		0	10 0	0	12 0		
Machine-makers..... men.....		1	6 0	0	1 10 0		
Lor-founders..... do.....		1	8 0	0	1 10 0		
Dyers and dressers..... do.....		0	15 0	0	1 0 0		
Do..... do..... young men.....		0	12 0	0	14 0		
Do..... do..... boys.....		0	5 0	0	10 0		
Tailors..... men.....		0	14 0				
Porters.....		0	14 0	0	15 0		
Packers.....		1	0 0				
Shoemakers.....		0	15 0	0	16 0		
Whitesmiths.....		1	2 0	1	0 0		
Sawyers.....		1	4 0	1	8 0		
Carpenters.....		1	4 0				
Stonemasons.....		3	18 0	1	2 0		
Bricklayers.....		0	17 0	0	1 0 0		
Bricklayers' Labourers.....		0	13 0				
Painters.....		0	18 0				
Slaters.....		0	3 8	per day			
Plasterers.....		0	19 0	to 1			
Spademen.....		0	10 0				

The following additional statements of the cultivation of cotton in the Presidency have been furnished to us since the foregoing sheets were printed.

COTTON Cultivation in the Surat Collectorate.

Y E A R S.	Government Land cultivated with			In the Proportion of, for	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	TOTAL.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	per cent.	per cent.
1834—35	42,321	181,978	224,299	18.87	81.13
1835—36	49,217	180,032	229,249	21.47	78.53
1836—37	39,877	191,121	231,998	17.19	82.81
1837—38	62,845	179,131	241,976	25.97	74.03
1838—39	61,590	151,518	213,108	28.90	71.10
1839—40	51,897	205,363	257,260	20.17	79.83
1840—41	48,028	209,232	257,260	18.67	81.33
1841—42	71,343	191,029	262,372	27.19	72.81
1842—43	57,430	217,109	274,548	20.92	79.08
1843—44	36,249	221,833	258,082	14.04	85.96
1844—45	65,933	179,067	245,000	26.91	73.09
1845—46	57,176	175,893	232,769	24.56	75.44
TOTAL.....	613,915	2,284,006	2,927,920		
verage of 12 years ..	55,659	190,334	243,993	22	78

COTTON Cultivation in the Candeish Collectorate.

E A R S.	Government Land cultivated with			In the Proportion of, for	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	TOTAL.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	per cent.	per cent.
1834—35	91,433	766,689	858,122	10.65	89.35
1835—36	119,494	800,857	920,351	12.98	87.02
1836—37	99,757	903,454	999,215	9.99	90.01
1837—38	121,194	945,174	1,066,368	11.36	88.64
1838—39	89,436	948,393	1,037,829	8.62	91.38
1839—40	92,273	1,015,283	1,107,556	8.33	91.67
1840—41	76,014	995,360	1,071,374	7.10	92.90
1841—42	123,793	987,457	1,111,250	11.14	88.86
1842—43	104,956	984,379	1,089,335	9.97	90.03
1843—44	87,912	1,001,451	1,089,363	8.07	91.93
1844—45	119,799	923,830	1,043,629	11.18	88.82
1845—46	129,533	1,016,261	1,145,794	11.30	88.70
TOTAL.....	1,254,591	11,288,592	12,543,186		
Average of 12 years....	104,549	940,716	1,045,265		

COTTON Cultivation in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

Y E A R S.	Government Land Cultivated with			In the Proportion of, for	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	TOTAL.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	per cent.	per cent.
1834—35	2,569	406,460	409,029	0.62	99.38
1835—36	2,710	612,890	615,600	0.44	99.56
1836—37	22,922	697,660	720,582	3.18	96.82
1837—38	29,841	776,604	806,445	3.70	96.30
1838—39	35,445	833,177	868,622	4.08	95.92
1839—40	58,001	1,020,502	1,078,503	5.38	94.62
1840—41	55,213	1,252,189	1,307,402	4.22	95.78
1841—42	49,454	1,304,471	1,353,925	3.62	96.38
1842—43	68,186	1,530,069	1,598,255	4.26	95.74
1843—44	64,607	1,344,114	1,408,721	4.58	95.42
1844—45	78,436	1,616,248	1,694,684	4.74	95.26
1845—46	51,416	1,662,581	1,713,997	3	97
TOTAL...	515,750	13,047,065	13,562,815		
Average of 12 years.	42,979	1,087,255	1,130,234	3.47	96.53

STATEMENT, showing the extent of Government Land under Cultivation in the following Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, distinguishing the Lands cultivated with Cotton from those cultivated with other Products.

YEARS.	BROACH.		SURAT.		CANDEISH.		SHOLAPOOR.	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	acres.	acres.
1831-35.....	198,015	392,678	42,321	181,978	91,433	766,889	2,569	406,460
1835-36.....	271,609	368,232	49,217	180,032	119,494	800,857	2,710	612,890
1836-37.....	212,086	342,233	39,877	192,121	94,757	904,458	22,322	697,660
1837-38.....	281,667	329,328	62,845	179,131	121,194	945,174	29,841	776,604
1838-39.....	322,640	264,803	61,590	151,518	89,436	948,393	35,443	833,177
1839-40.....	307,591	310,804	51,897	205,363	92,273	1,015,283	58,001	1,020,502
1840-41.....	289,182	321,694	48,028	209,233	76,014	995,360	55,213	1,252,189
1841-42.....	259,109	369,285	71,343	191,029	123,793	987,457	49,454	1,394,471
1842-43.....	269,760	372,250	57,439	217,109	108,956	984,379	68,136	1,530,069
1843-44.....	277,546	408,216	36,249	221,833	87,912	1,001,451	64,607	1,344,114
1844-45.....	273,480	316,525	65,935	179,007	119,799	923,830	75,436	1,516,348
1845-46.....	277,943	333,895	87,176	175,593	129,533	1,016,461	51,116	1,662,581
TOTAL....	3,212,118	1,158,942	643,915	2,284,006	1,251,594	11,288,592	515,750	13,047,065
Average of twelve years.	267,677	346,578	53,659	190,331	104,519	940,716	42,979	1,087,255

A TABLE showing the comparative Cultivation of Cotton with other Products, on the Government Lands in the following Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay.

YEARS.	BROACH.		SURAT.		CANDEISH.		SHOLAPOOR.	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1831-35.....	33.52	66.48	18.87	81.13	10.65	89.35	0.62	99.38
1835-36.....	42.72	57.28	21.17	78.83	12.98	87.12	0.44	99.56
1836-37.....	41.43	58.57	17.19	82.81	9.49	90.51	3.18	96.82
1837-38.....	46.17	53.82	25.97	74.03	11.36	88.64	3.70	96.30
1838-39.....	51.92	48.08	28.90	71.10	8.62	91.38	4.08	95.92
1839-40.....	49.74	50.26	20.17	79.83	8.33	91.67	5.38	94.62
1840-41.....	47.34	52.66	18.67	81.33	7.10	92.90	4.22	95.78
1841-42.....	41.97	58.03	27.19	72.81	11.14	88.86	3.42	96.58
1842-43.....	41.93	58.07	20.92	79.08	9.97	90.03	4.26	95.74
1843-44.....	34.77	65.23	14.04	85.96	8.07	91.93	4.58	95.42
1844-45.....	34.14	65.86	26.91	73.09	11.48	88.52	4.74	95.26
1845-46.....	45.35	54.65	24.56	75.44	11.30	88.70	3.7	96.3
Average of twelve years.	43.58	56.42	22.78	77.22	10.04	89.96	3.47	96.53

EXPORT of Manufactured British Cottons and Yarns from Bombay to the Ports of the Ocean in and during the following Years.

YEARS.	Goods not Described.		Goods, Plain.		Goods, Dyed and Printed.		Yarn.		TOTAL.
	Value	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value	Weight.	Value	Value	
	number.	pieces.	number.	pieces.	number.	pieces.	lbs.	pieces.	pieces.
1836-37.....	306,981	2,011,351	210,309	1,097,494	34,031	244,415	44,981	46,057	2,057,498
1837-38.....	23,396	120,784	232,305	1,192,528	40,129	252,012	24,319	19,359	1,392,602
1838-39.....	..	..	234,513	1,307,224	11,504	76,764	50,875	37,564	1,482,994
1839-40.....	..	..	306,356	1,982,465	19,714	157,282	67,079	55,187	1,424,642
1840-41.....	..	..	208,586	1,190,606	47,486	309,864	123,500	96,346	1,605,906
1841-42.....	..	..	242,216	1,455,361	44,267	290,595	184,183	130,016	1,755,972
1842-43.....	..	..	258,575	1,278,501	47,462	312,085	410,420	351,680	1,942,260
1843-44.....	..	..	168,948	886,535	41,802	209,823	305,296	394,695	1,401,053
1844-45.....	..	..	133,534	778,533	32,742	177,988	236,190	210,879	1,173,411
1845-46.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL....	2,132,135	..	11,088,357	..	2,031,728	..	1,389,018	16,641,238	..
Average of ten years.....	213,213	..	1,108,835	..	203,172	..	138,001	1,664,123	..
	£21,321	..	£110,883	..	£20,317	..	£13,800	£166,412	..

EXPORT of Manufactured British Cottons and Yarn from Bombay to the Ports of Guzerat, during the following Years.

YEARS.	Goods not described		Goods, Plain.		Goods, Dyed and Printed.		Yarn.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.			Weight.	Value.	Amount.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	rupees.
1836-37.....	516,010	26,40,005	..	..	..	..	1,235,575	12,21,497	38,35,572
1837-38.....	36,233	2,06,347	302,457	15,30,050	24,372	1,46,730	1,258,563	10,46,639	29,29,784
1838-39.....	..	..	401,019	16,96,132	18,725	1,27,324	..	8,36,188	26,59,644
1839-40.....	..	..	511,024	21,61,356	78,583	5,47,730	1,189,500	9,36,900	36,45,992
1840-41.....	..	..	571,960	23,14,865	102,014	5,75,817	1,446,779	9,35,554	38,26,266
1841-42.....	..	..	717,523	26,26,914	92,055	5,70,398	1,736,771	9,57,801	41,55,113
1842-43.....	..	..	991,808	37,45,903	123,990	6,83,253	1,739,639	9,18,046	53,17,202
1843-44.....	..	..	885,018	35,01,925	111,381	5,61,315	1,890,679	9,88,7	50,55,033
1844-45.....	..	..	1,011,550	35,72,230	139,948	5,60,589	1,372,218	7,44,012	50,76,852
1845-46.....	..	..	857,214	..	..	..	..	792	42,01,467
TOTAL.....	..	28,46,422	..	2,37,33,159	..	45,41,116	..	96,32,228	4,07,55,925
Average of ten years.	..	2,84,642	..	23,73,315	..	4,54,411	..	9,63,222	40,75,592
		£28,464		£237,331		£45,411		£96,322	£407,559

COMPARATIVE View of the Import of Manufactured Cotton Goods and Yarn into Bombay from the Ports of the United Kingdom.

YEARS.	Plain Cottons.		Printed Cottons.		Dyed Cottons.		Cotton Yarn		TOTAL VALUE.	
	pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Value.		
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	rupees.	£
1836-37....	1,242,311	54,08,026	192,115	11,22,989	..	1,763,652	1,18,450	79,13,465	791,316	
1837-38....	861,009	38,62,425	371,255	19,29,637	..	2,273,543	13,22,774	71,14,836	711,483	
1838-39....	1,308,906	53,30,903	135,068	7,13,896	48,108	2,02,319	2,803,046	14,51,324	76,98,642	769,864
1839-40....	1,236,919	52,17,122	171,620	8,18,205	156,808	6,95,555	2,129,165	11,06,807	78,37,779	783,777
1840-41....	1,049,539	70,93,881	265,830	13,05,572	301,451	14,08,046	2,515,965	11,54,200	1,13,21,789	1,132,178
1841-42....	1,799,322	64,87,326	223,346	11,05,615	145,084	10,09,113	1,783,948	10,58,377	96,60,461	966,046
1842-43....	2,179,600	75,11,154	208,469	10,38,953	72,528	4,95,710	3,052,380	15,65,004	1,06,10,827	1,061,082
1843-44....	3,460,535	1,00,28,373	163,908	6,83,021	130,196	6,13,369	5,258,709	21,05,095	1,10,29,861	1,102,986
1844-45....	4,183,923	1,00,97,486	197,521	9,26,828	357,267	8,51,125	4,712,257	31,16,885	1,52,92,324	1,529,232
1845-46....	2,215,171	66,91,153	128,643	5,71,766	94,172	6,18,325	3,688,549	20,55,451	99,99,095	999,099
TOTAL.....	..	6,84,20,849	..	1,02,16,515	..	59,83,568	..	1,69,58,717	10,11,79,679	10,147,967
Average of ten years	..	68,42,084	..	10,21,651	..	5,98,356	..	16,95,871	1,01,47,967	..
		£683,208		£102,165		£59,835		£169,587	£1,014,796	

* And yards 1313, say pieces 70.

† And cases 12, say pieces 1200.

‡ And cases 183, say pieces 18,300

§ And yards 85,853, say pieces 2860.

|| And cases 10, say pieces 1000.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. Chapman, applies to the thirteen years, ending with 1846, and is drawn from Burn's Statistics of the Cotton Trade, and from the Report of the Bombay Cotton Committee, Parl. Pap. 712, of 1847.

The total supply to England from all quarters during those thirteen years, was, according to Burn's, 6,242,158,603 lbs.; the annual average was, therefore, 480,166,046 lbs.; consequently, multiplying the proportionate supply in the table from each country or port by $62\frac{1}{2}$ (or more nearly by 62.42, &c.), will give the total supply it contributed in thirteen years; likewise, multiplying by 4.8, will give its average annual supply.

The total export from India to England in thirteen years is stated in the Report of the Bombay Committee to be 866,390,353 lbs.; the import into England from India is given in Burn's, at 800,518,822 lbs.; whether this disagreement arises from the difference of stocks and cotton in transit at the be-

ginning and end of the period, or from different estimation of the weight of bales, it seems probable it affected all the imports alike; and, therefore, the exports from each of the four ports have been reduced proportionably, in order to produce a total, agreeing with Burn's total of the imports.

Bombay exports largely to other countries besides England, chiefly to China. The total exports in thirteen years were 1,524,943,729 lbs.

The imports from Bombay, from its dependent ports, during the thirteen years, were 1,401,777,288 lbs., of which only 717,616,000 lbs. were exported to England; besides this, the export accounts of the several Indian ports do not exactly agree with the import accounts at Bombay. To derive the total export of the small ports from this table (which is framed only to give the supply to England), multiply for the several ports of Guzerat, Concan, and Canara, by 1½ for thirteen years, and by 8·3 for a single year; for Cutch and Scinde, multiply by 1½ and 9·3 respectively.

GENERAL View of the proportionate Supply of Cotton to all England, showing how much out of every 100,000,000 lbs. has been contributed by each Country or Port.

C O U N T R I E S,	Amount.	C O U N T R I E S.	Amount.
TOTAL IMPORT INTO ENGLAND.	lbs.	CONCAN (see above).	lbs.
from America	79,257,700	From Omergaum.....	203
Brazil.....	4,469,800	Tarrapoor.....	318
Egypt.....	2,524,900	Mahim.....	225
West Indies.....	923,200	Bassem.....	5
East Indies (see below).....	12,824,400	Callian.....	1,347,816
		Salsette.....	
	100,000,000	Carauja.....	
EAST INDIES (see above).		Panwell.....	1,539,347
Bombay (see below).....	11,496,200	Sanksey.....	
Calcutta.....	269,180	Alibang.....	79
Madras.....	827,440	Poénar.....	
Tuticorin.....	231,100	Rygun.....	4,478
	12,824,400	Sooverndroog.....	382
BOMBAY (see above).		Rajapoor.....	
Guzerat (see below).....	6,383,110	Augunwell.....	39,539
Congan (ditto).....	3,279,880	Rutnagheery.....	2,592
Malabar and Canara (ditto).....	1,245,770	Vizindroog.....	195,000
Cutch and Scinde (ditto).....	575,460	Malwan.....	119,896
All other quarters.....	11,770	Sawnut Warree.....	
	11,496,200		3,279,880
GUZERAT (see above).		MALABAR AND CANARA (see above).	
Tunkaria.....	710,390	Canara.....	1,147,841
Surat.....	1,124,380	Malabar.....	97,929
Brouch.....	1,819,510		1,245,770
Dhollora, &c.....	1,657,630	CUTCH AND SCINDE (see above).	
Bhownuggur.....	642,040	Toona, Rohcer, and Wowania.....	184,096
Gogo.....	429,360	Moondroer.....	47,968
	6,383,110	Mandavee.....	64,759
		Inkow.....	1,194
		Luckput.....	1,768
		All Cutch.	299,785
		Scinde.....	275,678
			575,460

CULTIVATION OF SILK IN INDIA.

THE breeding of silkworms appears to have originated in China, where, however, the cocoons were found attached to the trees, in a wild state in the woods. According to Pliny, silkworms were raised in Cyprus, and the silk collected in great quantities about 150 years before the birth of Christ. In China, where different kinds of silkworms are reared, the best and most prolific is the *Fagara*, or a kind of pear-tree worm. The others are the pine-tree and the oak-tree. Of the different kinds of silkworms or caterpillars, the *Phalaena Bombyx* is that which supplies the chief silk of Europe. The *Phalaena Atlas* is the most prolific in the quantity of silk produced by each worm. Woven silks were worn at Rome in the time of Pompey and Julius Caesar, but it was probably then as dear as its weight in gold. Heliogabalus wore a robe said to be wholly of silk (*Holosericum*). It was afterwards worn sometimes by the common people. China was the country from which woven silks then appear to have been brought, down to the sixth and even seventh century. About the middle of the sixth century the eggs of the silkworm were carried from China by Persian monks to Constantinople; and reared in that neighbourhood, and probably in Asia Minor.

British India might supply vast quantities of raw silk; but the quality, chiefly from inferior preparation, is also inferior to the raw silk imported from other countries. The silk goods of India are also far inferior to those of China.

Reeling was introduced into India by the Company as far back as 1760. But little improvement, either in culture or preparation, seems to have been made since that period.

IMPORTATION into England of Raw Silk from Bengal and China during the following Years.

YEARS.	SILK, BENGAL.				SILK, CHINA.			
	Quantity.		Value at 20s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 28s. per lb.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
1791.....	444,358	36,456	444,358	36,456	199,924	8,209	279,803	11,402
1792.....	425,234	13,406	425,234	13,406	102,279	5,310	143,190	7,434
1793.....	736,081	19,393	736,081	19,393	171,998	3,700	240,797	5,276
1794.....	521,460	61,989	521,460	61,989	99,671	8,685	139,539	12,127
1795.....	381,199	39,547	381,199	39,547	158,225	3,622	221,515	5,070
1796.....	347,936	70,114	347,936	70,114	12,964	7,279	18,135	10,190
1797.....	92,204	59,760	92,204	59,760	78,520	4,588	109,928	6,423
1798.....	353,394	36,000	353,394	36,000	136,196	4,820	190,674	6,748
1799.....	644,819	51,583	644,819	51,583	63,604	2,033	89,035	2,846
1800.....	583,086	23,113	583,086	23,113	92,385	1,276	120,307	1,786
1801.....	351,925	21,837	351,925	21,837	131,335	3,871	183,869	5,419
1802.....	111,737	28,630	111,737	28,630	75,588	3,811	105,823	5,335
1803.....	405,631	13,748	405,631	13,748	74,538	4,374	104,352	6,123
1804.....	624,876	44,692	624,876	44,692	90,362	4,480	126,506	6,272
1805.....	845,497	21,990	845,497	21,990	76,359	3,941	106,902	5,517
1806.....	412,881	17,725	412,881	17,725	18,607	903	26,469	1,204
1807.....	513,823	26,444	513,823	26,444	55,277	1,481	77,387	2,073
1808.....	380,227	22,104	380,227	22,104	117,855	3,843	164,997	5,380
1809.....	164,100	10,483	164,100	10,483	90,603	3,708	126,844	5,191
1810.....	577,326	2,840	577,326	2,840	54,370	1,037	76,126	2,291
1811.....	414,404	4,806	414,404	4,806	81,397	1,193	113,953	1,670
1812.....	965,414	18,121	965,414	18,121	150,629	2,203	210,880	3,087
1813.....	861,379	43,128	861,379	43,128	216,129	9,291	302,580	13,007
1814.....	764,663	268,897	764,663	268,897	88,087	13,455	124,082	18,836
1815.....	555,003	64,291	555,003	64,291	103,867	5,945	144,713	8,323
1816.....	871,130	47,384	871,130	47,384	146,878	24,160	205,629	47,824
1817.....	953,817	43,870	953,817	43,870	141,325	2,933	197,855	4,109
1818.....	1,078,671	11,167	1,078,671	11,167	27,115	1,228	379,561	1,780
1819.....	1,051,263	19,834	1,051,263	19,834	275,110	2,795	385,184	8,913
1820.....	874,228	15,330	874,228	15,330	222,673	2,526	311,742	3,526

By the prohibitory law of 1765 the English silk manufacturers were *legally* secured in the exclusive possession of the home market. The slow progress of this fabric will appear from the following statement of the quantities of silk entered for consumption in the United Kingdom, compiled by Mr. Porter:—

P E R I O D S.					Raw.	Waste.	Thrown.	Total.
					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1765, 1766, and 1767, commencement of prohibition					352,000	..	363,000	715,000
1785, 1786, and 1787, twenty years after prohibition					543,000	..	837,000	881,000
1801 to 1812					760,000	..	350,000	1,110,000
1813, 1816, and 1817, first years of peace, and fifty years after prohibition was commenced					1,695,000	27,000	293,000	1,415,000
1821, 1822, and 1823, last three years prior to the change of system					1,970,000	74,000	355,000	2,399,000

Y E A R S	Raw.	Waste.	Thrown.	TOTAL.	Y E A R S	Raw.	Waste.	Thrown.	TOTAL.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1811	1,504,235	29,234	596,505	2,119,974	1832	3,391,721	651,594	329,932	4,373,247
1815	1,069,506	27,971	377,822	1,475,389	1833	3,834,795	651,381	264,307	4,761,543
1816	873,414	4,162	210,758	1,088,334	1834	3,340,751	1,009,032	165,768	4,522,451
1817	1,343,051	49,055	291,553	1,686,059	1835	4,151,009	1,342,872	254,578	5,788,459
1818	1,444,881	80,940	391,166	1,922,067	1836	4,239,251	1,524,968	294,201	6,058,423
1819	1,446,097	71,341	331,125	1,848,553	1837	3,320,105	867,456	211,298	4,598,859
1820	1,622,799	94,984	309,553	2,027,335	1838	3,595,810	932,305	234,135	4,760,256
1821	1,864,513	105,047	360,218	2,329,808	1839	3,100,754	1,027,547	224,643	4,655,944
1822	1,993,704	64,921	382,878	2,441,563	1840	3,791,460	736,639	284,147	4,819,262
1823	2,051,895	52,362	363,564	2,465,121	1841	3,146,705	1,343,815	266,651	4,757,171
1824	3,411,620	133,257	465,271	4,011,048	1842	3,856,867	1,424,192	363,524	5,644,583
1825	2,848,506	195,910	559,642	3,604,058	1843	3,561,504	1,482,980	335,602	5,379,386
1826	1,964,188	..	289,325	2,253,513	1844	3,918,282	1,761,424	405,927	6,085,633
1827	3,759,138	..	454,015	4,213,153	1845	4,354,096	1,461,100	511,832	6,327,028
1828	4,162,550	..	383,262	4,547,812	1846	4,390,008	895,664	431,081	5,717,353
1829	2,719,962	..	172,239	2,892,201	1847 .....	..	..	..	..
1830	3,771,969	485,013	436,535	4,693,517	1848 .....	..	..	..	..
1831	3,693,832	762,258	514,240	4,312,330	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE. * In the years 1820 to 1829 the waste is included with the raw silk.

* From 1815 and 1846 total quantities imported only are stated.

TOTAL Quantities of Raw, Waste, and Thrown Silk, Imported and Entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, from 1814 to 1848.

Y E A R S.	From the East India, China, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.	From Turkey and Greece.	From other Parts, chiefly France and Italy.	From all Parts.	Gross amount of Duty received.		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
1814	1,042,321	93,489	983,764	2,119,574	769,202	16	3
1815	794,468	75,951	605,070	1,475,389	516,027	12	11
1816	724,660	46,813	316,861	1,088,334	345,096	7	1
1817	1,016,838	58,140	611,681	1,686,659	589,830	1	0
1818	1,005,581	69,457	847,919	1,922,987	651,431	17	5
1819	1,028,476	81,999	738,078	1,848,553	591,514	12	2
1820	1,019,698	124,352	883,585	2,027,635	611,478	15	7
1821	1,087,748	172,771	1,069,289	2,329,808	732,542	7	2
1822	1,198,922	225,973	1,016,608	2,441,563	772,451	19	9
1823	1,218,892	195,855	1,053,381	2,468,121	768,650	18	1
1824	1,434,492	376,869	2,140,687	4,011,048	306,984	7	7
1825	1,223,007	324,815	2,056,206	3,604,058	246,430	12	2
1826	1,185,040	231,729	836,744	2,253,513	84,487	0	11
1827	1,827,623	341,071	2,040,250	4,213,153	128,509	4	8
1828	1,530,084	583,197	2,434,531	4,547,812	111,908	0	9
1829	1,354,622	294,003	1,242,076	2,892,201	45,247	3	7
1830	2,048,773	491,843	2,152,901	4,693,517	89,541	0	5
1831	1,617,888	396,569	2,297,873	4,312,330	90,065	14	11
1832	1,914,838	407,572	2,069,693	4,392,073	66,509	19	4
1833	1,893,452	483,939	2,384,152	4,701,543	59,679	3	1
1834	2,234,231	382,516	1,905,604	4,522,351	41,522	14	7
1835	2,242,149	663,884	2,882,385	5,788,458	58,603	14	3
1836	2,676,249	659,080	2,930,981	6,266,160	66,853	3	4
1837	2,804,867	238,109	1,776,080	4,819,576	50,699	16	6
1838	2,011,981	563,349	3,309,126	4,887,456	54,229	18	7
1839	1,731,740	494,602	2,529,520	4,755,958	51,027	17	0
1840	1,556,513	711,327	2,627,364	4,894,214	63,601	19	9
1841	1,263,437	699,182	2,863,913	4,856,532	59,890	2	3
1842	1,549,287	231,890	3,507,332	5,288,508	17,839	0	0
1843	1,464,805	583,814	3,299,287	5,347,916	7,508	0	0
1844	2,005,094	812,214	2,881,596	5,700,204	50,303	0	0
1845	2,892,154	488,734	2,955,620	6,337,128	5,287	0	0
1846 .....	..	..	..	5,717,353	..	..	..
1847 .....	..	..	..	5,887,263	..	..	..
1848 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In 1824 the system of custom duties on raw and thrown silk was changed. The high duties of 5s. 6d. per lb. imposed upon raw silk, and of 14s. 8d. per lb. upon thrown silk, were reduced; the former to 3d. and the latter to 7s. 6d. per lb. These rates were afterwards further reduced; that on raw silk to 1d., and that on thrown silk to 3s. 6d. per lb.: a regulation of the custom-house permitting the latter duty to be drawn back upon the exportation of the goods into which foreign thrown silk is converted; and in 1845 the duties on importation were wholly repealed. In 1824 the system of prohibition against foreign manufactured silk goods was prospectively repealed, and a scale of duties adopted, under which such goods might be imported; but in order to afford the silk manufacturers the opportunity of disposing of goods already made, and of otherwise preparing for foreign competition, such importations were not allowed to take place until after the 5th of July, 1826.

An immediate and great increase was made in the consumption of silk goods. The number of throwing-mills in different parts of the country was increased from 175 to 266, and the number of spindles from 780,000 to 1,180,000; yet the throwsters could not supply the demands of the weavers.

This prosperity was checked by the panic of 1825—6. In the ten years preceding 1824, the quantity of raw and thrown silk used by our manufacturers amounted to 18,823,117 lbs., or, an average of 1,882,311 lbs., per annum; in the ten years following the change of system, the quantity used was 36,780,009 lbs., or 3,678,001 lbs. per annum: an increase of ninety-five per cent; and in the eleven years ending 1844, the consumption was 43,588,386 lbs., or 3,962,580 lbs. per annum, being an increase of 110 per cent upon the quantity used under the pernicious system of fallacy.

By competition improved machinery has been introduced in the throwing-mills. By the improvement made in the machinery of Jacquard, weavers produce fancy goods, the quality of which is equal, in most respects, to the fabrics of France.

The English throwsters, before 1824, charged for converting raw silk into organzine about 10s. per lb. The duty then imposed upon foreign organzine was 14s. 8d., or 9s. 2d. above the duty upon raw silk. In the ten years ending 1824, the weight of thrown silk imported was about 23½ per cent to the weight of raw silk; the quantity imported during the ten years ending 1844, was in the proportion of 8 per cent to the weight of silk thrown in the mills of the kingdom.

As English throwsters have, for more than twenty-three years, been met by competition with foreigners they have reduced the charge from 10s. to from 3s. to 5s. per lb., the rate depending upon the quality of the silk. Nor are throwsters in this country in a less favourable state than they were before. Greater ingenuity, skill, and improved machinery, have enabled them to compete far more successfully than they could under the fallacy called "protection," by which they were deluded.

When the prohibition to the importation of foreign silk goods was removed, a duty was imposed of thirty per cent *ad valorem*, which was soon after altered to specific rates per pound, calculated upon different kinds of goods with the view to be equal, in most cases, to thirty per cent upon the value: the vague *maximum* of protection: that is to say, the highest scale to prevent encouragement to smugglers. Never was there a greater delusion. The frauds even within the precincts of the custom-house prove that 15 or even 12 per cent amounts to far more than an irresistible premium to risk all the hazards of the contraband trade and the collusion of the revenue collectors. Sir Robert Peel not only abolished the duties on thrown silks, but he wisely reduced the duty on silk manufactures to a revenue rate of 15 per cent. The specific rates are, however, found by experience to be unequal, and a duty of ten per cent would probably yield a greater revenue.

The former rates of duty being beyond the cost of smuggling, a very large proportion of the silk goods shipped from France for England have uniformly found their way into use without passing through the custom-house. In the seventeen years, from 1827 to 1843 fifty parts in one hundred of the silk goods shipped from France to England have been smuggled.

Y E A R S.	Exported from France to England.	Entered at Custom Houses in England.	Quantity shipped more than entered.	Centesimal Proportions.	
				Entered.	Not enter.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	per cent.	per cent
1827.....	224,880	104,010	120,840	46.26	53.74
1828.....	335,051	159,216	178,835	46.02	53.98
1829.....	211,842	118,318	95,921	54.72	45.28
1830.....	289,031	119,826	169,208	41.45	58.55
1831.....	303,642	149,187	154,455	49.13	50.87
1832.....	312,477	146,665	166,212	46.87	53.13
1833.....	351,085	148,196	202,889	42.21	57.79
1834.....	317,508	173,562	141,946	55.29	44.71
1835.....	296,780	168,772	130,008	56.45	43.55
1836.....	284,646	179,977	103,669	63.45	36.55
1837.....	268,161	166,723	101,441	62.17	37.83
1838.....	393,085	244,626	148,459	62.23	37.77
1839.....	505,236	255,245	249,991	50.52	49.48
1840.....	625,317	267,477	357,840	42.77	57.23
1841.....	624,269	254,120	370,149	40.70	59.30
1842.....	503,278	250,306	252,972	49.73	50.27
1843.....	484,438	276,256	208,182	57.02	42.98
1845.....					
TOTAL...	6,332,132	3,179,112	3,153,020		

The duty received on 3,173,676 lbs. of silk manufactures during the above seventeen years amounted to 3,136,091*l.*, which is at the rate of 19*s.* 9*d.* per lb. During the same period the regular importations from France amounted to 3,179,112 lbs. weight, which is about equal to the whole quantity on which duty was paid. The sum received, if collected upon the whole quantity shipped from France, would have been no more than 10*s.* per lb.—*Porter's Progress of the Nation.*

SILK MILLS.—The number of silk-mills in the townships of Manchester and Salford, which in 1820 was five, had increased in 1832 to sixteen.

The following table, on the authority of the inspectors of factories, shows the number and distribution of silk factories, and the number of persons employed in them at the beginning of 1835 and in 1845.

STATEMENT of the Number and Power of Silk Factories in operation in different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein, in the Year 1839.

MILLS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	number.		number.		number.		number.		number.	
Mills at work.....	263		..		5		..		268	
Mills empty.....	23		..		..		..		23	
• POWER.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Steam power.....	201	2307	..	..	6	148	..	..	207	2457
Water power.....	109	922	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	922
PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
under 10 years....	1,028	1,457	..	..	3	4	..	..	1,031	1,461
10 to 11 "	786	1,151	..	..	3	15	..	..	789	1,169
11 " 12 "	793	1,218	..	..	4	18	..	..	797	1,236
12 " 13 "	752	2,327	..	..	5	37	..	..	757	1,361
13 " 14 "	1,005	1,835	..	..	33	63	..	..	1,038	1,898
14 " 15 "	787	1,667	..	..	15	49	..	..	802	1,716
15 " 16 "	573	1,672	..	..	14	47	..	..	587	1,719
16 " 17 "	398	1,523	..	..	8	50	..	..	406	1,573
17 " 18 "	311	1,460	..	..	11	44	..	..	352	1,504
18 " 19 "	290	1,409	..	..	9	48	..	..	299	1,457
19 " 20 "	248	1,280	..	..	8	43	..	..	256	1,323
20 " 21 "	250	1,120	..	..	3	28	..	..	253	1,148
21 and upwards...	3,396	5,701	..	..	100	101	..	..	3,496	5,802
TOTAL.....	10,887	22,823	..	..	216	547	..	..	10,863	23,370
Total males and females.....	33,470		..		763		..		34,233	

The declared value of British manufactured silk goods exported from the United Kingdom in each year since 1820, has been as follows:—

YEARS.	Value.	YEARS.	Value.	YEARS.	Value.
	£		£		£
1820..	371,755	1830..	521,010	1840..	792,648
1821..	374,473	1831..	578,874	1841..	788,804
1822..	381,703	1832..	529,990	1842..	590,189
1823..	351,409		737,404	1843..	667,952
1824..	442,596		639,419	1844..	736,455
1825..	296,750	1835.....	972,031	1845...	766,405
1826..	168,801	1836.....	917,822	1846...	837,480
1827..	236,344	1837.....	503,673	1847...	979,114
1828..	55,870	1838.....	777,280		
1829..	267,931	1839.....	868,118		

It is, perhaps, not the least surprising of the effects which have followed the total alteration of our system in regard to this manufacture, that this country now regularly exports silk goods to a considerable value to France; these exports amounted, in

1831 to 43,462	and were increased in	1842 to 181,942
1832 75,187		1843 148,222
1833 76,525		1844 159,080
		1845 139,112
		1846 136
		1847
		1848

forming nearly three-fifths of the exports of those goods made to the whole of Europe. The most considerable part of our export of silks is made to our North American Colonies, the West India Islands, and the United States of America.

AN ACCOUNT of Silks and Ribbons (separately) imported from July, 1826, to 1830, inclusive.

	SILK MANUFACTURES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.									
G O O D S.	From the 5th of July, 1826		1827 ^a		1828.		1829		1830	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
SILKS OF EUROPE.										
Silk or satin.....	20,228	11½	38,549	6½	61,323	2½	64,012	3½	51,317	6½ ^a
— in ribbons.....	7,682	1½	20,958	11½	35,516	14				
Gauze.....	5,282	14½	6,504	5½	9,600	0½	20,052	3½	30,241	3
— in ribbons.....	3,617	16	16,210	14½	21,917	13				
Crape.....	5,496	13½	16,381	1	24,951	13	22,786	11½	28,880	4
Velvet.....	5,518	8½	15,403	15½	18,470	7	13,743	0	11,847	6
— in ribbons.....	52	10	242	2	2,101	10½				
Ribbons embossed or figured with velvet.....	Not entered under this denomination until the 5th of July, 1829.									
Fancy silk net or tricot.....	27	14	223	5	11	4	3	12	42	11
Silk mixed with metal.....	330	8	583	10½	512	7½				
— in ribbons.....	54	1	220	13	125	1	438	12½	412	7
Total entered by weight.....	48,301	1½	115,278	5½	169,530	9		121,953		13½	126,270	8½
Plain silk lace or net, called tulle.....square yards.	40,076½		122,238½		171,005½		109,729½		114,381½	
Millinery, viz., turbans or caps. number	113		326		295		383		368	
— hats or bonnets.....do.	119		428		414		528		535	
— dresses.....do.	44		213		275		330		298	
— at value.....declared value	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other materials not particularly enumerated.....	21,489	5 0	54,128	9 10	77,189	0 8	85,258	19 5	44,923	15 10
SILKS OF INDIA.										
Bandannas, romals, and silk handkerchiefs.....pieces	208,066		55,183		69,628		67,465		77,953	
Silks and crapes in pieces...do	32,754		18,150		15,577		10,164		2,978	
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs...No.	77,776		24,200		4,749		1,959		17,620	

QUANTITIES of Silk (Manufactures of Europe) Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany.....	185	826	1,117	822	275	1,208	570	1,160	1,251	2,909
Holland.....	8,747	6,342	5,504	6,104	4,789	9,694	18,833	19,408	17,768	17,678
Belgium.....			159	204	58	247	778	1,177	823	1,007
France.....	149,187	146,665	148,196	175,562	168,772	179,977	166,723	244,625	255,215	267,477
Other countries.....	799	601	2,304	1,019	1,561	565	749	555	4,384	970
TOTAL imported....	158,831	154,434	157,290	183,825	175,554	191,081	182,358	266,933	276,531	291,011
TOTAL re-exported*.	9,202	8,402	16,139	16,115	17,570	9,573	9,402	17,273	21,874	46,853
TOTAL Quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom	148,479	143,956	142,267	166,261	160,840	160,078	172,860	247,007	256,851	243,946

^a Chiefly to North and South America and the West Indies.

QUANTITIES of Indian Silk Goods (Bandannas, &c.) Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
TOTAL imported....	pieces. 185,117	pieces. 214,106	pieces. 255,160	pieces. 379,696	pieces. 388,113	pieces. 351,066	pieces. 561,308	pieces. 512,097	pieces. 503,182	pieces. 555,175
RE-EXPORTED TO										
Russia.....	225	375	303	204	692	1,343	1,158	1,123	2,388	1,603
Germany.....	10,357	14,752	16,511	21,617	21,331	18,238	31,356	32,979	36,689	34,990
Holland.....	12,871	10,421	2,598	4,002	8,371	4,550	7,272	8,135	7,884	6,685
Belgium.....	12,812	17,784	23,805	14,891	15,610	22,861	12,618	13,102	12,618	13,102
France.....	3,052	24,377	50,730	64,565	96,080	91,148	147,474	172,857	145,141	153,317
Portugal.....	433	236	2,000	3,260	8,580	1,058	577	769	474	1,152
Spain & the Balearic Islands.....	17,385	6,980	20,703	8,754	11,864	8,483	8,851	9,949	11,625	10,044
Gibraltar.....	4,156	3,656	4,875	4,168	13,187	11,457	10,518	30,387	38,222	30,052
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	8,645	10,369	11,749	13,395	12,618	5,250	6,385	12,617	10,786	7,217
Malta.....	1,252	1,207	1,002	1,531	2,628	2,300	40	5,531	2,579	1,822
Turkey.....	192	115	1,003	1,555	179	84	551	1,527	1,584	3,507
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,800	1,761	2,644	1,150	2,035	2,863	2,154	2,512	4,819	4,310
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	12	46	70	37	37	25	174	330	171	19,025
British Settlements in Australia.....	745	573	630	714	64	50	578	1,922	3,032	4,010
British North American Colonies.....	9,092	10,377	12,008	4,335	5,071	8,810	7,502	8,586	11,949	13,275
British West Indies.....	5,357	5,110	4,871	5,023	10,518	11,757	10,867	11,812	15,570	21,103
Havti.....	..	..	..	60	275	155	..	..	..	..
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	3,757	3,638	2,839	7,207	6,311	8,395	11,323	10,902	24,512	27,088
United States of America.....	13,665	2,543	10,671	2,905	32,523	9,940	22,970	37,445	15,430	9,262
Mexico.....	1,080	200	1,258	1,819	3,428	407	2,702	960	6,728	12,467
Colombia.....	250	30	195	270	310	360	1,310	3,149	4,111	4,111
Brazil.....	1,351	2,954	4,857	3,896	6,290	11,004	4,570	11,164	23,072	10,448
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	410	1,157	50	1,416	4,249	4,337	5,095	7,551	13,025	10,133
Chili.....	..	1,276	1,755	1,340	1,048	640	1,638	3,202	11,623	11,100
Peru.....	859	964	385	100	415	789	1,517	1,601	4,553	5,315
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney & Man (foreign goods).....	1,450	1,781	2,386	2,237	5,824	1,031	2,388	1,212	1,535	2,141
Other places.....	807	300	613	1,083	2,934	4,385	3,000	2,285	2,101	958
TOTAL re-exported..	100,337	105,164	175,314	176,248	280,910	220,785	322,515	411,638	412,644	424,707
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	101,023	82,392	114,604	103,670	162,827	130,014	134,249	85,441	112,280	100,636

QUANTITIES of Indian Crape Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
TOTAL imported.....	pieces. 1367	pieces. 195	pieces. 170	pieces. 76	pieces. 237	pieces. 132	pieces. 142	pieces. 115	pieces. 184	pieces. 570
TOTAL re-exported*.....	818	1394	586	203	223	291	312	58	48	281
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	..	53	46	35	119	194	27	31	116	12

* Chiefly to North and South America, West Indies, and France.

• NUMBER of Indian Crape Shawls, &c., Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
TOTAL imported.....	number 27,233	number 20,679	number 18,295	number 973	number 7448	number 8119	number 12,214	number 10,747	number 7,933	number 3009
TOTAL re-exported*.....	27,819	15,163	17,182	8503	7516	4587	10,325	11,957	10,102	6001
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	10,484	12,318	4,432	8058	2740	3645	754	911	355	463

* Chiefly to North and South America, West Indies, and France.

QUANTITIES of Indian and China Taffeties, &c., Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.
TOTAL imported.....	10,631	6046	3823	1501	2745	3801	18,241	12,659	17,761	26,790
TOTAL re-exported*	6,383	5652	5442	4381	4831	4324	7,988	14,739	16,287	15,104
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	5516	2830	4555	2882	1813	1120	1327	3768	1912	1290

Chiefly to United States, North American Colonies, and to France.

QUANTITIES of Manufactured Silks Imported and Entered for Consumption in the United Kingdom.

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.				
	1842	1843	1844	1845	
MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.
Silk manufactured goods, viz. :—					
Silk, or satin and silk, or satin ribbons.....lbs.	239,814	231,972	251,511	270,539	265,064
Gauze, and gauze ribbons.....do.	7,138	6,805	13,524	18,209	37,568
tissue foulards.....do.	863	397	632	39	9
Crape.....do.	3,651	2,960	3,209	3,916	4,395
Velvet and velvet ribbons.....do.	20,958	18,621	18,686	18,174	26,071
Ribbons embossed or figured with velvet.....do.	451	904	794	635	1,929
Fancy silk, net, or tricot.....do.	3,348	3,113	3,692	4,218	5,124
Silk mixed with metal.....do.	316	130	243	303	681
TOTAL entered by weight.....lbs.	276,539	268,001	292,291	316,053	341,411
Plain silk lace, or net called tulle.....square yards	1,460		1,107	2,226	355
Millinery, viz. :—					
Turbans or caps.....number	751	1,345	695	1,061	1,037
Hats or bonnets.....do.	1,274	1,756	1,425	1,889	1,871
Dresses.....do.	230	329	388	498	363
Entered at value.....£	32		32	85	232
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and other materials not particularly enumerated.....do.	168,863	119,969	127,092	180,824	227,136
MANUFACTURES OF INDIA, viz. :—					
Bandannas, romals, and silk handkerchiefs. pieces	378,286	345,776	440,314	562,801	754,170
Silks and crapes, in pieces.....do.	34,528	21,808	25,542	20,102	21,038
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs.....number	11,422	2,935	8,551	12,885	7,574

QUANTITIES of Manufactured Silks Imported and Entered for Consumption in the United Kingdom—(continued).

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.
Silk manufactured goods, viz. :—					
Silk, or satin and silk, or satin ribbons.....lbs.	218,005	207,444	234,815	253,555	248,234
Gauze, and gauze ribbons.....do.	6,400	6,315	9,091	17,528	35,898
tissue foulards.....do.	863	381	618	39	9
Crape.....do.	2,801	2,308	2,664	3,357	3,756
Velvet and velvet ribbons.....do.	17,061	16,908	15,891	15,717	22,027
Ribbons embossed or figured with velvet.....do.	435	904	734	617	1,924
Fancy silk, net, or tricot.....do.	3,234	3,072	3,660	4,111	5,028
Silk mixed with metal.....do.	103	128	170	201	662
TOTAL entered by weight.....lbs.	248,002	237,440	267,078	295,125	317,538
Plain silk lace, or net called tulle.....square yards	881	859	1,135	1,562	202
Millinery, viz. :—					
Turbans or caps.....number	311	277	363	553	509
Hats or bonnets.....do.	636	586	701	919	1,053
Dresses.....do.	149	182	193	362	279
Entered at value.....£	32		32	85	232
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and other materials not particularly enumerated.....do.	155,057	109,611	113,400	175,108	208,964
MANUFACTURES OF INDIA, viz. :—					
Bandannas, romals, and silk handkerchiefs. pieces	60,824	40,252	97,710	128,718	177,494

Under the tariff of 1842 the manufactured silks entered have been in 1846 and 1847 as follows :

SILK MANUFACTURES—Entered under the Tariff of 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	1846	1847	1846	
Silk Manufactures of Europe, viz. :—	pieces.		pieces.	pieces.
Silk or satin plain.....	26,385		8,893	
— figured or brocaded.....	14,492		5,657	
Gauze, plain.....	2,188		1,212	
— striped, figured, or brocaded.	1,957	Not classed as before.	712	
Grape, plain.....	184		69	
— figured.....	3		3	
Velvet, plain.....	2,748		1,035	
— figured.....	449		354	
Silk manufactures of India, viz. :—				
Bandannas & other silk handkerchiefs. No.	641,864	577,743	187,163	100,312
Little ditto .....pieces	348,012	556	free	free

The imports of silk goods have increased very largely since the reduction of the duty in 1846. The above tables contain the particulars of the quantities entered under the tariff of 1842, in the year 1845, and for that portion of 1846 during which it continued in force. The following table shows the quantity imported under the tariff of 1846, during the remainder of that year :—

SILK MANUFACTURES—Entered under the Tariff of 1846.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTED.	HOME CON.
	pieces.	pieces
Silk or satin broad stuffs.....	121,874	119,728
— ribbons.....	186,837	195,700
Gauze or crape, broad stuffs.....	6,985	5,620
— ribbons.....	32,069	34,770
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric, viz., broad stuffs.....	22	16
— ribbons.....	1,906	2,193
Velvet, viz. :—		
Broad stuffs.....	27,794	25,616
Ribbons of velvet, or silk embossed with velvet.....	14,411	14,732

The two tables together give the following comparison :—

SILK MANUFACTURES.

PERIODS.	IMPORTED.		
	1844	1845	1846
Imported under the tariff of 1842.....	lbs. 310,897	lbs. 333,706	lbs. 48,428
Imported under the tariff of 1846.....	..	..	391,894
TOTAL.....	310,897	333,706	440,322

Showing an increase in 1846 of upwards of *thirty* per cent, although the lower tariff was in operation only about eight months of the whole year. The following show the imports, &c., of manufactured silks for the year 1846 and 1847 :—

SILK MANUFACTURES—Entered under the Tariff of 1846.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	1846	1847	1846	1847
Silk or satin broad stuffs.....	pieces. 122,083	pieces. 158,888	pieces. 119,728	pieces. 133,381
— ribbons.....	186,622	191,247	195,700	181,369
Gauze or crape, broad stuffs.....	6,984	5,908	5,820	5,000
— ribbons.....	31,969	42,791	31,770	41,488
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric, viz., broad stuffs.....	22	11	16	9
— ribbons.....	1,001	3,096	2,192	3,052
Velvet, viz.:—				
Broad stuffs.....	27,799	28,450	25,616	25,352
Ribbons of velvet or silk, embossed with velvet.....	14,402	15,845	14,733	15,848

DECLARED Value of British Silk Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1835	1840	1845	1846
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	497	1,238	1,111	3,005	
Sweden.....	191	814	9	288	
Norway.....	256	608	80	436	
Denmark.....	143	288	96	85	
Germany.....	12,909	20,955	16,270	36,687	
Holland.....		66,880	9,487	31,553	
Belgium.....	5,621	17,973	12,273	44,126	
France.....	43,462	45,612	48,807	139,772	
Portugal, Proper, and Islands.....	4,760	19,996	1,469	1,419	
Spain and the Balearic Islands, &c.....	24,613	4,885	6,944	1,008	
Gibraltar.....	3,988	5,638	7,341	7,933	
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	7,627	1,455	5,969	7,968	
Malta, &c.....	777	1,792	2,113	1,670	
Turkey.....	2,725	3,291	791	2,614	
Egypt, &c.....	125	15		1,206	
Western Coast of Africa.....	465	447	1,226	5,456	
Cape of Good Hope.....	8,907	8,931	15,638	9,001	
Mauritius.....	1,313	2,473	6,144	1,491	
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	5,271	8,029	16,337	13,416	
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	500	530	860	1,905	
British Settlements in Australia.....	17,075	27,233	57,920	23,387	
British North American Colonies.....	23,013	85,179	125,880	118,897	
— West Indies.....	27,508	31,242	50,230	24,049	
Haiti.....	2,446	879	146	202	
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	11,924	8,561	13,802	9,534	
United States of America.....	237,945	537,010	274,159	218,307	
Mexico.....	13,548	5,134	12,442	6,018	
New Granada, &c.....	4,403	2,295	3,806	2,416	
Brazil.....	7,328	20,137	23,515	14,022	
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	13,319	18,307	31,024	9,510	
Chili.....	5,615	3,887	30,681	9,093	
Peru.....	9,333	6,758	23,558	14,108	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	11,145	11,419	2,523	3,583	
Other places.....	22	395	471		
TOTAL.....	578,874	973,786	792,648	766,408	837,557

NOTE.—The declared value of silk manufactures exported in 1847, amounted to £978,114. The details we have not been able to obtain from the tardiness which attends the preparation of the Customs' accounts.

FOREIGN and Colonial Silk Manufactured Goods Imported, retained for Home Consumption, and Exported from the United Kingdom.

SPECIES OF SILKS, Stated agreeably to their Designations in the Schedule of the Rates of Duty which regulates the Entry at the Custom-House.	IMPORTED into the United Kingdom.		RETAINED for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.		EXPORTED from the United Kingdom.	
	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846
SILK MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE:—						
(Entered previously to 19th of March, 1846.)						
Silk or satin, plain.....lbs. oz.	167,145 1	26,395 7	154,608 12	8,882 1	11,982 12	4,262 10
— mixed with metal.....do.	204 12	5 6	200 11	8 3	0 3	
Silk, figured or brocaded.....do.	97,018 14	14,491 12	93,625 0	5,636 15	4,327 2	1,373 15
— d with metal.....do.	226 9	31 9	210 9	23 0	39 0	8 1
— un.....do.	21,633 15	2,187 13	20,251 7	1,212 1	519 7	5 14
— d with metal.....do.	132 6	4 8	132 1	4 8	0 8	
— ol, figured, or brocaded.....do.	15,934 8	1,957 3	15,646 11	711 8	134 10	4 8
— d with metal.....do.	79 4	1 15	79 1	1 15	0 3	
— de foulards.....do.	8 9		8 9			
Crape, plain.....do.	4,354 15	183 14	3,706 0	68 10	379 15	41 12
— ed with metal.....do.	2 3		2 3			
Crape figured.....do.	43 8	3 1	50 0	2 8	0 11	
— mixed with metal.....do.	7 11	0 2	7 11	0 2		
Velvet, plain.....do.	23,155 4	2,747 14	19,010 5	1,034 12	3,709 10	618 9
— mixed with metal.....do.	26 14	1 2	20 10	1 2	0 4	
Velvet, figured.....do.	3,515 5	449 4	3,017 2	353 10	124 14	316 13
— mixed with metal.....do.	2 8		2 8			
Ribbons, embossed or figured with velvet, do.	1,029 6	23 12	1,923 15	21 0	4 2	
— ditto, mixed with metal.....do.	6 9		6 9			
(Entered from the 19th of March, 1846.)						
Broad stuff, viz.:						
Silk or satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded.....lbs. oz.	..	122,082 13	..	119,658 5	..	11,667 10
Gauze or crape, ditto.....do.	..	6,983 14	..	5,599 5	..	1,046 1
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials in less proportion than one-half part of the fabric.....do.	..	22 6	..	15 9	..	9 5
Velvet, plain or figured.....do.	..	27,799 0	..	25,595 9	..	2,701 3
Ribbon.....do.	..		..		..
Plain silk, of one colour only.....do.	..	1,023 4	..	1,336 5	..	700 7
Plain satin, ditto.....do.	..	85,602 11	..	87,772 3	..	307 14
Silk or satin, striped, figured, or brocaded, or plain ribbons of more than four.....do.	..	99,098 0	..	105,975 8	..	1,641 10
Gauze or crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded.....do.	..	31,968 13	..	36,470 15	..	73 8
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or other materials, of less proportion than one-half part of the fabric.....do.	..	1,901 0	..	2,191 8	..	
*Velvet, or silk embossed with velvet.....do.	..	14,401 9	..	14,706 12	..	108 12
Articles (entered previously to the 19th of March, 1846, as Silk Manufactures), unenumerated, viz.:						
Of silk or satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded.....do.	..	11,620 7	..	11,191 11	..	428 12
Of gauze or crape, ditto.....do.	..	3,450 13	..	3,449 4	..	1 9
Of gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half part of the fabric.....do.	..	339 9	..	339 9	..	
Of velvet, plain or figured.....do.	..	1,109 15	..	1,102 14	..	7 1
Plush, commonly used for making hats (entered previously to the 19th of March, 1846, as Silk Manufactures), unenumerated.....do.	..	117,460 4	..	117,038 11	..	201 11
Artificial flowers, ditto.....value £	..	29,921 13 9	..	29,596 13 9	..	338 0
Fancy silk net, or tricot.....lbs. oz.	5,123 11	8,836 10	5,027 13	8,190 7	30 11	145 13
Plain silk lace or net, called tulle.....sq. yds.	355	22	202		88	22
— ditto, ditto.....lbs. oz.	..	55 8	..	55 8	..	
* SILK MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.						
Bandannas, and other handkerchiefs, of British possessions.....pieces	736,022	609,296	175,144	180,711	414,933	471,917
— not of British possessions.....do.	18,148	32,568	2,260	5,807		
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, number	7,574	17,843	1,086	962	15,075	13,162
Silks and crape in pieces, of British possessions.....pieces	10,717	4,996	1,332	214	20,609	19,369
— not of British possessions.....do.	10,321	12,133	2,883	2,706		
MILLINERY.						
Turbans or caps.....number	1,037	1,556	500	1,467	528	89
Hats or bonnets.....do.	1,871	2,803	1,053	1,789	818	1,016
Dresses.....do.	363	420	279	311	84	109
At value.....value £	232 10 0	8 0 0	232 10 0	8 0 0		
Silk Manufactures not particularly enumerated, and Articles of the same, wholly or partially made up—						
Of British possessions.....value £	2,817 9 6	1,267 3 6	2,216 9 6	1,240 3 6	5,325 0	34
Of British possessions.....value £	4,996 9 6	1,053 10 0	1,053 10 0	1,053 10 0		

**BRITISH Manufactured Silk Goods Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years .
1845 and 1846.**

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	MANUFACTURES OF SILK ONLY.					
	Stuffs or Ribbons.	Lace.	Stockings.	“ Fringes, Laces, Sewing Silk, and Small Wares. (Entered at Value.)	Twist and Yarn.	Aggregate Manufactures of Silk only. (Declared Value.)
	lbs.	yards.	doz. pairs.	£	lbs.	£
Russia, Northern Ports.....	334	112,708	..	170	568	1,248
— Ports within the Black Sea...	98	..	..	..	..	145
Sweden	66	1,260	..	56	..	127
Norway	174	2,470	..	84	2	240
Denmark	94	..	..	1	..	98
Prussia	7	..	..	..	..	10
Hanover .....	..	..	..	56	..	56
Hanseatic Towns.....	8,424	380,496	4	1,791	55,868	2,489
Holland.....	6,233	55,595	6	3,491	50,442	50,561
Belgium.....	7,771	16,347	..	1,704	45,224	43,746
Channel Islands.....	3,494	..	..	173	..	3,676
France.....	49,910	167,788	18	875	306,332	164,268
Portugal, Proper	137	..	..	..	..	169
— Azores	444	..	..	..	..	446
— Madeira	367	..	..	37	..	530
Spain, Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	2,927	..	292	50	..	4,395
— Canary Islands.....	57	684	..	50	..	129
Gibraltar.....	1,186	..	..	32	..	1,265
Italy, Sardinian Territories.....	709	..	..	50	..	1,040
— Duchy of Tuscany.....	723	..	2	100	..	1,048
— Papal Territories.....	92	..	..	..	..	117
— Naples and Sicily	805	..	..	..	..	935
— Austrian Territories.....	1,971	..	..	4	..	2,474
Malta.....	985	1,548	..	39	..	1,543
Ionian Islands	267	..	..	26	..	303
Kingdom of Greece.....	6	..	..	..	..	4
Turkey.....	691	..	24	34	..	972
Syria and Palestine.....	20	..	..	..	..	12
Egypt.....	1,059	..	45	100	..	1,420
Western Coast of Africa.....	2,318	..	..	1	..	2,167
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,363	..	..	375	..	4,492
Cape Verd Islands	10	..	..	..	..	20
St. Helena.....	26	..	..	..	..	30
Mauritius	1,832	..	..	300	..	2,115
British Territories in the East Indies.....	11,984	250	63	789	..	13,119
Java.....	527	..	..	..	..	817
Philippine Islands.....	492	..	..	..	..	849
China.....	106	..	75	50	..	272
British Settlements in Australia...	22,110	25,144	84	792	15	28,171
British North America.....	82,468	102,638	110	10,120	60	125,717
British West Indies	9,360	2,474	82	1,247	..	12,897
Cuba and other Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	4,078	..	2,646	1,003	..	10,834
United States of America.....	41,090	131,270	9,074	86,362	8,154	132,854
Mexico.....	1,783	..	580	345	..	2,575
Central America.....	37	..	..	..	..	44
New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.....	1,224	..	28	..	..	1,611
Brazil.....	6,148	..	1,168	686	..	9,564
States of the Rio de la Plata....	140	..	..	220	..	398
Chili.....	5,451	..	974	690	180	9,079
Peru and Bolivia.....	2,496	..	2,835	755	..	11,024
Russian Settlements on the North West Coast of Ame- rica.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
TOTAL { 1846.....	286,138	800,672	18,670	82,665	466,823	694,994
1845.....	299,610	432,063	19,232	77,806	344,281	692,834

**BRITISH Manufactured Silk Goods Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years
1845 and 1846—(continued).**

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	MANUFACTURES OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS.				TOTAL Declared Value of Silk Goods.	
	Stuffs or Ribbons.	Stockings.	Fringes, Laces, and Small Wares.	Aggregate of Manufactures of Silk mixed with other Materials.	1846	1845
	lbs.	dozen pairs.	£ (Entered at Value.)	£ (Declared Value.)	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports.....	96	..	..	77	1,325	2,599
— Ports within the Black Sea..	306	..	..	231	376	496
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	127	288
Norway.....	28	..	..	21	261	430
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	98	85
Prussia.....	..	..	..	..	10	40
Hanover.....	..	..	..	..	56	..
Hanseatic Towns.....	5,068	..	5	3,739	47,228	36,647
Holland.....	1,071	380	..	1,213	51,774	31,553
Belgium.....	15,822	6	255	12,552	56,298	44,126
Channel Islands.....	132	..	..	50	3,720	3,583
France.....	9,924	..	119	8,158	172,424	139,772
Portugal, Proper.....	1,132	..	..	404	573	1,344
— Azores.....	32	..	..	26	472	..
— Madeira.....	38	..	..	31	561	65
Spain, Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	3,082	..	..	2,384	6,779	6,047
— Canary Islands.....	93	..	..	76	205	361
Gibraltar.....	428	..	..	163	1,428	2,933
Italy, Sardinian Territories.....	499	..	..	423	1,403	1,502
— Duchy of Tuscany.....	2,730	..	..	2,030	3,084	2,881
— Papal Territories.....	24	..	..	20	137	785
— Naples and Sicily.....	3,095	..	..	2,347	3,282	121
— Austrian Territories.....	836	..	..	632	3,106	2,021
Malta.....	348	..	..	194	1,737	643
Ionian Islands.....	52	..	..	30	432	931
Kingdom of Greece.....	98	..	..	79	83	94
Turkey.....	2,061	..	..	1,325	2,297	2,458
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	12	136
Egypt.....	422	..	..	280	1,700	857
Western Coast of Africa.....	206	..	..	145	2,312	5,894
Cape of Good Hope.....	805	..	..	663	5,155	9,812
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	..	..	20	20
St Helena.....	..	..	..	..	30	69
Mauritius.....	414	..	..	194	2,309	1,492
British Territories in the East	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Indies.....	538	..	..	424	13,586	13,416
Java.....	..	..	..	..	517	1,131
Philippine Islands.....	92	..	..	75	618	550
China.....	34	..	..	26	298	224
British Settlements in Australia...	3,788	96	287	3,443	31,616	23,387
British North America.....	5,774	..	332	4,469	130,186	116,997
British West Indies.....	1,076	105	..	869	13,676	24,254
Cuba and other Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	808	..	..	649	10,083	9,835
United States of America.....	115,749	..	..	92,510	225,364	218,377
Mexico.....	87	..	..	70	3,645	6,018
Central America.....	..	..	..	..	44	..
New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.....	244	..	..	195	1,806	2,416
Brazil.....	2,306	..	..	1,849	11,413	14,022
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	1,068	..	..	856	1,234	9,510
Chili.....	2,286	..	..	1,644	10,714	9,093
Peru and Bolivia.....	..	..	..	..	11,024	14,022
Russian Settlements on the North West Coast of Ame- rica.....	..	..	..	..	8	..
TOTAL.. { 1846.....	182,595	587	998	144,583	937,577	766,405
1845.....	188,633	1018	707	144,071		

PRICES of Silk, per Pound, on the 1st of January during the following Years, in the London Market.

YEARS.	CHINA.		BENGAL.		PERSIAN.		BRUTIA.		ITALIAN RAW-THROWN BERGAM.			
									Cocoons.		Deniers.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
1830	Tsat.....	14 0 to 15 0	Common	10 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 9 6	Short	11 0 to 12 0	3-4ths	17 10 19 0	22 24 to 24 26		
	Tay.....	12 3 „ 12 9	Superior	14 0 „ 16 0		Long	10 0 „ 11 0	4-5ths	16 „ 18 0	24 26 „ 23 25		
1831	Tsat.....	16 0 „ 17 0	Common	12 6 „ 14 6	11 0 „ 11 6	Short	12 6 „ 15 6	3-4ths	18 „ 19 0	22 24 „ 24 25		
	Tay.....	13 0 „ 13 6	Superior	16 0 „ 18 0		Long	11 6 „ 12 6	4-5ths	17 „ 19 0	24 26 „ 24 25		
1832	Tsat.....	14 0 „ 15 0	Common	10 0 „ 13 0	9 6 „ 9 9	Short	11 6 „ 12 6	3-4ths	17 „ 18 0	22 24 „ 22 23		
	Tay.....	13 0 „ 13 6	Superior	14 0 „ 15 0		Long	11 0 „ 11 6	4-5ths	16 „ 17 0	24 26 „ 22 23		
1833	Tsat.....	13 0 „ 14 6	Common	10 0 „ 14 0	9 0 „ 9 3	Short	11 0 „ 12 6	3-4ths	18 „ 19 0	22 24 „ 23 24		
	Tay.....	12 3 „ 12 6	Superior	15 0 „ 16 0		Long	10 0 „ 10 6	4-5ths	16 „ 18 0	24 26 „ 22 23		
1834	Tsat.....	19 0 „ 20 0	Common	14 6 „ 16 0	13 0 „ 13 6	Short	16 6 „ 18 6	3-4ths	23 „ 21 0	22 24 „ 30 32		
	Tay.....	17 0 „ 17 6	Superior	18 0 „ 20 0		Long	14 0 „ 14 6	4-5ths	22 „ 24 0	24 26 „ 30 32		
1835	Tsat.....	19 0 „ 21 0	Common	12 0 „ 15 0	12 9 „ 13 0	Short	15 0 „ 17 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 30 32		
	Tay.....	16 6 „ 16 6	Superior	18 0 „ 20 0		Long	13 6 „ 14 0	4-5ths	22 „ 24 0	24 26 „ 29 31		
1836	Tsat.....	22 0 „ 25 0	Common	14 6 „ 18 0	13 3 „ 13 6	Short	18 0 „ 21 0	3-4ths	25 „ 26 0	22 24 „ 33 35		
	Tay.....	20 6 „ 21 0	Superior	20 0 „ 23 0		Long	16 0 „ 17 0	4-5ths	24 „ 26 0	24 26 „ 33 35		
1837	Tsat, 1st sort	24 0 „ 25 0	Common	13 0 „ 15 0	12 6 „ 13 6	Short	10 0 „ 20 0	3-4ths	26 „ 30 0	22 24 „ 33 35		
	Do. 2nd do.	21 0 „ 23 0				Long	15 0 „ 16 0	4-5ths	24 „ 27 0	24 26 „ 32 34		
	Do. 3rd do.	19 0 „ 21 0										
	Tay.....	16 0 „ 0 0	Superior	18 0 „ 22 0								
1838	Tsat, 1st sort	21 0 „ 23 0	Common	13 6 „ 15 6	11 6 „ 12 6	Short	15 6 „ 18 6	3-4ths	25 „ 26 0	22 24 „ 31 33		
	Do. 2nd do.	19 0 „ 21 0				Long	14 6 „ 15 6	4-5ths	24 „ 25 0	24 26 „ 29 31		
	Do. 3rd do.	17 0 „ 19 0										
	Tay.....	16 0 „ 17 0	Superior	17 0 „ 20 0								
1839	Tsat, 1st sort	24 0 „ 25 0	Common	14 0 „ 16 6	12 0 „ 13 6	Short	18 6 „ 21 0	3-4ths	25 „ 27 0	22 24 „ 31 33		
	Do. 2nd do.	21 0 „ 23 0				Long	15 6 „ 16 6	4-5ths	24 „ 26 0	24 26 „ 30 32		
	Do. 3rd do.	18 0 „ 20 0										
	Tay.....	20 6 „ 0 0	Superior	18 0 „ 22 0								
1840	Tsat, 1st sort	25 0 „ 26 6	Common	13 0 „ 16 0	12 0 „ 13 6	Short	18 0 „ 21 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 31 33		
	Do. 2nd do.	23 0 „ 24 0				Long	15 6 „ 16 6	4-5ths	22 „ 23 0	24 26 „ 29 31		
	Do. 3rd do.	21 0 „ 22 6										
	Tay, none.		Superior	18 0 „ 21 0								
1841	Tsat, 1st sort	23 0 „ 23 6	Common	12 0 „ 15 0	11 0 „ 13 0	Short	15 0 „ 20 0	3-4ths	21 „ 24 0	22 24 „ 29 30		
	Do. 2nd do.	21 0 „ 22 0				Long	12 6 „ 14 0	4-5ths	19 „ 22 0	24 26 „ 27 28		
	Do. 3rd do.	19 0 „ 20 0										
	Tay, none.		Superior	16 0 „ 19 0								
1842	Tsat, 1st sort	21 0 „ 21 6	Common	9 6 „ 12 6	9 0 „ 12 6	Short	14 0 „ 19 0	3-4ths	21 „ 23 0	22 24 „ 28 30		
	2nd & 3rd do.	18 0 „ 20 6				Long	12 6 „ 13 6	4-5ths	19 „ 21 0	24 26 „ 27 28		
	Tay, none.											
	Canton.....	10 0 „ 15 0	Superior	15 0 „ 19 0								
1843	Tsat, 1st sort	21 0 „ 21 6	Common	9 0 „ 12 0	8 0 „ 11 0	Short	11 0 „ 20 0	3-4ths	21 „ 23 0	22 24 „ 25 27		
	2nd & 3rd do.	17 0 „ 20 6				Long	10 0 „ 11 0	4-5ths	19 „ 21 0	24 26 „ 24 25		
	Tay, none.											
	Canton.....	9 0 „ 14 0	Superior	14 0 „ 18 0								
1844	Tsat, 1st sort	23 0 „ 23 6	Common	9 6 „ 12 6	9 0 „ 11 0	Short	13 6 „ 21 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 6	22 24 „ 27 29		
	2nd & 3rd do.	19 0 „ 22 6				Long	12 6 „ 13 6	4-5ths	22 „ 24 6	24 26 „ 26 27		
	Tay, none.											
	Canton.....	10 0 „ 15 0	Superior	14 0 „ 18 0								
1845	Tsat, 1st sort	21 0 „ 22 0	Common	8 6 „ 12 0	10 0 „ 12 0	Short	16 0 „ 21 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 27 28		
	2nd & 3rd do.	18 0 „ 20 0				Long	14 0 „ 15 0	4-5ths	21 „ 23 0	24 26 „ 26 27		
	Tay, none.											
	Canton.....	10 0 „ 16 0	Superior	14 0 „ 19 0								
1846	Tsat, 1st sort	18 0 „ 19 0	Common	8 0 „ 11 6	10 0 „ 11 0	Short	13 6 „ 17 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 26 28		
	2nd & 3rd do.	15 0 „ 17 0				Long	12 0 „ 13 6	4-5ths	21 „ 23 0	24 26 „ 25 26		
	Tay.....	14 0 „ 15 0										
	Canton.....	10 0 „ 14 0	Superior	12 0 „ 18 0								

SHEEP AND SHEEP'S WOOL.—We have examined all the information which we could procure with regard to the products of India, solely with reference to the supply of the raw materials which we require from abroad ; and although the United Kingdom has, from the remotest periods of which we have any account that can be relied upon, yielded wool in great quantities, even for exportation, yet the supplies which are demanded for one of the greatest branches of our manufactures has been annually increasing ; and, as cheap labour is abundant in India, it becomes a question well worthy of consideration, how far many of the higher districts are adapted to profitable sheep pasturages.

It will be observed in the following tables that the first imports of sheep's wool into England from India appears to have commenced in 1831. Nor do the exports of wool from India (*See Commercial Tables, pages 144 et seq.*) appear to have taken place earlier.

The imports of sheep's wool into the United Kingdom from India, and from all countries, have increased as follows :—

YEARS.	In 1833.	From India. 3,721 lbs.	From all Countries.	YEARS.	In 1833.	From India. 3,721 lbs.	From all Countries.
	India. lbs. *	Australia.* lbs.	Quantity. lbs.		India. lbs.	Australia.* lbs.	Quantity. lbs.
1832.....		2,377,054	28,128,973	1840.....	2,441,370	9,721,213	49,436,284
1833.....	3,721	3,516,869	38,046,687	1841.....	3,008,664	12,399,090	56,170,974
1834.....	67,763	3,558,891	40,455,232	1842.....	4,216,083	12,359,671	45,881,639
1835.....	295,845	4,210,301	42,174,532	1843.....	1,916,129	17,339,714	47,785,061
1836.....	1,086,393	4,996,645	64,239,977	1844.....	2,765,853	17,602,247	65,079,324
1837.....	1,880,741	7,060,525	48,379,708	1845.....	3,975,866	24,177,317	75,551,950
1838.....	1,897,266	7,937,423	52,594,355	1846.....			
1839.....	2,103,546	10,128,774	57,379,923	1847.....			

* It will appear that in 1846 the amount of sheep's wool imported from India and Australia exceeded the quantity imported from all parts of the world in 1832.

India has been considered a country far from being adapted to the rearing of sheep for wool. Of late years, however, considerable quantities of wool have been exported from the British presidencies (*see Tables*). The sheep, however, are evidently of inferior breed. Dr. Tennant says :—

“The Bengalee sheep is small, lank, and thin ; the colour of three-fourths of each flock is black or dark gray. In Asia the colour of cattle generally is the reverse of that in India ; what we term in England a herd of black cattle is here white ; a flock of sheep which at home is usually white, here it is dark gray or black.”

The quality of the fleece is coarse, harsh, thin, and hairy. No part of clothing or domestic furniture, so far as Dr. Tennant had observed, is manufactured of wool, except a coarse kind of blanketing, which some of the boatmen and people in the upper districts use during the cold season as a coverlet at night.

Dr. Tennant describes the Coromandel sheep, between Bengal and Madras, as inferior to those of Bengal in fleece and carcase. Their coarse hair and their incompact form approach to the goat or deer. Two or three may, in some places, be bought for a rupee, but absolute want only can make an Englishman relish the mutton.

There are in Bengal sheep with four horns, two on each side of the head. They are a distinct breed, superior in size, and better proportioned than the common kind.

Dr. Tennant *see v.*

possessed 1500 sheep ; they seemed a particular class, who clipped the wool of their sheep and manufacture it into blankets.

The Cabool sheep are fat, and have a larger excrescence on the rump than that of the Cape sheep—it is nearly half as large as the whole body. Mr. Johnson says—

“ In the Mysore, one man and a dog attend to a flock of ten rams and 100 ewes.

“ The male lambs are partly sacrificed, partly kept for breeding ; and others, when three years old, are castrated and sold to the butchers.

“ The ewes breed at two years old, without observing any particular season ; after bearing four or five lambs, they are sold to the butcher. For three months the lamb takes all the milk ; for the next month a small quantity is given to the pail—thirty ewes not giving more than a quart, which is taken once a day by the shepherd. It is mixed with the milk of the cow or buffalo. The sheep are shorn twice a year. Fifty fleeces weigh about a maund. (24 lbs. 6 oz.) The wool is coarse, and chiefly serves for making a kind of blanket. In Behar the fleece weighs half a pound. During the day they are pastured upon the waste grounds ; but at night they are usually penned near the shepherd's hut. During the ploughing seasons they are hired by the farmers to be folded upon their fields. The hire is no more than food for the shepherd.

“ Water is given to them twice : at noon, and two hours subsequently.

“ In Coimbatore there are two varieties of the sheep, distinguished as the *Curumbar* and the *Shaymbliar*.

“ The mutton of this district is described by Dr. Buchanan as most excellent, and even that fattened upon grass as in good condition, the pasture having a short and nutritious herbage.

“ Of the *shaymbliar*, which is a long-legged sheep, humped somewhat like the ox, I shall take no further notice, but I would recommend the *cucumbar* sheep very strongly to the notice of those who are endeavouring to improve the agriculture and the commerce of India.

“ It is a small compact sheep, modelled very much like the Southdown, but on a reduced scale, and with a head shaped like the Merino. Its hind-quarters are particularly well-formed. The animal fattens readily, and its flesh is close-grained and well-flavoured. The wool is thick and curly, and almost entirely free from hair. The fleece is generally white, and the head black.

“ In Coimbatore they are shorn twice a year. The wool is not very fine, but crossed with some other finer-fleeced kind, or even by better management the staple might unquestionably be improved.

“ The Jeypore sheep are large, with white fleeces, and generally black faces. They are to be bought for less than a rupee each. Mr. Barberie, of the Hawper Steed Depôt, sent some of the wool to Calcutta in 1831 ; and it was then valued at eightpence or ninepence per lb., being of a very low description compared with that which commands a market in England. The short experience of Mr. Barberie was sufficient to show that the fleece improved as the animal was better fed.*

“ At present in Bengal, and most other parts of southern India, the wool is of a very inferior quality, deficient in that elastic softness arising from a spiral fibre which characterises the superior kinds ; but having that coarse, dead feel, which arises from its straight, hairy texture.

“ Inferior as it confessedly is, yet the export of wool from India, chiefly from Bombay, has yearly increased.

“ In 1833, there were only shipped 69,944 lbs. ; but in 1837 it had increased to 2,444,091 lbs.”

The prices for which Indian wools were sold in London in 1839 were—

	d.		d.
Superior white, free from gray hair, soft and kind (relatively).....	10	to	11 per lb.
Fair quality, and fair in other respects.....	8	„	9 „
Superior, mixed with yellow or gray	6	„	7 „

"From the prices paid, with the cost and charges, it is said not to leave a profit; and from the remarks made, it is evident it must be improved in quality before it can assume a firmer place in the home market.*

"The remarkable improvement in the Australian wools is not to be fairly tested by comparing them with those of Germany. In the latter country, wool is grown as an exotic, in-door production, the sheep being carefully housed during a great part of the year; and the rapid decline in the fineness, and every other property in which the excellence of German wool consists, is so great when the least neglect or undue exposure to the weather has been suffered to take place, that by one year's bad management the produce of a flock is often deteriorated to the extent of 25 per cent.

"Not paying attention to this difference of system, the earlier wool-growers in Australia attempted to raise wool which should compete with the finer produce of Germany and failed; and even had they succeeded, would only have had a fleece weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at 3 S. = 4s. 6d. They now have a less costly, but more marketable staple, averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at 2 S. = 9 S., and not unfrequently 5 to 6 lbs. per fleece; but it took some years to retrieve the error that had been committed at the outset.†

"To improve the fleece of the native sheep, crosses have been attempted with imported Merinos and Southdowns, but all with more or less want of success. Mr. Hulse, veterinary surgeon at Multra, thus enumerates the causes which induced the failure of some Merinos which came into his possession:—

"1st. There is the greatest difficulty, and it is almost next to an impossibility, to get a trustworthy shepherd, and (unlike the shepherds of old) they are excessively stupid and ignorant.

"2nd. The sheep must always remain housed; for if the shepherd is allowed to take them out to graze, he will to a certainty allow them to mix with other sheep, and the breed will be ruined.

"The expense is very great in keeping them always housed, and the price realised when fat will not admit of it.

"4th. The lambs do not grow to the size of the imported sheep.

"5th. The wool of the progeny bred in this country becomes coarser, and is consequently of less value. It is also essential that the wool should be long, in order to make the best price of it; the sheep should therefore be shorn annually; but it is found in the upper provinces that sheep will not fatten with heavy fleeces, and therefore it is necessary to shear them twice during the year, viz., about the beginning of March and middle of September; a thick fleece also retards their growth.

"6th. They degenerate not only in size (as spoken of), but in appearance. Instead of the black spots upon the face, and frequently upon the legs, instead of the buck legs, and brown or tan colour of them, many of the young have thick coarse legs, covered with short coarse wool; in fact, in every way they lose the same appearance as was possessed by the imported sheep.

"7th. The sun and rain, extreme heat and cold will kill them.

"8th. The size of the mutton is not larger than what is commonly met with in Calcutta; nor would it be so large if proper attention was given to the feeding of Behar or Meywar sheep, for the Calcutta market."

The sheep of Mysore, mentioned by Dr. Buchanan, *yield decidedly the wool most resembling that of English growth that I have seen in India*. From the sheep being natives of the tropics, from their compact form, and from the bulk of their fleeces, I believe that more could be done for the improvement of Indian wool, and the consequent increase of its export, by a careful attention to this kind of sheep, than by any other direction of effort.

"1. So long as the pastures are scanty, to give each sheep a small allowance of grain daily.

"2. To give them as regularly a supply of salt. Its use for this purpose is not altogether unknown in the East; but in some countries, as in Spain, it is given to their flocks at the rate of 112 lbs. to every 1000 sheep in five months. Mr. Curwen, the late M.P. for Cumberland, gave every sheep of his numerous flock about half an ounce *per diem*. I have heard more than one great flockmaster say, 'that no sheep, either in flesh or

* Proceedings of Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India, March, 1840, p. 12.
VOL. IV.

† *Ibid.*, p. 13.

fleece, would succeed well without a supply of sakt.' Mr. Youatt, no mean authority, says, 'that it is the basis of every medicine which really has power over the rot; and in the early stage of that disease it has often completely arrested its fatal progress.'

"3. The third and last essential point I shall mention, is providing shelter for the flock. This can be done at a very trifling expense, and the benefit to the general health, and to the superiority of the wool, I am told, is only to be appreciated by those who have compared the fleeces of sheltered sheep with those produced by sheep exposed without any care to the full meridian sun, to the heavy night dews, and to the storms of these tropical latitudes—a few panels made of mat hurdles, supported by stout bamboo stakes, and arranged in the form of a rectangular cross, is all that is required, and may be constructed in the vicinity, or in the middle of the usual pasturage, and moveable at pleasure, for a very few rupees."

BRITISH WOOLS AND WOOL TRADE.

THE British legislature having, for a long period, prohibited the exportation of wool affords an example of folly as well as of ignorance and stupidity, which experience has established, by the extraordinary increase of the importation of foreign wools. It is not within the scope of this work to enter into lengthy details respecting the kinds and qualities of wools: further than that in statements regarding Oriental commerce, and also with respect to the prospect which China may open for the sale of British woollen manufactures, and the increasing supply of the raw material from the Cape of Good Hope, the Australian colonies, and India, wool and the woollen trade constitute in commerce a subject too important to be overlooked.

Wool has been usually considered as long and short wools, and these again into various subdivisions of length and fineness.

Cleanness adds greatly to the value of wool, and in this respect the sheep wools of India, like the cotton wool, is said to be generally dirty. Spanish wool is always well washed immediately after shearing; English wool is usually, we believe, washed rather imperfectly before it is shorn.

Merino sheep were introduced into England in the reign of George III., who patronised this breed. But it has been ascertained that, though the fleece does not much degenerate here, the carcase, which is naturally ill-formed, and affords comparatively little weight of meat, does not improve; and as the farmer, in the kind of sheep which he rears, must look not only to the produce of wool, but also to the butcher market, he has found it his interest rather to return to the native breeds of his own country, and to give up the Spanish sheep. They have been advantageously crossed with the Southdown and others; but without crossing they were found to be unprofitable from their inferior flesh.

According to the evidence taken before the Lords in 1828, and other statements, it was considered that the quality of British wool had deteriorated for several years. This is supposed, or affirmed, to have arisen from the sheep-owners being anxious to increase the weight of the carcase and the quantity of wool at the same time. Mr. Culley asserted, "that the Herefordshire sheep that produce the finest wool are kept lean, and yield 1½ lb. each;

inferior quality." The turnip culture has contributed to a larger breed of sheep, and lessened the value per lb. of the wool. Mr. Fison says ("Report," p. 356), "that twenty-five years ago the weight was $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. a fleece, and that now it is 3 lbs. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs." According to a table furnished by him, it appears that of fifteen tods, or 420 lbs. of clothing wool grown in Norfolk in 1790, 200 lbs. were prime, while in 1828 the same quantity of Norfolk wool only yielded 14 lbs. prime; and other witnesses confirm his statements.

Mr. Luccock, in his "Treatise on English Wool," estimates that all sorts of wool yielded by the sheep of England in 1800 at 384,000 packs, of 240 lbs. a pack. Mr. Hubbard, a wool-stapler at Leeds, estimates the quantity of wool produced could not, from the greater weight of the fleece, be estimated under 463,169 packs.

Mr. Luccock estimated the

Number of long-woolled sheep in England and Wales in 1800, was.....	4,153,308	
—of short-woolled ditto.....	14,854,299	
Total number shorn		19,007,607
Slaughter of short-woolled sheep per annum.....	4,221,748	
Carriou of ditto.....	211,087	
Slaughter of long-woolled ditto.....	1,180,413	
Carriou of ditto.....	59,020	
Slaughter of lambs.....	1,400,560	
Carriou of ditto.....	70,028	
		7,142,856
Total number of sheep and lambs		26,150,463

In Scotland, during the last sixty years, a great increase has taken place in the number of sheep. In the Highlands, many of the proprietors have transformed their estates into large sheep farms. The Cheviot breed of sheep have, under the term of *long sheep*, from their long wool, supplanted the small black-faced heath breed.

According to a general report on Scotland, in 1814, the number of sheep was estimated at 2,850,000. Since 1814 the number may be estimated at one-third more, or altogether at about 3,750,000.

According to Mr. Wakefield, there was not (when he wrote) a single flock of breeding sheep in the whole province of Ulster.—("Account of Ireland," vol. i., p. 341.) And though there may now be considerable flocks, in Roscommon and other counties, we believe that we may estimate—(though in Ireland it is difficult to ascertain any approximate estimate)—the whole number at probably not more than 1,600,000.

30,000,000, or 10,000,000 less than Dr. Colquhoun estimated (a very uncertain authority) for 1812, may probably exceed the present number of sheep in the United Kingdom.

From 1660 down to 1825, the export of British wool was strictly prohibited. Mr. John Smith, in his "Memoirs of Wool," exposed the injustice and absurdity of this unwise and most arbitrary system. He clearly proved that if manufacturers gained by preventing the exportation of wool, this was more than counter-

balanced by the loss to the agriculturists. But, in despite of Mr. Smith, the prohibition of the exportation of wool was continued until 1825.

As late as the year 1802 the importation of foreign wool into Great Britain was free of duty. In 1802 a duty of 5s. 3d. a cwt. was imposed on all foreign wool imported. In 1813 the duty was raised to 6s. 8d.; and in 1819, Mr. Vansittart raised it to 56s. a cwt., or 6d. per lb.⁴ The use of foreign wool had become indispensable for the manufactures, and the imposition of a duty of fifty per cent caused the manufactures to suffer for a considerable period after.

In the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee on the subject of wool, Mr. Gott, of Leeds, informed the committee that he used only foreign wools, and that, in certain descriptions of cloth, "*he could not make an article that would be merchantable at all for the foreign market, or even for the home market, except of foreign wool.*"

"Can you give the committee any information with respect to the competition that exists?"—"I think the competition between foreigners and this country very strong. In some instances the foreigner has, probably, the advantage; and in others the superiority of the British manufacture, I think, has greatly the advantage; that would apply, I should say, particularly to the fine cloths of Great Britain compared with foreign cloths; in some descriptions of low cloths, the foreigners are nearly on a footing, and in some instances, perhaps, superior to us."

"Speaking of the finer cloths, is the competition such as to render an additional duty on the importation of foreign wool likely to injure the export trade?"—"I have no doubt, speaking on my oath, that it would be fatal to the foreign cloth trade of the country. I would say further, that it would be equally injurious to coarse manufactures of all kinds made of English wool. The competition now with foreigners is as nearly balanced as possible; and the disturbing operation of attacks of that description would necessarily enable the foreigner to buy his wool cheaper than we should do it in this country: the result would be, that foreigners would, by such a premium, be enabled to extend their manufactures, to the exclusion of British manufactures of all descriptions."

On being asked whether, in his opinion, the price of British wool would have been higher, had the duty of 6d. per lb. on foreign wool been continued, he replied:—

"My opinion is, that the price of British wool would have been far less at this time."

The duty was afterwards, in 1820, reduced to 1d. per lb. on foreign wool, and in 1845 Sir Robert Peel abolished the duty.

TOTAL Imports of Sheep's Wool into the United Kingdom since 1800.

YEARS.	Weight	YEARS.	Weight.	YEARS.	Weight.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1801.....	7,371,774	1817.....	14,061,722	1833.....	38,076,413
1802.....	7,669,794	1818.....	24,749,570	1834.....	46,455,232
1803.....	5,904,740	1819.....	16,100,970	1835.....	42,004,656
1804.....	7,921,595	1820.....	9,775,605	1836.....	60,366,415
1805.....	8,069,793	1821.....	16,622,567	1837.....	42,815,890
1806.....	6,775,636	1822.....	19,658,080	1838.....	55,819,597
1807.....	11,467,030	1823.....	19,366,725	1839.....	62,959,221
1808.....	2,381,492	1824.....	22,564,455	1840.....	49,710,306
1809.....	6,738,954	1825.....	43,810,966	1841.....	52,862,020
1810.....	10,914,137	1826.....	15,999,112	1842.....	44,022,141
1811.....	4,732,782	1827.....	29,115,341	1843.....	46,443,032
1812.....	6,063,575	1828.....	30,280,050	1844.....	65,713,761
1813.....	records destroyed by fire.	1829.....	21,516,649	1845.....	76,815,855
1814.....	15,492,311	1830.....	32,305,314	1846.....	66,255,462
1815.....	13,640,375	1831.....	31,632,020	1847.....	62,110,307
		1832.....	28,142,480	1848.....	

QUANTITIES of Wool Imported during the following Years :-

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1825				Rates of Duty Chargeable.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
Russia, Sweden, and Norway.....	59,503	75,614	1,995,900	203,231	Until July 5, 1803.....	free
Denmark.....	371,741	13,527	554,213	179,717	From July 5, 1803, to June, 1804.....	5s. 3d. per cwt
Prussia.....	123,057	107,101	131,100	713,246	— June 1, 1804, to April 5, 1805.....	5s. 10d. „
Germany.....	779,833	5,113,442	28,799,661	26,073,882	— April 5, 1805, to April 5, 1805, to May 10, 1806.....	5s. 11d. 8-20th
The Netherlands.....	2,873	186,051	1,059,243	930,123	— May 10, 1806, to July 5, 1809.....	6s. 4d. 2-30ths.
France.....	3,018,961	95,187	953,793	461,942	— July 5, 1809, to April 15, 1813.....	6s. 8d. per cwt.
Portugal.....	5,952,407	3,530,229	8,209,427	1,013,515	— April 15, 1813, to July 5, 1819.....	7s. 11d. „
Spain and Canaries.....	319,053	3,851	19,250	9,461	— July 5, 1819, to Oct., 1819.....	1d. per lb.
Gibraltar.....	21,554	2,415	227,453			
Italy.....	40,040	5,050	72,131			
Ionian Islands.....	..	..	25,983			
Turkey.....	..	189,584	513,414			
Morocco.....	..	..	..
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.....	41,407	19,015	22,266	7,715	Of British Possession.	Of Foreign Countries.
East Indies.....	701	8,056	..	..
New Holland and Van Diemen's Land.....	167	99,415	323,995	1,967,309	From October 10, 1810, to January 5, 1825.....	1d. per lb.
Cape of Good Hope.....	29,717	13,869	27,619	33,407	— January 5, 1823, to September 10, 1824.....	6d. „
British North American Colonies, West Indies, and United States of America.....	4,111	1,477	80,538	9,038	— September 10, 1824, to December 10, 1821.....	3d. „
Mexico.....	..	..	11,313	5,741	— December 10, 1821, to July 5, 1825.....	1d. „
Peru.....	..	..	..	..	— July 5, 1825, free.....	1d. „
Chili.....	..	14,799	2	..		
Rio de la Plata and Brazil.....	116,173	73,036	331,302	20,589		
Prize.....	23,837	..	..	..
TOTAL import from foreign parts.....	10,914,137	9,789,020	43,795,281	32,313,059		
Quantities retained for home consumption.....	..	7,691,773	41,101,636	31,522,559		
Amount of duty received.....	£ s. d. 132,590 4 3	£ s. d. 181,860 19 6	£ s. d. 163,799 15 7	£ s. d. 120,420 8 0		

THE ALPACA.—The wool of the alpaca, or rather of the variety of the animal called *vicuna*, imported from South America, has recently entered into our manufactures, as a fine raw material, of which a cloth is made little inferior to silk in beauty. It is very durable, and if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities, would be of the utmost value. Peru is the apparently native country of the *vicuna* genus, where it feeds in flocks on the mountains. It is supposed that its numbers might be rapidly multiplied. It is easily domesticated. The varieties are not well ascertained. The alpaca is used as a beast of burden like the camel, though much smaller. The guanaco, alpaca, lama, and *vicuna*, are evidently varieties of the same *genus*. The *vicuna* is the variety or species, which yields the finest wool. They are said to be numerous in the Cordilleras of the Andes. They would thrive undoubtedly among the Alps and Pyrenees. They feed in flocks like goats, are very timid, and easily surrounded, caught, speared, or killed; the wool is susceptible of all artificial dyes.

QUANTITIES OF Sheep and Lambs Wool Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

C O U N T R I E S.	Q U A N T I T I E S I M P O R T E D I N T O T H E U N I T E D K I N G D O M.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Russia.....	lbs. 265,920	835,680	1,380,823	3,107,951	4,092,740	5,414,913	6,114,945	7,566,904	7,566,904	4,517,968
Sweden.....	255,918	302,448	24,259	22,481	1,431	520	520	1,773	1,773	5,061
Denmark.....	609,092	833,968	372,490	596,097	366,444	1,551,896	516,227	480,057	634,623	603,521
Prussia.....	22,437,052	19,832,225	305,379	307,517	256,147	201,980	192,608	181,291	61,048	24,646
Germany.....	659,646	209,144	313,036	186,452	23,222	31,766,184	15,705,402	27,906,282	23,837,808	21,812,664
Holland.....	713,854	1,973	467,095	590,288	231,222	500,471	97,622	263,371	299,805	46,247
Belgium.....	413,708	193,549	259,844	1,690,303	104,535	140,339	285,630	88,141	1,021,994	134,695
France.....	3,474,923	2,626,624	3,338,150	1,235,821	682,231	1,632,514	510,075	627,469	9,061,634	374,915
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	42,943	78,532	835,310	731,842	1,602,752	2,518,137	2,244,817	1,914,877	2,409,634	1,966,505
Portugal.....	199,321	564	..	2,530,819	476,737	1,911,024	631,606	175,648	463,057	992,734
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	..	..	..	2,530,819	1,051,005	2,894,896	1,314,407	1,738,894	1,892,057	1,668,541
Malta.....	..	..	..	142,777	39,913	8,450	13,183	2,509	32,918	..
Ionian Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	45,799	..	..	..	121,110
Greece.....	..	..	..	..	..	84,383	..	86,073	84,383	42,903
Turkey, &c.....	11,447	17,992	301,591	1,474,532	1,241,839	2,177,094	2,337,734	762,018	1,182,532	690,007
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	47,908	14,465	105,689	1,977,516	816,625	791,816	128,323	511,426	453,001	337,908
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	83,257	93,325	141,707	191,624	331,972	468,011	424,506	626,214	751,741
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	2,493,337	2,377,057	3,721	67,763	295,848	1,086,313	1,800,741	1,997,266	2,103,546	2,441,270
British Settlements in Australia.....	..	..	3,516,869	3,556,091	4,210,301	4,946,645	7,060,525	7,537,423	10,128,774	9,721,243
British North American Colonies.....	..	..	..	231	14	118	4,814	4,213	1,579	15,793
— West Indies.....	652	877	819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	400	..	152	..	..	632,890	237,380	57,785	142,163	115,995
United States of America.....	16,411	628,038	334,678	1,099,092	962,900	1,073,416	2,207,951	1,109,638	236,751	616,731
— Brazil.....	1,011	15,456	2,049	62,706	305,114	845,216	305,217	646,044	1,339,969	980,790
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	12,344	30,359	20,143	172,267	904,626	955,222	1,011,731	2,204,008	2,149,571	2,770,379
Chili.....	..	23,191	14,640	32,077	25,937	11,223	23,680	3,048	17,520	21,357
Peru.....	1,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other places.....	268	3,139	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	31,652,029	28,128,373	38,040,087	46,455,232	42,174,532	61,230,977	45,376,708	52,591,355	55,575,923	49,336,984

C O U N T R I E S.	Q U A N T I T I E S R E - E X P O R T E D F R O M T H E U N I T E D K I N G D O M.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Germany.....	lbs. 25,111	27,056	16,698	2,337	27,100	7,134	32,012	15,293	23,540	15,916
Holland.....	187,063	433,599	69,497	22,846	71,452	63,197	124,988	41,399	101,262	86,533
Belgium.....	..	..	205,137	102,423	205,952	40,724	1,174,769	1,225,335	27,255	558,797
France.....	..	67,772	88,636	241,935	513,307	43,819	1,016,080	450,407	63,639	180,566
British North America.....	9,719	16,373	1,445	3,253	409	2,568	3,167	7,470	1,304	1,820
United States of America.....	791,649	16,373	35,636	305,661	3,199,376	447,692	374,143	144,079	224,431	169,437
Isles of Guernsey (Foreign Goods).....	7,592	2,464	3,394	7,532	7,078	8,546	4,676	8,548	3,136	..
Other places.....	4,086	2,016	4,859	33,538	..	..	71,567	425	238	56
TOTAL.....	1,023,962	555,914	442,696	807,362	4,101,700	613,707	2,831,352	1,807,860	695,049	1,014,625
Total quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	29,568,908	27,572,310	33,096,690	40,840,271	41,719,514	61,366,415	42,515,890	55,519,597	52,930,221	49,710,996

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Sheep's Wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1841 and 1842.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1841	1842	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1841	1842
	Wool, Sheep's.	Wool, Sheep's.		Wool, Sheep's.	Wool, Sheep's.
	lbs.	lbs.			lbs.
Russia.....	4,131,652	4,568,531	Brought forward....	30,438,889	23,626,290
Sweden.....	1,263	201	Cape of Good Hope.....	1,079,910	1,265,769
Norway.....	14,159	671,738	St. Helena and Ascension Islands...	990	
Denmark.....	778,250	671,738	Mauritius.....		
Prussia.....	165,125	171,012	East India Company's Territories		
Germany.....	20,984,775	15,613,269	and Ceylon.....	3,008,664	4,246,083
Holland.....	121,061	49,172	British Settlements in Australia....	12,399,090	12,959,671
Belgium.....	300,862	473,732	New Zealand.....	272	
France.....	18,659	7,947	British North American Colonies....	4,881	12,122
Portugal, Proper.....	670,671	453,750	West Indies.....	5,014	2,145
Azores.....			United States of America.....	58,791	561,025
Madeira.....		455	Brazil.....	318	4,270
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	1,088,200	670,239	States of the Rio de la Plata.....	5,105,637	1,400,105
Gibraltar.....	25,678		Chili.....	923,832	170,683
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	1,502,254	236,370	Peru.....	3,144,402	1,572,095
Malta.....	124,989	36,853	Other Places....		349
Ionian Islands.....		44,895			
Turkey.....	447,563	354,856			
Syria and Palestine.....		205,996			
Egypt.....	70				
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.	85,250	66,165			
Carried forward.....	30,438,889	23,626,290	TOTAL Imports.....	55,170,730	45,881,521
			Quantities retained for Home Con-		
			servation (deducting the quantities		
			exported subsequently to the pay-		
			ment of duty).....	52,862,020	44,022,141

COUNTRIES.	1843			1844			1845		
	FOREIGN WOOL		British Wool Ex-ported.	FOREIGN WOOL		British Wool Ex-ported.	FOREIGN WOOL		British Wool Ex-ported.
	Imported.	Ex-ported.		Imported.	Ex-ported.		Imported.	Ex-ported.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	3,511,916	..	..	5,402,098	16,538	..	8,708,734	..	..
Norway.....	10,467	..	..	2,144	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	615,555	..	..	1,604,099	..	..	1,330,745	..	..
Prussia.....	132,517	..	2,240	271,485	..	..	211,841	..	..
Germany.....	16,805,148	17,761	11,389	21,847,684	14,906	13,997	13,469,730	85,065	24,273
Holland.....	53,710	48,873	92,713	350,196	75,890	240,750	128,019	184,350	111,882
Belgium.....	277,022	2,428,534	6,302,178	763,161	1,201,334	6,662,572	398,228	2,146,991	4,818,196
France.....	2,742	135,021	1,677,706	922,896	46,264	1,659,890	173,027	64,941	4,089,907
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	475,425	1,284	486	1,348,613	480	500	746,374	..	4,842
Spain and the Canaries.....	597,091	..	..	918,553	..	336	1,074,540	..	..
Gibraltar.....	8,663	..	..	372,167	..	..	484,291	..	..
Italy.....	231,113	4,452	..	2,818,353	..	..	3,340,998	..	140
Malta.....	20,723	..	..	15,496	..	..	116,721	..	..
Mores and Greek Islands.....	..	..	..	252,359	..	1,549	285,627	..	..
Turkey & Continental Greece.....	508,205	1,286,963	..	..	..	..	1,639,436	..	..
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	211,678	..	260
Egypt.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco.....	81,788	..	..	1,101,824	..	..	393,583	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,737,325	..	..	2,197,368	..	..	3,550,915	..	..
East Indies and China.....	1,916,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena and Ascension Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	37,983	..	..	6,856	..	..	..	..	..
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	..	..	..	18,721	..	..	..	..	..
Java.....	..	..	..	2,765,859	..	200	3,975,866	754	..
British Settlements in Australia and New Zealand.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,518	..	..
New South Wales.....	11,942,605	..	..	12,406,397	..	..	..	..	..
Van Diemen's Land.....	3,993,040	..	..	4,411,804	..	..	..	..	..
Swan River Settlement.....	110,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia.....	..	..	..	109,243	..	..	24,177,317	..	..
South Australia.....	1,387,514	..	..	662,268	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand.....	..	..	..	12,535	..	..	..	..	..
British North American Colonies.....	13,125	4,799	1,200	12,887	..	108	18,280	..	..
West Indies.....	12,807	..	..	3,209	..	..	4,016	..	..
United States of America.....	136,757	90,392	88,983	29,355	566,434	140,317	835,448	126,300	9,408
Mexico.....	2,035	..	..	29,699	..	..	319	..	..
Brazil.....	28,162	..	..	65	..	..	114,430	..	..
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	1,879,652	..	..	2,186,791	..	..	2,933,737	..	..
Chili.....	112,541	..	..	129,650	..	..	328,873	..	..
Peru.....	1,115,192	..	..	821,032	..	..	1,654,563	..	..
Other Places.....	..	2,869	2,772	..	..	1,400	170	560	..
TOTAL.....	47,785,001	2,734,541	18,179,639	65,079,524	1,924,826	8,947,619	75,551,950	2,809,161	20,050,446

The quantity of sheep's wool imported in 1847, shows a great reduction upon that of 1846—and a still greater reduction when compared with 1845. Thus:—

1845	76,813,855 lbs.
1846 ..	65,255,462 „
1847	62,130,307 „

There has also been a large increase in the quantity re-exported during the last year—leaving a still greater reduction on the quantity retained for home consumption; the comparison of which will be thus shown:—

	1845	1846	1847
Imported	lbs. 76,813,855	lbs. 65,255,462	lbs. 62,130,307
Re-exported.....	2,662,353	3,011,880	4,809,725
Left for consumption ...	74,151,502	62,243,482	57,320,582

Showing a reduction in two years of nearly 14,000,000 lbs.

The following table shows the quantity of wool in bags imported from each market of the world into the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and Leith:—

COLONIAL and Foreign Wool, imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December in the Years 1846 and 1847, and the Total Imports, including Bristol and Leith.

C O U N T R I E S.	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Totals, including Bristol and Leith	
	1846	1847						
COLONIAL.								
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
New South Wales.....	39,127	42,469	1,429	71	..	..	40,556	42,540
Van Diemen's Land.....	11,452	17,381	..	..	..	..	14,452	17,381
Port Philip and Adelaide.....	24,439	29,115	1,715	4,010	..	..	26,154	33,125
Cape of Good Hope.....	11,176	13,481	450	85	..	..	11,626	13,566
East Indies.....	6,746	2,901	4,533	5,221	36	1	11,315	6,123
Total Colonial	95,940	105,347	8,127	9,387	36	1	104,103	114,735
FOREIGN.								
Germany.....	9,510	7,382	..	..	32,509	..	52,922	41,340
Spain and Portugal.....	3,766	1,829	4,317	3,119	..	..	8,083	4,938
Russia.....	9,844	6,300	440	30	1,167	..	11,451	7,053
South America.....	7,698	15,323	49,902	45,796	..	..	57,650	61,119
Barbary and Turkey.....	3,794	2,399	5,427	2,675	2	..	9,222	5,065
Syria.....	1,160	..	490	498	..	..	1,650	498
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.....	385	327	3,507	2,265	61	..	3,932	2,592
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	1,408	..	1,408	942
United States.....	457	18	1,983	1,526	..	..	2,440	1,544
Sundry.....	1,646	3,364	1,611	2,130	..	..	3,614	5,533
TOTAL	134,189	142,280	75,024	67,426	45,804	34,706	256,495	245,781

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of colonial wool imported in 1847; the chief decrease arose in German, Spanish, Russian, and other continental wools, and in those of the United States.

CHAPTER XV.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE MARKETS FOR SALE.

THE progress of the woollen manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the great perfection which woollen fabrics have attained in Belgium (Verviers, &c.), France, Austria (Moravia, &c.), Germany (Saxony, &c.), renders any inquiry, as to the opening of new markets, interesting. Woollen apparel, it is evident, will only be extensively used in cold or temperate climates. The countries to which our woollen fabrics are chiefly exported will be found in the following tables.

In India and China the use of British woollens has hitherto been very limited in quantity; but as climate forms a cause of necessity, the temperate and colder parts of India, China, &c., should hereafter afford an extensive sale for British woollen cloths, if made to suit the fashions and wants of the inhabitants.

We will offer but few details relative to the origin of British woollen manufactures. Cloths of wool were actually made at the earliest periods of which we have any account in Great Britain. More than 100 years before the statutes of Edward III. to regulate the woollen manufactures, we find broad cloths two yards in width in the lists mentioned in the statutes. In 1331, weavers, dyers, and pullers came in great numbers by invitation from Flanders to settle in England. This may be considered the date at which the woollen manufacture, as a great branch of industry, was established. In 1337, any cloths made beyond the seas, were prohibited to be worn in England; but in those days evasions of mere laws were common. The weavers were gradually distributed over several counties; viz., in Yorkshire, Suffolk, Worcestershire, and Norfolk. In 33 Henry VIII., c. 10, "worsted yarn is set down as the private commodity of the city of Norwich." *Worsted* manufactures, derive the name from a small village where first made, and still called *Worsted* in Norfolk. The numerous statutes attempting to regulate the woollen manufactures, abound with the most absurd restrictions. Medley cloths were made in 1614, in Gloucestershire.

It is stated in "Rees's Cyclopædia:"—"From the most remote period of the woollen manufacture until the latter end of the last century, or about 1780, very few, if any, mechanical improvements had been introduced into it. During the whole time the various processes were carried on nearly in the same manner, but with greater or less skill, and were employed upon materials more or less valuable. The carding and spinning of wool, and the weaving and finishing of cloth, in the early part of the reign of George III., were effected by the same machines as in the reign of Edward III., which, probably, were similar to those of the ancient Romans, but more rude in their construction. In an art which

had seen so many centuries roll on without any change, it did not appear possible to the manufacturer that any improvement could be effected ; and had not the genius of Hargraves and Arkwright changed entirely the modes of carding and spinning cotton, the woollen manufacture would probably have remained at this day what it was in the earliest ages of civilised society."

The repeal of the acts of Edward VI. and of Philip and Mary, in 1807, led to the introduction of gig-mills, shearing-mills, brushing-mills, and other improvements ; which were also caused by the astonishing progress of the rival cotton manufactures ; many articles of which began extensively to supplant the use of woollen cloths.

Gregory King and Davenant estimated, near the end of the seventeenth century, the value of the wool shorn in England at 2,000,000*l.* a year ; and they supposed that the value of the wool (including that imported from abroad) was quadrupled in the manufacture ; making the entire value of the woollen articles annually produced in England and Wales 8,000,000*l.*, of which about 2,000,000*l.* were exported. In 1700 and 1701, the official value of the woollens exported amounted to about 3,000,000*l.* a year. The increase in the quantity of woollen fabrics exported was inconsiderable. The home market creating the chief demand. For if we take the amount of the six years, ending 1789, the official value of exports was 3,544,160*l.* a-year ; or about 540,000*l.* more than the value exported in 1700. In 1802, the official value of the exports amounted to 7,321,012*l.* ; being greater than in any year until 1833, when the value amounted to 7,788,842*l.*

The following tables will exhibit the progress of the export of woollen manufactures since the year 1815.

SUMMARY Account of the Quantity and declared Value of the Woollen Yarn; and of the Quantities of the different Descriptions of Woollen Manufactures, with the Total declared Value of the same exported from the United Kingdom, in each Year from 1815 to 1848, both inclusive.

YEARS.	WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARN.		W O O L E N M A N I F A C T U R E S										Hosiery, viz. Stockings, of Woollen or Worsted—dozen pairs.	Syndries, consisting of Hugs, Tapes, &c. £	Total declared Value of Woollen Manufactures. £
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Cloths of all Sorts.	Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kerseys, meres and Baizes	Stuff, of Woollen or Worsted	Flannel.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woolens mixed with Cotton.	Yards.				
												pieces.			
1815.....	638,369	88,568	162,357	2,046,271	563,308	563,308	2,046,271	3,307,157	794,753	920,264	202,900	202,900	202,900	202,900	9,381,426
1816.....	467,222	60,481	141,221	1,824,437	583,842	583,842	1,824,437	3,092,331	620,034	764,437	182,161	182,161	182,161	182,161	7,842,768
1817.....	475,378	93,329	144,667	1,446,772	683,436	683,436	1,446,772	2,914,101	642,586	824,848	170,459	170,459	170,459	170,459	8,140,767
1818.....	446,572	74,525	143,646	1,446,772	917,944	917,944	1,446,772	2,706,001	1,111,330	824,848	161,217	161,217	161,217	161,217	8,140,767
1819.....	340,044	60,374	111,439	1,111,439	717,581	717,581	1,111,439	2,692,701	620,030	465,537	101,475	101,475	101,475	101,475	5,984,130
1820.....	298,700	55,644	115,827	1,158,270	698,001	698,001	1,158,270	2,566,105	526,124	407,716	50,960	50,960	50,960	50,960	3,337
1821.....	375,464	69,622	123,010	1,230,100	1,022,342	1,022,342	1,230,100	3,064,831	841,922	627,400	107,509	107,509	107,509	107,509	38,986
1822.....	420,497	67,757	130,317	1,303,317	1,078,428	1,078,428	1,303,317	4,003,612	778,420	1,120,326	47,042	47,042	47,042	47,042	6,462,006
1823.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	848,324	1,130,443	43,361	43,361	43,361	43,361	5,636,586
1824.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	988,384	1,793,301	106,408	106,408	106,408	106,408	6,043,618
1825.....	384,840	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	37,229	37,229	37,229	37,229	4,968,579
1826.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1827.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1828.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1829.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1830.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1831.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1832.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1833.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1834.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1835.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1836.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1837.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1838.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1839.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1840.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1841.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1842.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1843.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1844.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1845.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1846.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1847.....	407,720	41,800	122,500	1,225,000	1,173,548	1,173,548	1,225,000	2,950,594	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741
1848.....	376,037	54,295	135,853	1,358,530	1,135,408	1,135,408	1,358,530	3,105,561	1,193,540	946,750	48,314	48,314	48,314	48,314	5,069,741

QUANTITIES OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED YARN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, DURING THE YEARS 1831 TO 1847.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Russia.....	19,408	41,834	48,785	79,343	111,449	127,730	150,341	144,208	141,934	166,039	124,866	332,907	422,791	741,091	1,133,278	1,066,218	
Sweden.....	150	449	..	..	..	318	1,066	1,255	402	2,160	1,604	4,424	8,446	15,374	6,927	..	
Norway.....	148	..	..	..	284	60	468	392	561	682	824	2,144	2,089	2,163	1,784	..	
Denmark.....	615	205	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,144	1,404	1,763	..	
Prussia.....	1,472	6,771	2,063	140	42	..	1,190	..	..	9,178	914	300	3,857	4,053	4,377	..	
Germany.....	530,206	1,118,196	1,085,040	1,017,357	1,191,828	1,454,588	1,421,855	1,637,890	1,770,330	2,006,939	2,536,311	3,251,600	3,956,966	4,614,745	4,339,997	..	
Holland.....	..	..	..	358,829	438,725	413,060	505,369	604,291	125,106	918,513	1,294,000	1,480,400	1,914,252	1,652,590	2,059,236	..	
Belgium.....	245,240	425,751	119,040	56,877	141,753	146,793	69,743	113,453	111,746	129,117	123,741	170,019	199,310	494,372	546,605	..	
France.....	1,249	3,361	3,282	9,483	27,336	35,144	69,772	140,234	153,324	232,646	360,560	363,988	435,990	365,785	413,338	..	
Portugal, Proper.....	2,413	2,370	2,495	1,956	4,555	2,701	2,812	3,806	2,540	3,258	2,750	1,144	952	5,470	984	..	
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	66	..	495	512	1,239	881	906	435	4,360	3,209	96	1,047	1,472	20,599	53,955	..	
Canaries.....	..	808	56	152	..	704	145	..	..	..	..	..	22	76	41	..	
Gibraltar.....	114	230	..	56	106	84	2,260	1,099	6,766	62,330	50,058	41,428	53,572	14,332	10,196	..	
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	9,223	17,306	30,649	29,161	21,056	69,242	47,165	63,831	30,968	43,024	54,594	53,109	114,783	73,202	90,888	..	
Malta.....	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	14	..	233	8	..	
Ionian Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonkey.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,727	848	168	1,312	168	803	378	555	942	410	156	708	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	20	1,120	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	260	..	
East India Company's Territories & Ceylon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	9,504	3,656	760	3,094	2,928	15,016	1,199	1,176	2,438	3,564	3,752	1,420	4,334	572	2,729	..	
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Sea.....	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	1,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Settlements in Australia.....	112	10,408	11,306	..	196	40	..	252	159	..	..	112	1,428	283	1,110	..	
North American Colonies.....	5,563	14	194	..	560	30	..	10,991	19,455	22,215	22,335	18,440	17,671	34,555	22,794	..	
Cuba & other Foreign West Indies.....	..	..	112	300	1,610	807	195	1,540	374	672	912	1,304	168	112	178	..	
United States of America.....	743,306	547,389	283,093	262,488	357,223	231,770	166,982	322,003	324,320	79,888	292,754	213,513	242,142	159,507	472,630	..	
Mexico.....	..	..	2,556	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States of the Rio de Brazil.....	32	..	..	..	8,400	336	946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
la Plata.....	..	1,672	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chili.....	..	227	..	..	..	816	672	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru.....	..	..	1,232	..	..	..	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (Foreign Goods).....	21,817	9,537	23,616	39,024	27,538	27,884	28,558	32,030	24,380	27,993	..	16,556	25,404	25,411	32,025	..	
TOTAL.....	1,922,455	2,204,464	2,107,478	1,861,914	2,337,936	2,546,177	2,513,718	3,085,922	3,320,441	3,706,644	4,093,991	5,099,401	7,410,313	8,271,906	9,405,928	..	
Value.....£	136,111	235,307	246,204	238,544	309,091	358,690	333,098	384,553	433,220	422,987	552,148	632,303	742,888	858,217	1,066,921	906,270	1,066,218

ACCOUNT of the Quantities of each Description of Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1855; specifying the Quantities and Total Value of those sent to each Country.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cloths of all Sorts.	Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kersey-meres.	Reizes of all Sorts.	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted.	Flannel.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Furzeeting.	Woollens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery, viz., Stockings, Woollen or Worsted.	Sundries, consisting of Hosiery, Rugs, Coverlids, Tapes, &c.	Declared Value.
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.	doz. pair.	£.	£.
Russia.....	3,737	5	407	50	20,510	7,760	12,659	6,340	6,340	95 0	159 6	93,025 10
Sweden.....	22	53	47	..	9,091	2,200	4,262	46	46	63 0	144 0	11,083 15
Norway.....	915	21	111	34	5,366	2,091	8,865	1,018	1,018	1,31 6	712 0	17,228 11
Denmark.....	40	..	30	..	1,440	860	1,721	560	560	..	56 0	2,309 0
Prussia.....	2	..	..	..	39	203	832	500	500	..	..	237 2
Germany.....	12,948	6,362	7,903	183	405,545	11,450	37,450	252,483	252,483	2,866 0	6,944 0	631,177 12
Holland.....	2,652	5,556	665	8,092	83,180	5,800	68,984	27,432	27,432	11,617 0	1,945 6	245,029 11
Belgium.....	48	5,260	1,234	898	47,172	4,230	13,286	156,534	156,534	7,372 0	1,457 10	123,727 4
France.....	1,581	461	1,256	7	26,008	4,230	16,742	61,030	61,030	1,291 6 1	874 10	69,372 16
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	42,369	920	1,641	15,362	44,516	8,234	16,742	51,751	51,751	540 6	2,440 0	367,592 11
Spain and the Canaries.....	2,850	..	534	139	18,493	5,635	2,315	500	500	39 0	159 0	6,414 7
Gibraltar.....	3,451	53	195	368	5,043	310	1,563	4,000	4,000	726 5 1	562 0	34,478 1
Italy.....	7,534	..	627	70	128,392	2,910	20,560	92,151	92,151	2 7 3	1,463 16	213,582 14
Malta.....	1,186	12	250	90	2,874	1,510	1,100	1,020	1,020	78 0	336 0	14,145 17
Ionian Islands.....	117	12	24	10	900	630	735	1,042	1,042	290 0	465 0	3,487 0
Turkey and Continental Greece.....	2,649	32	125	..	10,880	5,592	7,140	10,240	10,240	179 0	170 0	41,944 10
Morocco and Greek Islands.....	62	..	8	..	156	874	245	..	..	..	..	1,188 0
East Indies and China.....	122,423	7	499	6	124,170	23,476	5,311	64,400	64,400	1,846 0	2,126 8	804,017 1
New Holland.....	2,982	9	273	33	2,414	67,075	15,951	3,346	3,346	1,872 0	2,065 5	46,002 18
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,487	214	556	998	6,079	15,713	3,945	6,331	6,331	381 0	931 10	34,907 3
Other parts of Africa.....	106	..	46	12	4,748	8,150	500	3,016	3,016	269 6	999 0	18,537 19
British Colonies in North America.....	40,569	417	392	465	55,985	324,865	103,805	39,196	39,196	22,025 2	16,769 0	418,605 5
West Indies.....	10,139	161	151	6,237	15,988	170,808	1,159	8,458	8,458	1,315 0	8,457 10	18,537 19
Foreign West Indies.....	82	..	32	332	11,870	128,086	4,728	9,222	9,222	718 0	4,440 10	79,510 4
United States of America.....	262,897	403	9,994	1,465	560,108	2,123,541	532,207	638,144	638,144	141,246 0	44,004 5	2,621,370 16
Brazil.....	36,256	32	1,800	9,701	38,017	150,634	5,969	140,579	140,579	1,985 0	5,414 5	337,789 15
Mexico and the States of South America.....	4,559	..	1,415	2,672	33,532	10,894	21,338	125,829	125,829	6,239 0	3,003 0	356,714 1
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.....	2,803	2	17	540	4,244	16,491	18,946	732	732	364 6	2,174 5	42,984 17
TOTAL.....	619,546	20,083	29,203	47,854	1,673,060	2,067,620	938,848	1,778,350	1,778,350	207,014 4	110,688 14	6,840,511 1

CULTIVATION, SUPPLY, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITIES OF FOREIGN WOOL IMPORTED INTO, AND OF FOREIGN AND BRITISH WOOLLEN YARN, AND OF BRITISH MANUFACTURED WOOLLEN GOODS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, DURING THE YEAR 1843.												
C O U N T R I E S.	British Woollen Yarn Exported.	Cloths of all Sorts.	Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kersey- mers.	Hosiery of all Sorts.	Stuffs, Woolen, or Worsted.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woolens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery, viz., Stockings, Woolen, or Worsted.	Sundries, con- sisting of Ho- siery not other- wise described. Rugs, Cover- lets, &c.	Declared Value of British Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom.
Russia.....	1,134,375	827	105	145	10,370	3,467	530	3,044	210,229	311	444	81,333
Sweden.....	6,927	41	1	223	24,392	1,604	2,345	3,044	30,181	115	132	31,792
Norway.....	1,784	633	52	140	8,596	5,373	1,489	2,473	18,654	316	1,154	24,288
Denmark.....	1,765	63	..	31	1,267	290	..	1,431	95	29	1,165	2,863
Prussia.....	4,377	5	..	..	459	..	160	1,728	20,132	..	28	1,931
Hanover.....	8,961	..	40	..	3,030	3,015	..	..	..	..	105	5,206
Oldenburg.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hanseatic Towns.....	4,331,036	13,093	735	1,033	557,968	172,709	34,794	91,401	3,044,404	2,115	19,925	981,504
Holland.....	2,058,120	2,127	643	381	16,860	114,163	3,669	85,697	524,675	1,382	10,476	460,122
Belgium.....	546,805	2,152	195	472	115,717	91,286	1,229	29,304	994,376	1,774	1,585	241,683
France.....	413,335	1,303	163	476	58,170	21,280	740	33,725	1,063,577	3,061	2,233	176,310
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	12,124	944	16	1,418	25,634	12,323	906	8,704	31,563	1,346	1,064	156,235
Spain and the Canaries.....	54,036	1,630	30	361	40,233	12,323	7,883	31,839	161,192	12	493	112,823
Sardinia.....	10,126	3,124	13	133	30	4,258	220	5,037	452,002	1,210	1,292	74,977
Gibraltar.....	50,898	1,616	13	572	32	105,958	6,771	42,900	1,774,075	7,460	5,724	201,021
Italy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ionian Islands.....	32	202	5	35	1,419	3,244	1,100	4,744	21,404	97	322	5,911
Mores and Greek Islands.....	6	12	..	11	1,658	1,440	52	1,560	30,050	..	142	4,611
Turkey.....	4,050	6,157	..	111	40,678	4,153	1,114	15,987	482,422	3,142	2,264	120,845
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	1,496	430	176	..	2,120	15	213	2,637
Egypt.....	280	15	..	14	801	133	170	2,044	42,948	100	4,617	4,314
Algiers and Morocco.....	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	3,406	..	..	324
Western Coast of Africa.....	260	331	..	2	2,466	960	1,036	146	2,668	1,375	1,469	7,853
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	4,256	1256	1,130	775	22,038	154,410	16,747	176,639	1,338	3,917	90,714
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naurutia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Territories in the East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India.....	3,729	33,684	37	182	1,046	153,288	38,554	17,131	186,849	1,302	8,753	316,480
Java.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Settlements in Australia and New Zealand.....	1,068	2,534	73	929	23,096	184,280	265,407	40,096	250,245	13,994	4,247	120,438
South Sea Islands.....	22,742	1,038	..	4	350	699	3,864	..	12,442	..	100	7,408
British North American Colonies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Indies.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign West Indies.....	1,862	4,076	2	120	18,353	66,047	60,109	4,699	152,515	2,339	6,518	64,444
United States of America.....	472,636	46,194	84	8,008	23,372	131,816	131,816	87,079	1,435	2,403	85,252	1,763,174
Texas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.....	2,340	3,985	..	9	18,054	10,917	..	4,533	146,750	183	40	73,757
Brazil.....	560	1,314	..	78	5,743	594	22,604	617	31,360	397	401	39,747
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	418	1,234	..	1,303	7,235	5,408	35,756	3,416	418,760	3,393	7,688	309,370
Chili.....	112	20,007	..	610	2,275	800	7,321	7,321	353,384	1,430	1,430	106,410
Peru.....	112	27,608	..	3,816	60	407	5,750	48,619	650,023	1,691	1,709	284,412
Falkland Islands.....	..	..	..	1,850	16,572	..	4,300	16,237	266,300	2,471	1,850	284,227
The Channel Islands.....	32,025	4,492	..	3	6,063	152,182	36,995	49,476	8,409	421	2,275	65,380

BRITISH Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Exported from the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Germany.....	75,400	3,707	32,304	1,815	8,428	307	1,436	93		
Holland.....					177,172	9,663	74,217	5,470	27,111	2,387
Belgium.....	1,750,157	89,241	3,416,903	178,796	3,273,498	214,230	1,289,720	165,000	3,076,368	252,735
France.....	430,482	23,091	736,482	38,541	1,424,208	102,058	909,136	81,291	1,521,388	131,502
United States of Ame- rica.....	1,218,648	56,020	1,000	51	105,214	5,698	532	11	10,048	808
Other countries.....	19,168	966	13,980	444	7,490	988	4,150	301	7,089	493
TOTAL.....	3,494,275	173,105	4,109,825	219,650	4,092,110	333,504	2,278,721	192,176	4,642,804	387,925

BRITISH Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Exported from the United Kingdom—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Germany.....	21,853	2,024	63,168	5,627	20,094	2,328	38,551	3,225	33,465	2,250
Holland.....										
Belgium.....	2,281,704	189,237	1,911,755	130,925	4,263,754	317,014	3,625,896	284,744	4,108,316	279,800
France.....	1,521,622	131,501	598,932	45,350	1,552,634	113,901	876,166	68,176	664,699	47,894
United States of Ame- rica.....	99,224	7,807	33,337	2,401	560	45	19,984	1,109	504	40
Other countries.....	18,034	1,805	10,682	1,047	8,298	716	43,202	3,565	3,403	159
TOTAL.....	3,942,407	332,374	2,647,874	185,350	5,851,340	434,006	4,603,799	360,849	4,810,387	330,233

BRITISH Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Exported from the United Kingdom—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1841		1842		1843		1844		1845	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Germany.....	2,514	114	5,422	274	13,600	875	613,997	933	27,273	2,105
Holland.....	10,325	657	27,653	1,495	92,719	5,473	240,750	13,203	111,882	6,928
Belgium.....	7,544,196	492,169	7,817,577	461,592	6,302,170	325,208	6,862,572	420,267	4,818,196	290,577
France.....	9,894,704	61,629	716,732	45,988	1,677,706	86,682	1,685,890	99,162	4,089,907	255,067
United States of Ame- rica.....	8,950	783	3,982	50	88,983	2,559	140,317	1,222	9,408	543
Other countries.....	10,246	267	7,305	423	4,458	143	4,053	347	5,782	519
TOTAL.....	8,471,235	555,620	8,578,691	509,822	8,179,639	420,940	8,947,619	535,134	9,064,448	556,339

QUANTITIES of Wool of the Alpaca and Llama Tribe Imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1844; and of the Quantities Re-exported during the same Period, and the Countries to which they were sent.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities Re-exported.	Quantities Imported.
Imported into the United Kingdom.....	lbs.	lbs. 635,357
Re-exported to Belgium.....	47,762	
France.....	50	
TOTAL Quantity Re-exported.....	47,812	

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Mohair (or Goat's Wool) Imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1844; and of the Quantity Re-exported during the same Period, and the Countries to which they were sent.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities Re-exported.	Quantities Imported.
Imported into the United Kingdom.....		lbs. 1,290,771
Re-exported to		
Germany	2,412	
Holland.....	29,835	
Belgium.....	34,740	
France.....	11,310	
United States of America.....	19,232	
TOTAL Quantity Re-exported...	97,529	

The woollen manufacture has long been one of the staples of France, and the excellent quality of French cloths has been generally acknowledged. In some branches of the manufacture the French clothiers have taken the lead; and to this day their finer woollens find a market in every quarter of the globe. Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured in France has increased with the growth of the population; and it appears from a table inserted in the recent "Enquête," published by the French government, that the quantity of these goods exported has also materially increased during the last half century. These facts are shown by the following statement of the quantity and value of wool imported, and of woollen goods exported, in the years 1787-8-9, and in each year from 1812 to 1843:—

Y E A R	Wool Imported.		Woollen Cloths Exported.		Y E A R S.	Wool Imported.		Woollen Cloths Exported.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	kil.	francs.	kil.	francs.		kil.	francs.	kil.	francs.
1787.....	7,832,085	14,391,500		21,811,900	1829.....	5,749,194	9,275,611	1,196,744	31,606,464
1788.....	6,780,747	13,541,000		23,560,200	1830.....	7,214,939	12,871,032	1,029,472	27,690,138
1789.....	6,860,087	17,061,000		25,709,000	1831.....	3,836,207	5,253,089	1,050,357	28,088,716
1802.....	7,308,380	30,627,885	1,761,281	38,303,193	1832.....	4,621,594	7,861,821	1,434,026	36,306,600
1803.....	5,354,455	20,308,977	1,289,517	27,539,642	1833.....	9,305,702	19,139,629	1,546,991	38,099,047
1814.....	1,832,472	7,699,057	700,843	13,711,202	1834.....	9,220,595	17,914,818	1,542,247	39,437,014
1815.....	2,431,269	5,348,792	1,336,801	38,062,077	1835.....	14,844,536	34,21,973	1,576,208	38,306,902
1816.....	5,785,075	8,266,084	2,202,368	68,007,529	1836.....	14,165,512	31,890,637	2,018,292	49,167,968
1817.....	5,612,891	16,015,862	1,508,012	49,862,593		9,999,465	18,997,429	1,670,772	43,428,006
1818.....	6,854,231	25,169,916	1,389,818	44,971,455	1838.....	14,926,078	34,177,544	2,297,741	61,400,460
1819.....	3,428,420	10,612,687	1,350,795	40,615,461	1839.....	13,612,180	31,987,089	2,299,036	60,588,294
1820.....	4,012,201	8,350,895	1,494,137	43,383,660	1840.....	13,456,341	29,947,249	2,325,771	61,072,105
1821.....	6,876,661	11,690,328	1,369,746	39,750,591	1841.....	20,323,741	45,897,373	2,511,458	54,595,711
1822.....	9,117,731	15,500,142	1,101,615	40,528,113	1842.....	20,951,769	49,240,862	2,402,643	63,169,106
1823.....	5,461,659	9,318,820	1,016,261	33,082,211	1843.....	20,603,370	49,807,776	2,566,551	8,910,547
1824.....	4,409,966	7,496,925	1,141,268	36,436,512	1844.....	22,784,982	64,722,059	2,749,077	78,028,022
1825.....	4,630,108	7,886,484	1,182,929	37,821,130	1845.....	25,761,206	71,145,423	2,683,096	76,046,992
1826.....	6,435,228	10,939,887	982,849	29,848,406	1846.....	17,022,010	43,424,017	2,975,339	83,800,403
1827.....	7,381,857	11,130,922	1,028,100	27,369,125	1847.....				
1828.....	7,586,889	13,390,515	1,058,922	30,025,770					

FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

Flax.—This useful fibrous material for our linen manufactures is not imported from British India. Yet from the increasing production of flax-seed, it is rather surprising that the fibre itself has not been imported. At present we depend chiefly upon Russia, Belgium, and Germany. The importations into Great Britain of flax-seed from British India commenced and increased as follows:—

YEARS	From India.	From all Countries.	YEARS	From India.	From all Countries.
	bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
1832.....	10	1,995,072	1841.....	199,332	2,507,685
1843.....	2,163	2,179,135	1842.....	71,784	2,042,000
1844.....	2,826	2,210,237	1843.....	64,024	3,064,342
1835.....	127,416	2,206,748	1844.....	238,060	4,035,576
1836.....	276,168	3,339,215	1845.....	194,576	5,251,311
1837.....	126,532	3,381,643	1846.....	..	4,049,129
1838.....	78,572	3,146,695	1847.....	..	3,468,708
1839.....	163,958	4,151,047	1848.....	..	..
1840.....	207,860	4,558,070			

There is no doubt but flax may be collected in many parts of the East; and, exclusive of the so-called flax of New Zealand, we believe that this raw material may hereafter be procured from Asia and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago in considerable quantities.

The importations of flax and hemp, for which immense sums are annually paid by our manufacturers, has hitherto been chiefly from Russia, Belgium, and Germany, viz. :—

FLAX and Tow Imported into the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836			
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwt			
Russia.....	623,256	667,868	776,855	662,815	438,483	1,037	682,025	1,080,559	705,708
Denmark.....	..	..	1,011	2,493	1,308	2	785	1,700	1,571
Prussia.....	101,729	141,138	147,385	103,940	84,587	180	20,780	131,745	89,154
Germany.....	7,615	8,101	31,221	7,704	11,792	6	3,227	3,593	2,637
Holland.....	128,231	111,101	15,728	81,157	104,434	187,016	134,916	191,602	160,487
Belgium.....	..	..	89,028	39,426	72,731	119,259	118,298	153,423	180,531
France.....	55,321	31,512	27,147	7,901	16,192	26,119	39,557	53,455	78,667
British Settlements in Australia.....	16,615	15,867	7,528	4,907	7,812	1,828	..	..	..
Other places.....	3,155	631	30	1,239	3,876	316	1,349	1,151	2,528
TOTAL.....	936,411	982,516	1,120,632	811,722	740,814	1,529,116	1,000,865	1,626,276	1,223,701
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	918,883	984,868	1,112,190	794,272	728,143	1,511,428	994,654	1,615,905	1,216,811

FLAX and Tow Imported into the United Kingdom—(continued).

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846			
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.			
Russia.....	969,455	844,725	1,089,386	1,112,023	850,027	..	..	..	..
Egypt.....	..	..	29,546	30,200	124,141	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	5,609	5,534	8,852	7,673	15,193	..	..	..	..
Prussia.....	110,665	112,982	173,259	249,404	185,020	..	..	..	..
Germany.....	10,308	16,318	14,870	19,983	18,759	..	..	..	..
Holland.....	120,084	97,578	60,008	106,028	107,552	..	..	..	..
Belgium.....	97,216	49,505	41,186	44,967	80,168	..	..	..	..
France.....	29,559	17,572	9,471	7,576	11,145	..	..	..	..
Other places.....	4,704	2,186	1,512	5,004	15,795	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	1,346,843	1,145,159	1,437,150	1,587,528	1,418,323	1,147,092	..	..	1,049,540

Silesia and Flanders formerly supplied England, and even Scotland, with linen yarns, and the finest linens and damasks;—although for a long period, linen fabrics were made in Great Britain and Ireland. About the first year of the present century the first linen mill in the United Kingdom was erected at Darlington. The West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire, are the chief seats of the manufacture of linen and lenoes in England. In Scotland, about 1,500,000 yards of linen are estimated to have been made as far back as the period immediately before the Union. In 1750, it increased to 7,570,000 yards, and in 1800 to about 20,000,000 yards. In 1822, to 36,268,530 yards; and since that period, although we have no exact account, the progress has been increasing

both in spinning and weaving, especially at Dundee.—See Tables hereafter. In Dundee alone the quantities are estimated at above 80,000,000 yards.* The Irish linen trade has also greatly increased.

The following table will show the quantities of linen goods which were exported from Ireland in different years, from 1800 to 1825; subsequently to which year no account has been taken at the custom-houses of either England or Ireland, of the commercial intercourse between the two parts of the kingdom.

YEARS.	To Great Britain.	To Foreign Parts.	TOTAL.	YEARS	To Great Britain.	To Foreign Parts.	TOTAL.
	yards.	yards.	yards.		yards.	yards.	yards.
1800.....	31,978,030	2,583,829	34,561,859	1819.....	34,957,396	2,083,855	37,041,251
1802.....	33,246,913	3,368,911	36,615,824	1820.....	40,318,270	3,294,948	43,613,218
1804.....	39,837,101	3,033,528	43,110,629	1821.....	45,519,409	4,011,630	49,531,039
1806.....	35,945,28	880,901	39,126,211	1822.....	43,226,710	3,371,993	46,601,703
1808.....	41,958,719	1,033,367	43,992,086	1823.....	48,006,591	3,169,096	51,175,687
1810.....	32,294,545	313,725	36,808,270	1824.....	46,406,950	3,026,127	49,433,077
1812.....	33,320,767	521,686	35,845,453	1825.....	52,559,678	2,753,587	55,113,265
1814.....	39,539,443	163,783	41,003,226	1826.....	..	..	..
1815.....	37,086,358	196,206	41,482,565	1827.....	..	4,294,566	..
1816.....	42,330,118	3,229,511	45,559,629	1828.....	..	3,211,910	..
1817.....	50,288,842	5,941,733	56,230,575	1829.....	..	2,386,223	..
	417,46,354	6,178,951	50,925,308				

It will be seen from the next statement, that a large proportion of the exports of linen from Ireland to Great Britain has been re-exported to foreign countries.

BRITISH and Irish Linen and Sailcloth Exported from the United Kingdom in each Year, from 1820 to 1833.

YEARS.	British Linen.	Irish	British Sailcloth.	Irish Sailcloth.
	yards.	yards.	ells.	ells.
1821.....	24,066,914	12,455,119	1,226,435	18,117
1822.....	28,199,765	15,408,361	1,369,161	12,153
1823.....	33,708,229	15,351,939	1,259,919	16,039
1824.....	31,024,512	16,765,928	1,206,715	32,239
1825.....	43,879,893	17,933,195	1,553,291	61,185
1826.....	33,643,655	16,923,268	1,879,506	51,104
1827.....	23,619,428	10,868,107	4,343,924	35,175
1828.....	38,280,766	11,022,496	2,211,529	52,413
1829.....	44,555,341	11,921,003	2,967,393	83,903
1830.....	43,499,208	11,021,918	1,768,063	51,246
1831.....	46,232,243	13,244,265	1,022,211	32,350
1832.....	50,799,723	14,798,358	2,928,464	28,185
1833.....	37,317,193	9,960,347	2,132	41,150
	51,353,320	9,561,277	2,229,777	18,045

LINEN Exported from the United Kingdom in each Year, from 1834 to 1847

YEARS.	Entered by the Yard.	Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.	Linen Yarn.	TOTAL Declared Val
	Yards.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value
		£		£
1834.....	67,834,305	2,157,991	1,533,325	3,579,658
1835.....	77,977,089	2,693,139	2,611,215	3,208,778
1836.....	88,088,760	3,238,031	4,574,504	3,645,077
1837.....	58,426,333	2,063,425	5,373,100	2,606,752
1838.....	77,156,804	2,387,979	102,493	746,163
1839.....	85,256,642	3,292,320	16,314,615	4,233,462
1840.....	89,373,431	3,194,827	17,734,575	4,128,961
1841.....	90,321,761	3,200,467	25,226,290	4,320,021
1842.....	69,232,682	2,217,373	29,450,087	3,372,360
1843.....	84,172,505	2,615,866	23,358,322	3,702,052
1844.....	91,363,754	2,801,009	25,570,560	4,073,476
1845.....		3,036,370*		4,096,856*
1846.....		2,838,384*		3,103,940
1847.....		2,968,895*		3,619,297

Including small wares.

ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

C O U N T R I E S.	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Russia.....	245	427	439	303	1,839	437	1,077	754	2,497	2,492
Sweden.....	97	5	226	40	65	48	104	184	486	498
Norway.....	1,005	362	931	959	1,096	1,607	1,570	2,453	3,536	3,780
Denmark.....	566	72	...	774	46	798	783	368	305	405
Prussia.....	160	20	...	4	20	...	...	...	23	865
Germany.....	5,289	9,435	11,507	18,483	18,923	24,335	23,310	34,607	46,696	55,687
Holland.....	5,488	8,144	2,849	4,998	5,249	5,940	11,450	11,450	7,617	10,064
Belgium.....	9,372	16,015	13,718	4,961	9,211	6,075	8,679	5,369	4,348	6,712
France.....	28,153	12,940	29,547	51,446	62,315	111,388	144,508	274,296	247,086	296,447
Portugal, Proper.....	1,592	1,796	1,464	1,446	36,184	16,787	27,492	30,680	34,089	36,581
Azores.....	3,469	1,682	1,195	1,504	1,131	1,488	1,365	1,111	826	898
Madeira.....	223,639	223,639	200,156	192,868	172,234	205,512	154,628	113,493	128,204	167,039
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	4,967	2,147	3,180	1,895	1,092	4,234	3,838	5,234	8,285	4,971
Gibraltar.....	31,348	36,611	25,040	22,777	17,961	27,614	31,082	90,385	173,424	219,275
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	19,370	15,392	16,892	22,351	34,186	46,575	35,578	50,140	76,997	62,182
Malta.....	2,078	2,031	7,152	2,154	1,464	1,774	2,467	5,670	5,839	4,015
Ionian Islands.....	302	819	965	1,215	1,640	1,440	1,753	1,479	1,798	1,078
Morocco and Greek Islands.....	...	...	...	316	411	30	199	181	685	685
Turkey.....	761	1,326	2,358	2,165	5,324	4,621	5,639	4,959	5,282	2,915
Syria and Palestine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Scypt. A.....	175	...	...	36	80	415	1,935	102	133	137
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	2,608	1,654	198	145	50	30	649	69	1,257	468
Western Coast of Africa.....	12,398	6,441	7,126	3,594	2,511	2,563	4,289	3,275	3,962	1,949
Cape of Good Hope.....	...	...	...	9,006	18,243	26,297	13,934	95,168	16,014	14,656
Cape Verd Islands.....	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	79
St. Helena.....	497	363	331	453	555	99	169	494	242	46
Ascension Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	2,312	5,743	4,059	3,724	6,611	11,719	7,907	14,741	7,072	11,282
Mauritius.....	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	23	...	...
Ile of Bourbon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia.....	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	...
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	31,369	30,691	27,518	17,233	21,805	40,481	32,155	36,240	57,634	63,700
China.....	...	...	...	60	6,003	2,819	762	3,297	5,191	9,589
Sumatra, Java, & other Islands in the Indian Sea.....	576	2,704	3,570	4,572	1,634	1,450	1,768	4,514	7,800	15,346
Philippine Islands.....	637	1,325	...	100	1,134	...	1,600	...	170	18,861
British Settlements in Australia.....	15,619	17,474	26,498	36,795	35,569	35,899	43,724	82,984	87,865	85,574
New Zealand.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Sea Islands.....	65	45	...	...	22	...	...	...	364	479
British North American Colonies.....	192,449	97,609	96,699	69,582	113,639	120,768	96,476	104,832	133,345	164,217
West Indies.....	359,378	297,465	393,402	331,995	370,134	404,841	374,643	352,470	349,812	332,083
Hayi.....	161,878	156,936	96,964	87,497	114,880	61,688	54,480	87,101	84,123	56,109
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	13,262	53,185	48,893	86,170	70,244	63,781	80,068	131,109	113,649	132,696
United States of America.....	1,091,686	414,160	580,429	1,041,743	1,564,926	1,687,577	1,841,597	1,264,008	997,586	975,586
Mexico.....	75,157	19,499	61,614	65,360	62,850	17,187	65,992	76,738	98,725	92,049
Guatemala.....	...	...	1,050	1,440	230	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica.....	24,705	45,532	10,263	39,213	12,940	35,374	26,483	31,223	42,063	33,590
Brazil.....	117,374	187,687	185,656	183,718	137,304	122,659	167,545	214,289	231,378	235,378
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	18,177	32,859	22,017	44,992	35,631	28,304	43,247	31,798	42,286	36,933
Chili.....	19,330	37,733	61,904	44,992	35,631	28,304	43,247	31,798	42,286	36,933
Peru.....	28,164	23,993	41,546	34,411	29,736	32,206	40,041	30,266	62,884	116,888
Iles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	15,044	17,905	15,464	17,795	17,653	17,248	16,019	49,237	45,620	70,944
TOTAL.....	2,461,704	1,774,727	2,167,562	2,443,346	2,992,143	3,329,325	2,127,445	2,590,279	3,314,967	3,398,682

LINEN YARN Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.
Russia.....	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany.....	500	65	..	..	4,021	880	111,320	10,350	316,743	26,210	320,089	25,010	425,075	29,690	776,138	54,633	1,038,676	73,390
Holland.....	256	20	2,593	20	2,593	108	47,639	3,246	124,476	7,839	324,746	19,400	1,380,141	50,574	2,183,377	69,302	2,386,998	60,134
Belgium.....	3,100	275	12,560	640	41,533	2,287	31,035	2,073	58,042	3,230	558,305	26,271	1,340,902	51,681	722,450	28,742	743,172	29,077
France.....	76,512	6516	867,293	68,299	1,430,369	130,581	2,341,678	198,823	4,012,141	276,942	7,010,983	401,907	11,485,690	680,406	12,359,254	644,143	13,137,307	629,533
Portugal.....	1,900	233	1,063	49	656	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain and Islands..	..	..	630	40	5,625	183	1,456	84	151	69	934	96	4,608	200	33,351	2,594	23,619	1,573
Gibraltar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	20	..	..	..	..	15,718	905	85,774	5,876
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	7,421	730	7,683	808	2,594	152	10,836	699	55,438	3,612	92,818	5,240	133,047	7,725	192,370	12,117	243,263	15,470
East Indies.....	..	..	1,600	50	..	..	2,016	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	25	784	50
Australia.....	..	..	112	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4,454	150	2,246	134
British North America.....	1,352	70	1,245	55	..	..	1,098	55	..	..	5,695	539	40,756	1,538	22,523	816	5,821	270
British West Indies.....	3,080	193	2,706	176	..	..	300	70	2,011	205	2,200	170	..	..	280	15	7,386	146
United States of America.....	14,976	580	37,220	1,792	41,616	1,916	15,679	650	2,435	135	18,983	1,190	108,385	3,308	110,208	4,815	37,135	661
Channel Islands.....	1,257	23	3,390	37	238	42	5,268	106	56	10	2,240	29	..	..	1,656	70	1,776	30
TOTAL.....	110,164	8705	935,082	72,006	1,533,325	136,312	2,611,315	216,635	4,574,504	318,772	8,372,100	479,307	14,923,329	716,163	16,314,615	818,486	17,733,575	892,876

ORIENTAL. COMMERCE.

1840

1841

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

	Linen Manufactures.				Linen Yarn.				Linen Manufactures.				Linen Yarn.			
	Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.		Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.		Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.		Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.
	Yards.	£.	£.	lbs.	Yards.	£.	£.	Yards.	Yards.	£.	£.	lbs.	Yards.	£.	£.	lbs.
Russia.....	74,501	2,611	560	3,521	12,365	671	3,180	4,726	12,365	671	3,180	4,726	12,365	671	3,180	4,726
Sweden.....	3,950	274	29	3,203	258	1,607	63	7,665	1,607	63	7,665	7,665	1,607	63	7,665	7,665
Norway.....	129,618	6,672	1,045	879	40	6,116	2,042	7,985	198,341	6,116	2,042	7,985	198,341	6,116	2,042	7,985
Denmark.....	9,035	361	19	11,900	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....	28,723	1,379	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	657,743	31,986	32,471	594,370	63,540	32,471	63,540	8,833	2,307,032	83,118	86,064	135,040	3,847,021	384,702	222,456	384,702
Holland.....	58,403	5,389	4,559	2,524,671	66,309	4,559	66,309	19,293	436,226	19,293	436,226	41,683,566	41,683,566	129,401	50,493	41,683,566
Belgium.....	72,374	5,276	1,868	412,769	14,929	1,868	14,929	117,078	2,366,082	6,312	6,312	1,053,260	1,053,260	50,493	50,493	1,053,260
France.....	8,824,803	241,982	1,925	20,432,575	806,336	1,925	806,336	102,440	17,953	102,440	17,953	3,153,188	3,153,188	414,350	414,350	3,153,188
Portugal and Islands.....	509,489	25,339	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,503,566	2,411,546	90,527	1,057	3,098,698	3,098,698	171,987	171,987	3,098,698
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	5,924,226	185,924	245	59,131	1,008	245	1,008	2,411,546	90,527	1,057	1,057	3,098,698	3,098,698	171,987	171,987	3,098,698
Canaries.....	345,069	8,062	.....	309	26	.....	.....	1,007,774	5,239	8	8	1,036	1,036	30	30	1,036
Gibraltar.....	3,224,464	192,270	747	55,456	26	747	55,456	24,425	743,057	1,132	1,132	392,031	392,031	42,625	42,625	392,031
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	973,724	69,721	504	223,302	10,614	504	10,614	1,634,247	80,120	2,527	2,527	890,644	890,644	22,172	22,172	890,644
Malta.....	89,560	4,932	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,726	7,801	105	105	375	375	15	15	375
Ionian Islands.....	32,757	1,590	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,723	860	459	459	3,660	3,660	100	100	3,660
Morocco and Greek Islands.....	1,338	147	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,272	321	107	107	316	316	25	25	316
Turkey.....	92,049	4,304	97	108	7	.....	.....	492,028	14,703	462	462	7,923	7,923	394	394	7,923
Syria and Palestine.....	8,946	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,385	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	7,041	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,120	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	19,000	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,770	130	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Coast of Africa.....	66,223	2,779	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,401	1,977	225	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	264,975	12,444	1,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	591,554	20,000	1,425	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde Islands.....	1,060	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena.....	1,533	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,613	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius.....	244,006	9,163	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,694	5,721	10	10	1,227	1,227	95	95	1,227
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	800,356	33,611	3,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960,242	59,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra, Java, & other Islands of the Indian Seas.....	139,621	4,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,069	9,921	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	211,316	8,946	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,921	11,975	252	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Settlements in Australia.....	971,945	40,129	1,759	1,044	105	.....	.....	1,074,596	50,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	25,954	908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,370	4,147	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North American Colonies.....	3,020,924	129,758	17,979	1,006	63	.....	.....	4,351,516	133,545	19,767	19,767	396	396	59	59	396
West Indies.....	8,147,450	298,805	2,211	112	5	.....	.....	9,933,153	225,365	3,256	3,256	187	187	6	6	187
Hayti.....	2,344,794	54,801	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,466,221	50,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	3,179,585	130,153	5,177	1,200	30	.....	.....	10,137,595	307,573	6,073	6,073	200	200	12	12	200
United States of America.....	31,660,067	1,168,582	62,166	22,357	459	.....	.....	25,983,152	860,542	46,197	46,197	54,269	54,269	2,342	2,342	54,269
Texas.....	8,405	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,974	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	1,837,240	97,286	967	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,136,359	177,623	415	415	4,054	4,054	197	197	4,054
Guatemala.....	67,404	3,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,440,504	56,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	1,044,394	24,596	135	100	2	.....	.....	7,989,594	209,456	3,548	3,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	8,075,584	240,508	3,489	2,000	140	.....	.....	1,705,064	34,720	1,031	1,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
States of Rio de la Plata.....	2,015,605	68,820	1,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175,503	49,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	628,450	26,469	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,326,501	61,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	1,481,815	60,601	837	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,326,501	61,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.....	352,948	19,010	470	48	2	.....	.....	454,306	20,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	50,331,761	3,206,167	147,748	25,220,240	672,496	.....	.....	5,401,670	2,430,744	.....	.....	23,284,725	23,284,725	1,680,560	1,680,560	23,284,725

DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION.	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819
Average size of an average bundle of yarn estimated in leas of 300 yards, per lb.....	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.6
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average selling price of such average bundle of yarn.....	24 6	29 5	27 7	21 0	19 10	21 4	18 10
Wages of weaving a piece of canvas, No. 37, 36 inches wide, 16 threads warp, 17 weft, per inch.....	2 8	2 8	2 10	2 8	2 6	2 8	2 9
Selling price of a piece of canvas, No 37.....	30 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	20 6	21 3	23 0

D E S C R I P T I O N.

DESCRIPTION.	1825						1826
Average size of an average bundle of yarn, estimated in leas of 300 yards, per lb.	11.3	12.4	12.6	12.9	17.4	21.5	18.5
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Average selling price of such average bundle of yarn,	17 7	16 2	16 8	15 7	13 6	14 4	12 6
Wages of weaving a piece of canvass, No. 37, 36 inches wide, 16 threads warp, 17 weft, per inch	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 6	2 7	2 6
Selling price of a piece of canvass, No. 37,	23 0	20 6	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 3	18 0

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
Average size of an average bundle of yarn, estimated in leas of 300 yards, per lb.	20.0	22.5	25	26.0	27.6	31.5	37.1
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average selling price of such average bundle of yarn.	11 0	11 5	10 1	10 10	11 1	10 3	10 9
Wages of weaving a piece of canvas, No. 37, 36 inches wide, 16 threads warp, 17 weft, per inch.	2 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Selling price of a piece of canvas, No. 37.	16 6	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 6	18 0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, &c.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, &c.		Average.		NUMBER OF PERSONS, &c.		Average.	
		<i>n</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>n</i>	<i>d.</i>
66 children, 9 to 11 years old	.....	3	14	100 persons 17 years old	.....	5	10 1/2
160 " 11 " 12 " "	.....	3	45	80 " 18 " "	.....	6	6
144 " 13 " "	.....	3	9 1/2	58 " 19 " "	.....	7	4
127 " 14 " "	.....	4	2 1/2	48 " 20 " "	.....	7	9 1/2
113 " 15 " "	.....	4	9 1/2	204 { " 21 " "	.....	8	2 1/2
90 persons, 16 " "	.....	5	6	" 21 and upwards	.....	16	7 1/2

The improvements made in the operation of flax-spinning in England are

rendered apparent in a very important manner, by the fact that we are now large exporters of linen-yarn to Ireland, and even to France : the earliest shipments to the latter country were made in 1833, and amounted to only 76,512 lbs., but the quantity rapidly increased until 1842, when it reached 22,202,292 lbs.

The following table exhibits a considerable increase in the consumption of foreign grown flax during the last ten or fifteen years ; but it is probable that the

ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

with of the article in this country has, in the 'meantime, experienced some diminution.

YEARS.	FLAX.	YEARS.	FLAX.	YEARS.	FLAX.
	cwts.		cwts.		cwts.
.....	376,170	1820.....	909,709	1837.....	993,654
.....	491,582	1830.....	933,112	1838.....	1,615,905
.....	607,540	1831.....	918,883	1839.....	1,216,811
.....	553,509	1832.....	984,869	1840.....	1,256,322
.....	739,651	1833.....	1,112,190	1841.....	1,338,213
.....	1,018,837	1834.....	794,272	1842.....	1,130,312
.....	607,488	1835.....	742,665	1843.....	1,422,922
.....	896,889	1836.....	1,311,428	1844.....	1,583,328
.....	882,289				

THREAD of Flax and Linen entered for Consumption in France.

YEARS.	COLOURED.		WHITE.		GRAND TOTAL.
	From England.	TOTAL.	From England.	TOTAL.	
	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.
.....	19,400	707,800	11,200	114,000	822,400
.....	259,800	1,184,900	65,700	200,700	1,315,600
.....	672,200	1,423,300	108,600	238,200	1,661,500
.....	1,151,900	1,862,900	112,800	213,500	2,076,400
.....	1,697,400	2,414,400	151,800	265,400	2,679,800
.....	2,867,000	3,472,900	297,300	403,000	3,875,900
.....	4,757,700	5,216,700	444,700	534,800	5,751,500
.....	5,532,300	6,076,100	532,600	631,000	6,707,400
.....	5,649,600	6,271,200	469,700	520,900	6,795,100
.....	8,373,800	9,039,400	771,800	825,900	9,865,303

DECLARED Value of Apparel and Slops Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1845
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Asia.....	967	1,715	1,152	1,275	1,222	1,276	841	1,327	3,106	1,732	2,567
Africa.....	169	351	513	406	639	960	1,078	873	1,025	568	541
Europe.....	2,050	1,210	1,944	2,075	2,749	2,880	1,918	2,795	1,909	2,203	5,992
North America.....	580	378	281	285	181	605	220	266	159	337	241
South America.....	255	326	137	60	151	249	127	88	153	183	286
Asia and Europe.....	7,836	10,008	11,943	9,595	13,888	11,416	12,505	14,125	22,200	22,950	13,872
Europe and Asia.....	12,163	12,036	16,511	13,379	13,894	12,073	12,196	13,001	14,801	11,508	13,508
Europe and Asia.....	5,748	11,527	17,087	4,365	5,161	5,143	4,579	6,889	6,298	8,073	5,953
Europe and Asia.....	2,640	3,839	15,873	15,802	12,579	17,357	16,744	17,288	22,680	23,069	23,892
Europe and Asia.....	1,385	7,609	1,105	1,306	1,771	2,363	1,289	365	4,864	4,430	1,075
Europe and Asia.....	2,171	1,476	2,403	2,371	2,055	3,085	1,219	1,019	2,639	1,506	1,516
Europe and Asia.....	6,243	2,053	2,808	1,404	9,545	16,029	1,479	1,346	2,048	1,410	2,413
Europe and Asia.....	433	484	266	387	503	508	579	383	684	844	1,806
Europe and Asia.....	8,879	8,398	12,901	5,236	6,522	9,292	9,308	13,456	15,599	12,258	14,018
Europe and Asia.....	6,253	5,640	7,218	6,777	7,253	6,366	4,462	8,875	9,497	9,270	10,969
Europe and Asia.....	1,802	1,715	1,903	2,154	3,084	3,247	1,601	2,011	3,530	3,261	15,700
Europe and Asia.....	1,980	2,329	2,821	2,048	2,151	2,309	2,210	1,470	3,043	2,595	3,916
Europe and Asia.....	3,615	3,792	2,974	4,318	3,960	5,407	3,916	5,810	5,342	4,660	10,324
Europe and Asia.....	553	160	741	535	705	1,111	988	568	1,488	1,131	25,090
Europe and Asia.....	10,196	7,286	8,538	9,044	9,036	10,761	7,470	9,282	11,069	8,746	16,269
Europe and Asia.....	14,571	19,530	21,124	23,369	21,063	42,419	43,438	48,920	40,471	45,282	115,599
Europe and Asia.....	3,588	1,146	2,325	4,697	7,375	2,219	1,904	5,031	2,386	1,172	5,554
Europe and Asia.....	3,423	4,326	2,483	6,933	9,121	17,306	12,143	24,652	11,455	17,360	13,809
Europe and Asia.....	44,000	57,431	38,770	27,646	41,871	69,093	50,608	61,945	77,750	90,744	109,373
Europe and Asia.....	158	545	763	631	1,403	1,051	695	464	473	1,601	3,045
Europe and Asia.....	77,933	70,315	87,690	123,616	117,000	149,711	173,512	225,775	272,432	270,176	274,855
Europe and Asia.....	532	476	115	...	614	...	...	70	2,448	6,201	...
Europe and Asia.....	168,752	161,888	152,000	138,137	176,884	221,374	175,703	156,355	260,246	250,151	388,260
Europe and Asia.....	188,313	180,133	195,737	202,451	233,756	330,192	269,159	256,056	290,056	231,908	250,778
Europe and Asia.....	2,621	3,124	1,126	915	1,120	1,792	323	412	825	662	576
Europe and Asia.....	9,130	11,017	12,659	12,572	17,920	12,642	12,049	10,834	10,309	8,912	9,753
Europe and Asia.....	158,363	81,472	127,911	106,282	228,261	254,209	75,205	164,151	180,019	109,341	149,750
Europe and Asia.....	5,211	817	1,240	1,129	4,074	3,700	3,188	588	1,469	2,514	2,076
Europe and Asia.....	1,424	1,538	1,277	2,371	763	724	463	932	924	652	2,309
Europe and Asia.....	9,904	8,825	14,759	16,434	20,008	28,139	12,066	11,576	13,267	15,021	18,261
Europe and Asia.....	4,341	5,067	3,082	2,096	3,980	5,024	2,111	1,545	3,157	4,921	6,326
Europe and Asia.....	3,130	2,899	2,864	2,335	2,216	5,239	3,880	2,688	4,511	7,461	5,134
Europe and Asia.....	5,938	2,192	6,009	2,611	3,312	2,443	4,841	1,517	1,573	3,595	10,769
Europe and Asia.....	18,311	16,180	11,776	13,915	11,426	16,380	16,651	18,681	18,608	16,609	30,874
Europe and Asia.....	...	5	120	370	610	611	449	989	845	772	1,348
TOTAL.....	790,293	712,246	789,148	782,258	1,014,538	1,292,379	950,951	1,100,377	1,332,427	1,206,667	1,595,366

The proportions in which persons of different ages were employed in each woven branch of industry, in 1835 and 1839, were as follows:—

A G E S.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Flax.	Silk.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Eight to twelve years.....	5·7	6·7	3·7	20·9
Twelve to thirteen years.....	9·3	12·0	12·2	8·7
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	29·8	29·8	36·1	30·8
Above eighteen years.....	57·2	51·5	48·0	39·6
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

A G E S.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Flax.	Silk.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under nine years.....				2·80
Between nine and thirteen years.....	4·75	12·35	4·05	22·60
Between thirteen and eighteen years.....	37·52	39·59	44·00	34·19
Above eighteen years.....	57·73	48·06	51·95	40·41

S E X E S.	Cotton.		Woollen.		Flax.		Silk.	
	1835	1839	1835		1835	1839	1835	1839
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Males.....	45·7	43·5	52·5	48·5	31·2	29·6	32·2	31·7
Females.....	54·3	56·5	47·5	51·5	68·8	70·4	67·8	68·3
	100·0		100·0	100·0				

The returns of 1835, in regard to the mechanical power used in factories, did not allow of precise calculations with respect to the proportions in which that power was used as compared with the number of persons employed. The following abstract gives only the information from the returns, both in 1835 and 1839.

1835

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORIES.	Number of Factories, the Power of which is given.	Number of			Horse-power of Steam Engines and Water Wheels.			Number of Horses, Power actu- ally Em- ployed.	Number of Persons Em- ployed in Factories, the Power of which is given.
		Steam Engines.	Water Wheels.	TOTAL.	Steam.	Water.	TOTAL.		
Cotton.....	No. 987	No. 1000	No. 479	No. 1479	No. 27,433	No. 6,575	No. 34,008	No. 30,698	No. 173,605
Woollen.....	740	528	462	990	10,300	4,703	15,003	13,536	46,685
Flax.....	90	55	55	110	1,746	598	2,344	2,204	12,910
Silk.....	131	118	41	159	1,343	332	1,675	1,460	18,390
TOTAL.....	1948	1701	1037	2738	40,822	12,138	52,960	47,898	250,590

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORIES.	Number of Factories, the Power of which is given.	Number of			Horse-power of Steam Engines and Water Wheels.			Number of Horses' Power actually Em- ployed.	Number of Persons Em- ployed in Factories, the Power of which is given.
		Steam Engines.	Water Wheels.	TOTAL.	Steam.	Water.	TOTAL.		
Cotton.....	No. 1819	No. 1611	No. 674	No. 2315	No. 46,827	No. 12,077	No. 59,804	No. 55,785	No. 259,385
Woolen.....	1739	888	1207	2095	17,398	10,296	27,804	25,564	86,416
Flax.....	392	315	240	555	7,412	3,678	11,090	9,585	43,487
Silk.....	209	207	109	316	2,457	922	3,379	2,977	31,318
TOTAL.....	4217	3051	2230	5281	74,094	27,983	102,077	93,911	423,606

From these figures it appears that the number of persons employed for each mechanical horse-power at each period, was—

FACTORIES	1815	1839
	number.	number.
In Cotton factories	5½	1½
Woolen "	3½ nearly	3½ nearly.
Flax "	5½	1½
Silk "	12½	11½

The larger proportion in the silk mills arises from the greater number of young persons employed.

The progress of our textile manufactures during the period of four years will be apparent from the following statement of the increase or decrease in 1839, as compared with 1835, of the number of factories at or out of work, and the number of persons employed in each division of the United Kingdom:—

FACTORIES.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.
	In-	De-	In-	De-	In-	De-	In-	De-	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mills at work—									
Wool.....	313	..	65	..	22	..	5	..	425
Cotton.....	526	..	..	..	33	..	4	..	555
Silk.....	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30
Flax.....	17	..	..	..	13	..	15	..	45
Mills empty—									
Wool.....	40	..	11	..	5	..	7	..	..
Cotton.....	46	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Silk.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Flax.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
PERSONS EMPLOYED									
Wool, &c.—									
Under thirteen years.....	..	2,149	74	..	..	..	91	..	2,641
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	11,573	..	312	..	1,136	..	49	..	12,072
Above eighteen years.....	3,408	..	265	..	913	..	152	..	4,834
TOTAL.....	13,232	..	..	..	1,571	..	292	..	15,162
Cotton—									
Under thirteen years.....	..	13,211	..	..	..	..	365	..	16,441
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	27,098	..	..	..	3,811	..	942	..	31,822
Above eighteen years.....	22,268	..	171	..	1,504	..	269	..	23,870
TOTAL.....	46,085	..	141	..	6,481	..	826	..	39,251
Silk—									
Under thirteen years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	2,255	..	..	..	50	..	25	..	2,240
Above eighteen years.....	1,664	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1,711
TOTAL.....	3,608	..	..	..	77	..	49	..	3,630
Flax—									
Under thirteen years.....	..	1,641	..	..	..	1,772	..	236	3,449
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	1,131	..	..	..	3,160	..	2803	..	7,114
Above eighteen years.....	890	..	..	..	2,880	..	2769	..	6,639
TOTAL.....	367	..	..	..	4,480	..	5326	..	10,204

STATEMENT of the Number and Power of Flax Factories in Operation in different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein in the Year 1839.

MILLS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	number.		number.		number.		number.		number.	
Mills at work.....	109		..		183		40		392	
Mills empty.....	12		..		7		4		23	
	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.
Steam power.....	133	3,134	..	..	160	3,350	32	928	315	7,412
Water power.....	114	1,131	..	..	91	1,195	37	1,052	240	3,678
PERSONS EMPLOYED	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under 10 years....	130	98	..	..	22	16	..	9	152	123
10 to 11 "....	206	164	..	..	22	36	3	14	241	214
11 " 12 "....	248	141	..	..	30	37	3	22	281	200
12 " 13 "....	228	205	..	..	27	53	12	41	267	259
13 " 14 "....	374	930	..	..	878	1,226	350	535	2,002	2,731
14 " 15 "....	631	1,193	..	..	634	1,017	441	745	1,745	2,467
15 " 16 "....	443	1,093	..	..	391	1,049	269	627	1,165	2,769
16 " 17 "....	258	914	..	..	246	920	179	648	653	2,482
17 " 18 "....	133	502	..	..	113	503	158	552	454	2,357
18 " 19 "....	145	549	..	..	117	1,121	181	714	443	2,814
19 " 20 "....	99	803	..	..	80	1,015	100	534	279	2,352
20 " 21 "....	111	672	..	..	102	942	97	518	313	2,132
21 and upwards...	1,929	3,181	..	..	2,047	4,834	988	1,241	4,974	9,256
TOTAL.....	5,378	11,195	..	..	4,738	13,169	2,781	6,230	12,897	30,594
TOTAL males and females.....	16,573		....		17,907		9,011		43,491	

STATEMENT of the Number of Flax Factories in Operation in the different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein in 1835.

COUNTIES, &c.	Number of Factories at Work		Between Eight and Twelve Years.		Between Twelve and Thirteen Years.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years.		Above Eighteen Years.		TOTAL Number of Persons employed.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cumberland.....	7	..	1	1	8	4	89	20	116	25	214	239	
Derby.....	2	5	4	7	9	14	16	5	31	31	53	84	
Devon.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	34	17	73	30	112	142	
Dorset.....	21	11	14	26	40	61	202	78	278	176	534	710	
Durham.....	6	2	..	..	..	..	172	90	203	199	402	601	
Hants.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	41	11	80	91	
Kent.....	1	..	..	..	..	29	15	7	11	36	26	62	
Lancaster.....	18	65	265	260	380	411	469	708	1,185	1,839	3,024		
Northumberland.....	..	..	6	23	7	68	35	103	48	194	242		
Nottingham.....	1	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	9		
Oxford.....	1	..	..	2	2	16	1	..	4	12	16		
Salop.....	1	24	16	45	37	124	173	118	149	311	375	686	
Somerset.....	13	17	13	13	9	42	108	37	128	109	258	367	
Westmoreland.....	4	16	14	11	7	38	79	54	75	119	175	294	
Wilt.....	1	..	..	2	..	14	2	6	..	22	24		
York, West Riding.....	61	333	303	592	735	1,114	2,318	1,503	2,419	3,663	5,775	9,438	
North Riding.....	4	13	7	..	10	17	51	21	38	58	100	161	
TOTAL, England.....	152	487	434	1,048	1,173	1,929	4,102	2,551	4,379	6,015	10,178	16,193	
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland.....	170	104	175	609	918	1,129	3,064	1,650	5,860	3,892	10,017	13,409	
Ireland.....	25	1	15	125	190	399	1,308	403	1,171	988	2,583	3,061	
TOTAL, United Kingdom	347	592	624	1,782	2,296	3,457	8,564	4,561	11,410	10,395	22,888	33,233	

RETURN of the Total Number of Persons employed in Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Flax, and Silk Factories, respectively, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Total Number in the United Kingdom: showing the respective Numbers of Males and Females; the Number employed under Thirteen Years of Age, the Number between Thirteen and Eighteen Years, and the Number above Eighteen Years of Age; also specifying the Numbers in each County.

E N G L I S H F A C T O R I E S .

C O T T O N .

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Chester	1,097	649	4,616	5,313	12,141	14,090	17,854	20,252	38,105
Cornwall			1	43	4	56	5	99	194
Cumberland	24	26	231	442	622	957	877	1,425	2,302
Derby	511	528	1,470	2,263	2,760	4,070	4,741	6,961	11,692
Flint	11	11	28	35	54	88	97	134	231
Gloucester			201	300	244	785	445	1,085	1,530
Lancaster	7,821	4,625	24,401	35,185	57,548	71,993	89,770	111,803	201,573
Leicester	4		36	92	178	275	218	367	585
Middlesex			118	87	131	161	249	244	497
Norfolk			11	29	42	63	53	82	135
Nottingham	7	4	136	418	250	821	393	1,243	1,636
Stafford	41	44	104	395	405	750	614	1,189	1,803
Surrey			44		37	3	81	3	84
Warwick			13	41	19	28	32	69	101
York	1,207	927	2,340	3,101	4,344	4,920	7,991	8,448	16,739
TOTAL for England	10,723	6814	33,814	47,044	78,783	98,950	123,320	153,708	277,028

E N G L I S H F A C T O R I E S — (continued).

W O R S T E D .

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Devon			10	35	13	52	24	86	110
Durham	45	28	58	148	70	280	182	456	638
Lancaster	23	24	40	64	98	91	161	179	340
Leicester	2	4	247	291	487	759	736	1,054	1,790
Middlesex			15	1	9	2	24	3	27
Norfolk	17	16	83	292	106	831	200	1,139	1,345
Northampton			7	19	34	18	45	47	92
Nottingham	4	10	7	33	15	14	18	47	65
Stafford			3	2	16	16	18	18	34
Surrey		7	8	16	8	22	11	45	56
York	5362	3794	3985	9,868	6862	19,928	13,709	33,690	47,299
TOTAL for England.	3453	2884	4492	10,767	7228	22,013	15,133	36,664	51,797

ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

W O O L L E N.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	umber.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Brecon.....			23	10	37	9	62	19	81
Cardigan.....	5	4	13	5	7	8	25	16	41
Garmarthen.....	5	..	38	25	31	12	74	37	111
Chester.....	24	5	16	24	45	4	75	33	108
Cumberland.....	*23	16	51	63	111	42	185	121	306
Denbigh.....	18		53	29	160	44	231	74	305
Derby.....	5	1	2	1	19	3	26	5	31
Devon.....	21	30	95	398	232	697	348	1,134	1,482
Dorset.....			20	16	23	30	43	46	89
Essex.....			2	1	1	1	3	2	5
Glamorgan.....	6	8	30	66	71	34	107	112	219
Gloucester.....	24	12	880	820	1,583	1,985	2,451	2,817	5,268
Hants.....			2	1	2	..	4	1	5
Hereford.....	..		2	7	4	..	6	7	13
Lancaster.....	*707		951	1078	2,943	1,645	4,601	3,370	7,971
Lancaster.....	1		27	46	61	60	89	107	196
Lincoln.....	..		7	3	4	3	11	6	17
Merioneth.....	2	5	30	17	43	28	75	50	125
Middlesex.....	2	..	34	..	166	28	202	28	230
Monmouth.....	3	1	13	28	47	19	63	48	111
Montgomery...	32	13	238	125	252	83	522	221	743
Norfolk.....	10	3	7	10	29	16	46	29	75
Northumberland..	2	..	1	1	7	7	10	8	18
Oxford.....	2	3	78	72	104	68	184	143	327
Radnor.....			1	..	2	1	3	1	4
Salop.....	14		56	15	137	63	207	82	289
Som.....	26		383	322	713	722	1,122	1,058	2,180
Surrey.....			40	2	85	8	125	10	135
Westmoreland.....			53	130	120	80	224	262	486
Wilts.....			679	448	1,253	877	1,939	1,326	3,265
Worcester.....			41	144	214	274	255	418	673
York.....			6,756	5346	14,629	6,546	24,607	14,130	38,737
TOTAL for England.	4206	3008	10,024	8253	23,135	13,401	37,965		

* Some worsted mills are included under this head, the returns from which do not distinguish between woollen and worsted.

ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	F L A X.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cumberland.....	36	23	56	113	151	309	243	445	688
Derby.....	9	12	9	20	4	56	22	88	110
Devon.....	..	..	2	5	11	33	13	38	51
Dorset.....	..	..	48	111	88	342	136	453	589
Durham.....	10	7	11	32	43	122	64	161	225
Gloucester.....	..	..	7	37	4	47	11	84	95
Hants.....	..	..	3	47	7	37	10	84	94
Kent.....	..	..	54	30	28	28	82	58	140
Lancaster.....	72	55	319	562	354	1179	745	1,796	2,541
Middlesex.....	1	..	30	14	82	63	113	77	190
Northumberland..	..	..	60	155	78	102	138	257	395
Salop.....	53	51	99	102	200	230	352	389	741
Somerset.....	1	..	58	137	50	237	118	374	492
Surrey.....	2	..	33	21	54	17	80	38	118
Westmoreland.....	26	25	35	75	126	214	187	314	501
Wilts.....	..	..	9	..	10	..	19	..	19
York.....	626	570	1552	3056	2538	4491	4716	8726	12,842
TOTAL for England.	836	752	2385	4517	3837	7599	7058	12,782	19,440

ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

S I L K.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Bucks.....	39	30	29	34	4	39	72	132	204
Chester.....	1475	1080	1433	2320	2793	4,468	5,701	8,468	14,169
Derby.....	235	575	504	1084	737	1,389	1,496	3,648	5,144
Devon.....	24	31	21	102	25	186	27	329	399
Dorset.....	26	102	12	136	27	139	65	377	442
Essex.....	67	166	80	503	253	1,149	409	1,818	2,227
Gloucester.....	9	106	16	202	8	156	33	464	497
Hants.....	9	42	5	99	12	96	26	237	263
Hertford.....	156	118	154	137	180	167	190	122	912
Kent.....	..	2	..	13	5	60	5	..	80
Lancaster.....	329	674	640	2070	1609	3,045	2,57	..	8,367
Middlesex.....	3	2	38	32	77	142	118	176	294
Norfolk.....	3	73	28	429	150	1,155	181	1,657	1,838
Nottingham.....	94	150	66	219	56	244	216	613	829
Oxford.....	7	6	..	10	2	19	..	35	44
Somerset.....	119	232	61	506	76	631	256	1,392	1,644
Stafford.....	78	239	157	442	357	559	..	1,200	1,832
Suffolk.....	55	107	42	206	11	185	108	498	606
Warwick.....	33	52	118	150	310	629	401	810	1,301
Wills.....	46	117	22	186	22	213	..	..	606
Worcester.....	74	117	6	124	7	168	87	..	500
York.....	50	107	162	293	497	859	709	..	1,46
TOTAL for England.	..	..	3603	9316	7218	15,831	..	29,918	43,690

TOTALS in all Factories in England.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Brecon.....	..	..	25	10	..	9	62	19	81
Bucks.....	..	..	29	34	37	59	72	132	204
Cardigan.....	..	..	13	5	7	8	25	16	41
Carmarthen.....	..	..	38	..	31	12	74	37	111
Chester.....	2,586	2,334	6,065	7,857	14,979	18,562	23,630	28,753	52,383
Cornwall.....	..	..	1	43	4	56	5	99	104
Cumberland.....	83	65	339	618	884	1,308	1,305	1,991	3,296
Denbigh.....	18	1	53	29	160	44	231	74	305
Derby.....	780	1,116	1,045	3,368	3,520	6,118	6,285	10,602	16,887
Devon.....	45	71	128	538	282	978	455	1,587	2,042
Dorset.....	26	102	80	263	138	511	244	876	1,120
Durham.....	55	35	69	180	122	402	246	617	863
Essex.....	67	166	91	504	254	1,150	412	1,820	2,232
Fhnt.....	11	11	28	35	58	88	97	134	231
Glamorgan.....	..	..	30	66	71	38	107	112	219
Gloucester.....	37	118	1,104	1,359	1,839	2,973	2,980	4,450	7,430
Hants.....	9	42	10	147	21	133	40	322	362
Hereford.....	..	..	2	7	4	..	5	7	13
Hertford.....	156	118	154	137	180	167	490	422	912
Kent.....	..	2	54	43	33	88	87	133	220
Lancaster.....	8,952	6,025	26,351	38,959	62,852	77,553	97,855	122,937	220,792
Leicester.....	7	5	310	429	726	1,094	1,043	1,628	2,671
Lincoln.....	..	..	7	3	4	3	11	6	17
Merioneth.....	2	5	30	17	13	28	75	50	125
Middlesex.....	6	2	235	134	465	396	706	532	1,238
Monmouth.....	3	1	13	29	47	19	63	48	111
Montgomery.....	32	13	238	125	252	83	322	221	743
Norfolk.....	30	92	129	760	377	2,055	480	2,507	3,393
Northampton.....	4	10	7	10	34	18	45	47	92
Northumberland.....	2	..	61	156	85	100	148	265	413
Nottingham.....	101	154	205	670	321	1,070	627	1,903	2,530
Oxford.....	9	9	78	82	166	87	193	178	371
Radnor.....	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	4
Salop.....	67	55	155	117	337	295	559	471	1,030
Somerset.....	146	266	502	965	844	1,568	1,496	2,824	4,320
Stafford.....	119	303	325	839	778	1,325	1,222	2,467	3,690
Suffolk.....	55	107	42	200	11	185	108	498	606
Surrey.....	2	7	129	39	184	50	306	98	402
Warwick.....	33	52	131	209	320	657	493	909	1,402
Westmoreland.....	17	77	88	205	246	201	411	576	987
Wills.....	53	118	710	634	1,285	1,050	2,048	1,832	3,880
Worcester.....	74	117	47	272	221	142	412	831	1,273
York.....	167	1,015	11,795	21,661	28,370	30,114	51,632	65,453	117,085

SCOTCH FACTORIES.

C O T T O N.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males and Females.	
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	31	27	116	580	261	1,094	408	1,705	2,113
Ayr.....	55	50	201	326	92	311	348	696	1,044
Bute.....			105	145		290	220	435	655
Clackmannan.....									
Dumbarton.....	11	7	113	157	146	344	270	508	778
Kirkcudbright.....	2	3	24	41	35	80	61	123	185
Lanark.....	77	95	1365	4961	3701	10,560	5143	15,586	20,729
Leithgow.....	10	6	18	28	28	21	56	58	114
Peebles.....									
Perth.....		62	167	293	185	575	427	910	1,357
Renfrew.....	114	89	895	1986	1153	3,371	2162	5,446	7,608
Stirling.....	4	18	42	114	80	275	126	407	533
TOTAL.....									

SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

W O R S T E D

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Perth.....	3	1	1	..	..	..
Renfrew.....	4	49	57	28	61	77	138
TOTAL for Scotland	1	52	58	29	62	81	143

SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

W O O L L E N.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	10	16	146	336	301	501	466	853	1319
Ayr.....	11	5	56	188	124	142	191	335	526
Berwick.....	..	..	7	13	15	14	20	27	47
Clackmannan.....	..	..	247	264	986	522	1233	786	2019
Dumfries.....	..	2	23	42	38	43	61	87	148
Edinburgh.....	7	4	8	23	27	9	42	36	78
Elgin.....	..	..	4	10	30	6	34	16	50
Fife.....	..	..	5	5	8	8	13	13	26
Forfar.....	..	..	1	1	5	2	6	3	9
Inverness.....	..	..	15	6	24	14	39	20	59
Kinross.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Kirkcudbright.....	..	..	5	5	6	4	11	9	20
Lanark.....	1	3	7	8	11	8	19	10	28
Leithgow.....	12	16	230	211	667	354	909	581	1490
Peebles.....	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	5
Perth.....	2	..	13	16	22	3	37	19	56
Renfrew.....	..	..	30	38	92	21	122	59	181
Roxburgh.....	..	..	6	12	17	10	23	23	45
Selkirk.....	8	1	130	218	438	234	582	453	1035
Stirling.....	22	11	193	123	575	249	790	683	1171
Wigton.....	1	..	166	232	614	203	781	495	1276
TOTAL for Scotland	80	58	1312	1754	4023	2410	5415	4222	9637

SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	F L A X.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	11	47	39	832	672	1,792	1081	2,671	3,752
Ayr.....	4	14	46	83	138	278	184	375	563
Edinburgh.....	12	15	37	77	74	110	123	211	334
Fife.....	1	13	188	686	322	1,751	711	2,453	3,164
Forfar.....	72	196	1069	1059	1622	6,004	2763	8,163	10,926
Kincardine.....	..	..	3	11	10	52	15	63	78
Lanark.....	..	..	120	314	187	322	507	636	943
Perth.....	1	7	92	150	167	630	260	787	1,047
Renfrew.....	8	4	20	141	73	279	101	424	525
TOTAL for Scotland.	169	296	1973	4233	3465	11,234	5547	15,783	21,330

SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	S I L K.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Lanark.....	15	33	47	265	92	271	131	569	723
Renfrew.....	2	26	16	65	49	136	67	227	294
TOTAL for Scotland.	17	59	63	339	141	407	221	796	1,017

SCOTLAND.—All four Factories.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL OF ALL FACTORIES.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	58	90	660	1,744	1,237	3,391	1,955	5,329	7,184
Ayr.....	70	74	303	697	334	731	727	1,406	2,133
Berwick.....	..	..	7	13	13	14	20	27	47
Bute.....	..	..	105	145	115	260	220	435	655
Clackmannan.....	..	..	247	263	906	522	1,223	746	2,019
Dumbarton.....	11	7	113	157	116	344	270	504	778
Dumfries.....	..	2	23	42	34	43	61	87	148
Edinburgh.....	19	19	45	10	101	124	165	247	412
Elgin.....	..	..	4	10	30	6	34	16	50
Fife.....	1	13	193	691	530	1,762	724	2,466	2,190
Forfar.....	72	196	1070	1,960	1,627	6,010	2,769	8,160	10,935
Inverness.....	..	..	15	6	24	14	39	30	69
Kincardine.....	..	..	6	11	11	82	17	63	80
Kinross.....	..	..	5	7	6	4	11	9	20
Kirkcudbright.....	3	6	31	49	46	88	80	143	223
Lanark.....	104	141	1761	5,781	4,547	11,417	6,513	17,372	23,885
Linlithgow.....	10	6	32	28	27	24	61	54	119
Peebles.....	2	..	13	16	22	3	37	19	56
Perth.....	76	69	289	444	445	1,272	810	1,740	2,590
Renfrew.....	124	119	941	2,113	1,449	3,824	2,414	6,196	8,610
Roxburgh.....	8	1	136	218	424	234	592	453	1,025
Selkirk.....	22	11	194	123	375	249	790	383	1,173
Stirling.....	5	14	204	340	694	538	107	903	1,060
Wigton.....	..	..	7	3	20	3	27	6	33
TOTAL.....	853	779	6398	15,650	11,443	30,144	20,406	46,777	67,243

IRISH FACTORIES.

C O T T O N.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		Males	Males and Females
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Antrim.....	..	..	135	228	176	479	311	707
Armagh.....	2	5	30	25	52	81	81	111
Down.....	..	..	150	151	169	329	319	480
Dublin.....	..	..	21	61	60	239	81	303
Kildare.....	..	..	20	38	23	22	43	60
Louth.....	..	..	33	27	34	71	67	98
Meath.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaghan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's County...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tipperary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wexford.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wicklow.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Cotton for Ireland ...	4	11	592	773	951	1,449	1,550	2,633
Total Cotton for Scotland	379	366	3,946	8,661	5,790	16,808	9,221	25,855
Total for England	10,723	16,814	33,814	47,911	78,783	78,959	123,320	153,708
Grand Total	11,100	7,191	37,152	57,378	85,533	117,967	134,091	192,236

IRISH FACTORIES—(continued).

W O R S T E D

COUNTIES	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	number.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Dublin.....	..	..	21	39	40	61	61	100	161
Queen's County.....	..	..	..	7	40	30	40	37	77
Total Worsted for Ireland.....	..	..	21	46	80	91	101	137	238
Total Worsted for Scotland.....	..	..	4	52	58	29	62	81	143
Total Worsted for England	3,453	3,881	4,452	10,707	7,228	22,013	17,133	36,664	51,797
Grand Total	3,453	3,881	4,477	10,865	7,366	22,133	17,296	36,882	52,178

IRISH FACTORIES—(continued).

W O O L L E N.

COUNTIES	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cork.....	..	..	2	49	..	63	69	112	181
Dublin.....	2	1	41	35	191	132	234	168	402
Kildare.....	..	..	..	11	13	..	13	19	32
Kilkenny.....	..	..	..	2	..	114	95	116	211
Queen's County.....	..	..	3	30	31	41	34	71	105
Tipperary.....	..	..	6	2	7	1	13	3	16
Waterford.....	..	..	..	15	70	45	75	60	135
Total Woollen for Ireland	2	1	79	114	452	404	533	549	1,682
Total Woollen for Scotland	80	58	1,312	1,754	4,023	2,410	5,415	4,222	9,637
Total Woollen for England	4200	3064	10,021	8,253	23,135	13,401	37,965	24,722	62,687
Grand Total	4288	3127	12,015	10,131	27,610	16,215	43,913	29,495	73,406

IRISH FACTORIES—(continued).

F L A X.

COUNTIES	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.				Males and Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	number.		number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	number.
Antrim..		27	1390	2,101	1,576	4,143	2,975	6,271	9,246
Armagh.		..	59	155	105	258	161	413	577
Donegal		..	26	58	28	62	54	120	174
Down.		..	536	852	627	1,234	1,363	2,086	3,449
Dublin.....		..	49	82	51		100	197	297
Kildare.....		..	78	112	66		141	262	406
Londonderry.		..	42	103	63		105	279	384
Louth.....		..	141	222	157	4		622	920
Meath.....		..	14	54			45	128	173
Monaghan...		..	28	107				260	338
Tyrone.....		..	95	389		466	268	855	1,124
TOTAL for Ireland..		27	2158	4,235	3,128	7,231	5,505	11,493	17,088
TOTAL for Scotland.	109	296	1973	4,253	3,465	11,231	5,547	15,741	21,330
TOTAL for England.	836	752	2385	4,517	3,837	7,513	7,008	12,782	19,840
GRAND TOTAL.....	951				10,430	25,978	18,290	40,058	58,258

IRELAND.—All Four Factories.

TOTAL OF ALL FACTORIES

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.				Males and Females
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Antrim.....	9	27	1,525	2,320	1,752	4,622	3,986	6,978	10,264
Armagh..				180	157	339	248	524	72
Cork....			24	49	45	63	69	112	181
Donegal...			26	58	28	62	54	120	
Down.....			686	1,063	986	1,563	1,682	2,566	4,218
Dublin.....	2	1	135	220	312	547	479	768	1,217
Kildare.....			98	161	102	180	200	341	541
Kilkenhy.....				2	95	114		110	211
Londonderry.....			42	103	63	176	105	279	384
Louth.....			174	249	191	471	365	720	1,085
Meath.....			14	54	31	74	45	128	173
Monaghan.....			28	107	50	153	78	260	338
Queen's County...			4	40	80	90	64	139	223
Tipperary.....			6	2	7	1	13	3	16
Tyrone.....			95	389	174	466	269	855	1,124
Waterford.....			165	219	424	580	580	769	1,358
Wexford.....	2	6	13	12	26	36	41	54	95
Wicklow.....			26	12	51	68	77	80	137
TOTAL for Ireland..					4,614	9,575	7,779	14,812	22,591
TOTAL for Scotland.	385	779	6,398			30,948	20,466	46,777	67,243
TOTAL for England.	22,169	19,295	54,876	80,791	120,201	157,708	197,248	257,794	485,042
GRAND TOTAL...	22,769	20,113	61,426	101,039	138,298	196,231	225,493	319,383	544,876

NOTE.—A considerable number of factories being at present unoccupied, or only partially at work, in consequence of the depressed state of trade, the total number of those now employed in the factories of the United Kingdom is of course not so great as in ordinary times of prosperous trade.

The number of factories from which returns to the application for the numbers employed have not been received, is not considerable.

Factory Office, April 16, 1847.

TOTALS of all Factories in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

S I L K.

T O T A L S.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.	
	number.	Females none.	Males none.	Females none.	Male none.	Females none.	Females none.	Males and Females none.
TOTAL for Ireland..	17	59	63	330	141	407	221	796
TOTAL for Scotland..	2951	4777	3603	9310	7218	15,831	13,772	29,912
TOTAL for England..								43,690
GRAND TOTAL.....				9640	7359	16,238	13,993	30,714

OFFICIAL Values of all British and Irish Woven Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to all Countries during the following Years:—

Y E A R S.	Cotton Manufactures.		M A N U F A C T U R E S.			TOTAL of Wove Fabrics.	TOTAL of all other Articles.	TOTAL of all Manufactures.
	£	£	Woollen	Linen	Silk			
816	16,335,121	1,380,186	5,386,361	1,529,367	161,971	25,023,215	9,751,305	34,774,520
817	20,337,147	1,125,257	5,676,920	1,913,194	152,731	29,255,253	9,980,141	39,235,467
818	21,627,536	1,296,776	6,311,100	2,153,309	167,559	31,989,683	10,373,844	41,960,555
819	16,876,206	1,585,753	4,609,270	1,547,352	126,809	24,738,390	8,185,185	32,983,689
820	20,101,600	2,022,153	4,363,973	1,635,186	118,370	29,144,283	8,673,753	37,820,293
821	21,630,193	1,899,695	5,500,222	2,303,443	136,302	31,478,955	7,778,938	40,144,081
822	21,666,920	2,353,217	5,913,612	2,591,783	141,007	35,599,539	7,958,970	43,558,489
823	21,117,519	2,123,419	5,539,789	2,654,098	141,320	34,874,175	8,260,294	43,166,039
824	27,167,167	2,081,329	6,136,092	3,293,163	159,618	39,733,579	8,296,457	48,024,552
825	26,597,171	2,897,706	5,929,112	2,709,772	156,815	38,285,209	8,167,812	46,453,022
826	21,115,565	3,748,526	5,911,585	2,656,700	166,739	32,399,174	7,932,830	40,332,854
827	29,203,138	3,979,759	5,979,601	2,908,081	173,334	42,141,013	9,132,435	51,273,102
828	28,989,970	4,185,811	5,729,079	3,118,270	175,871	41,893,037	9,536,113	52,019,728
829	31,810,130	5,158,985	5,361,967	3,003,394	229,136	45,855,248	9,610,475	55,465,723
830	35,993,100	5,653,569	5,551,614	3,101,611	435,045	50,186,989	10,343,948	60,492,637
831	33,682,472	5,671,600	6,187,969	3,662,915	469,076	49,804,075	9,386,018	60,090,123
832	37,060,750	6,725,505	6,666,700	2,619,343	474,509	53,876,807	11,005,230	64,882,037
833	40,058,153	6,279,057	7,891,142	3,513,767	691,773	58,466,892	11,166,961	69,633,853
834	44,201,345	6,802,237	6,608,798	3,846,196	531,419	61,992,155	11,503,510	73,495,555
835	44,819,038	7,399,851	7,526,407	4,458,731	792,087	64,926,114	13,006,502	77,932,616
836	50,646,911	7,814,818	7,671,781	4,711,187	767,985	71,642,645	13,210,591	84,883,276
837	41,900,110	9,211,732	4,820,621	3,663,312	437,121	60,027,928	12,284,279	72,312,207
838	51,590,603	10,202,611	6,393,239	5,038,525	718,811	77,143,192	14,064,706	92,107,898
839	58,471,805	9,400,904	6,548,308	5,623,747	711,010	80,759,174	16,187,948	96,947,122
840	62,592,239	9,532,191	5,899,032	5,892,543	750,479	85,666,781	16,596,728	102,263,512
841	58,816,522	1,999	6,613,321	6,746,034	915,022	83,571,398	18,209,355	101,780,753
842	56,128,629	2,239,280	6,651,188	6,151,185	849,077	81,619,359	17,391,653	99,011,012
843	60,683,309	2,181,982	8,817,618	5,424,861	951,631	97,931,834	20,182,729	117,574,563
844	78,696,821	2,323,918	11,592,000	7,286,180	1,121,922	111,020,872	20,317,300	131,338,171
845	81,623,214	2,634,595	11,614,662	6,816,742	1,041,394	113,131,207	21,254,085	134,385,892
846	78,346,513	14,419,171	9,969,894	6,205,111	1,181,601	110,521,690	21,316,961	132,011,651
847	71,487,306	10,700,618	12,277,53	6,008,208	1,269,031	101,748,911	24,158,152	125,907,063

Total declared Value of all British and Irish Woven Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom during the following Years.

YEARS.	Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Woolens and Yarn.	Linen.	Linen Yarn.	Silk	TOTAL of Four Fabrics.	TOTAL of other Artic	TOTAL all Manufacture
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1816	13,072,757	2,628,148	7,844,855	1,452,667	included with inch.	480,522	25,470,249	16,178,606	41,657,855
1817	14,178,029	2,014,182	7,163,472	1,703,632		408,503	25,167,818	15,969,304	41,137,212
1818	16,643,570	2,285,305	8,143,103	1,949,815		499,175	29,621,067	15,497,182	46,118,249
1819	12,388,833	2,516,783	5,986,807	1,391,215		376,798	22,660,466	12,221,261	34,881,727
1820	13,843,569	2,826,613	5,383,430	1,053,804		374,114	21,261,660	11,854,662	33,116,322
1821	13,786,657	2,307,832	6,461,567	1,091,465		373,958	21,311,739	11,121,343	32,433,102
1822	14,534,253	2,700,437	6,488,523	2,192,772		381,155	26,297,440	10,532,599	36,830,039
1823	3,751,415	2,025,917	5,631,137	2,095,571		350,880	21,457,953	11,917,387	33,375,342
1824	5,240,006	3,135,196	6,011,534	2,442,410		442,582	27,272,058	10,301,259	38,574,317
1825	5,634,138	3,206,729	6,193,775	2,130,705		296,677	26,862,021	11,908,740	38,770,773
1826	10,522,357	3,491,268	4,992,808	1,189,647		168,453	20,654,624	10,882,101	31,536,724
1827	13,957,825	3,545,568	5,277,861	1,895,186		236,092	24,712,532	11,481,807	36,197,376
1828	13,515,638	3,594,515	5,120,226	2,000,033		255,755	24,516,597	11,267,231	35,783,828
1829	3,420,514	3,971,039	1,656,809	1,885,831		207,192	24,204,415	11,318,212	35,522,627
1830	5,203,713	1,132,258	4,817,398	1,926,256		519,919	26,629,511	11,297,957	37,927,501
1831	3,282,947	3,974,089	5,389,811	2,461,704		8,874	25,687,325	11,152,113	36,839,738
1832						529,996	25,190,800	10,912,298	36,103,098
1833	3,782,377	4,704,021	6,540,729	2,167,024	72,006	737,401	28,004,561	12,327,802	39,331,413
1834	5,302,357	5,211,015	5,975,113	2,113,346	136,362	649,419	29,798,126	11,520,400	41,318,529
1835	6,121,715	5,706,589	7,149,602	2,892,113	216,665	972,041	33,378,715	13,661,913	47,040,628
1836	1,692	6,429,346	2,926,325	318,772		917,822	36,193,900	16,875,572	53,069,472
1837	13,610,181	6,955,192	1,989,057	2,127,115	479,307	504,673	28,695,173	15,375,571	44,070,744
1838	16,715,857	7,131,917	6,179,004	2,820,272	746,163	777,280	31,671,045	15,389,592	50,060,637
1839	7,692,182	6,458,153	6,694,965	3,414,967	818,185	868,118	36,289,010	16,946,670	53,235,680
1840	7,567,310	7,101,308	5,780,810	3,406,088	822,876	792,618	35,371,040	16,944,490	52,315,530
1841	4,223,510	7,266,968	6,301,026	3,411,555	972,166	788,891	32,894,421	18,740,292	51,634,713
1842	14,907,884	7,771,161	5,822,518	2,446,749	1,025,551	890,189	31,464,385	15,916,648	47,381,033
1843	6,254,000	7,198,971	7,531,211	2,804,224	898,829	667,932	31,456,186	16,923,523	52,379,709
1844	8,816,764	6,998,584	9,163,053	3,014,800	1,050,676	736,455	39,788,432	18,863,900	58,652,332
1845	9,156,096	6,064,235	8,766,642	3,046,370	1,060,506	766,405	39,746,654	20,101,606	59,848,260
1846	7,726,060	7,882,048	7,212,568	2,838,384	875,530	837,577	37,104,093	20,112,892	57,216,985
1847	7,382,293	5,957,267	7,961,608	2,968,897	650,307	978,114	35,901,426	22,837,519	58,738,945
1848									
1849									
1850									

MINERALS OF INDIA.

Metals.—The minerals of India have been scarcely explored. Coal, no doubt, abounds in several parts, and what is called the great coal-field, on each side the river Damoda, for sixty to seventy miles, and probably much more in length, and of an ascertained breadth of more than twelve miles, has been usefully worked, where three or four pits have been worked. Coal and iron are found in conjunction in the Burdwar and Sylhet districts of Bengal, and very rich Nodular ore, yielding about twenty-five per cent pure metal, abounds in Bhaugulpore. Formerly the mines in this district were extensively worked. Coal has been found in Nerbudda. Nitre constitutes an important article of export from Bengal. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced at Cuttack and other places, chiefly in the west of India. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund, &c. Lead mines are numerous. Copper mines are worked. But such is the wretched state of mining, that metals are scarcely worth alluding to among the usefully-worked products of India. India, in fact, receives the coal and iron used chiefly from Great Britain. India, however, supplies the United Kingdom with the greater part of the saltpetre or nitre used, Chili and Peru supplying nearly all the remainder. The quantity of saltpetre imported from British India* in 1845

* See preceding Tables of Exports from the United Kingdom for the various articles of metal, machinery, &c. exported to India.

amounted to 307,703 barrels; from Peru, 134,098 barrels; from Chili, 38,745 barrels; all other places, 6075 barrels; total, 486,621 barrels. Iron and hardware are extensively exported to India, and, considering the low prices at which all articles of metal are now made in Great Britain, and the extraordinary increase in the quantity of iron produced in Great Britain, we cannot believe that industry can be profitably directed to mining or working the metals of British India, any more than to prosecute manufactures in India. (*See Commercial Tables, pages 434, et seq., and Tables of Iron and Metals hereafter.*)

Agricultural Products are evidently those for which India must be for a long period adapted, and we introduced the foregoing tables to illustrate how extensive a demand the raw materials of India may find in the four great woven fabrics of the United Kingdom, viz., cotton wool, sheep's wool, silk, and flax; all which, with industry and careful preparation, may be profitably supplied from India. We now pass on to such in a statement from the other principal articles of export, viz., sugar, indigo, opium, &c.

1. *Sugar* (Arabic, *sukhi*; Latin, *saccharum*; Sanscrit, *sakara*; Spanish, *azucar*; Italian, *zucchero*; German, *zucker*; French, *sucre*) is distinguished by the several qualities of brown, or muscavado, clayed, refined, and candy.

The first account we have of sugar is about 320 years before Christ, when it is mentioned by Thophrastus as honey extracted from reeds. Strabo says Nearchus found reeds in India yielding honey without bees. Pliny describes it as a medicinal honey collected from canes. It was probably sugar-candy obtained from China. Europe owes its knowledge of sugar to the Moors, who cultivated the cane in Spain, as soon as they became established in that country. It was rather extensively cultivated in Spain, and in the fifteenth century the cane was carried to and cultivated in Madeira and the Canary Islands, from which it is said to have been early transplanted to America. The cane, however, was indigenous to the tropical countries of America; the natives, however, did not know its use. The first English sugar plantation was in Barbadoes in 1627, from whence sugar was exported in 1646, and thirty years afterwards 400 vessels, of about 150 tons, were employed in the Barbadoes trade, chiefly in exporting sugar. No less than 65,000 tons annually were exported from St. Domingo before 1790. The progressive consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom will be found in tabular forms hereafter. In 1700, it did not exceed 10,000 tons; it was then consequently a rare article of luxury. In 1754, it increased to about 54,000 tons. In 1790, to about 80,000 tons. Until 1820, the importation of sugar from India was trifling. Since then the quantity (*see Tables, page 419, and hereafter*) has increased rapidly. It is evident that the soil and climate is eminently adapted for the cultivation of the cane.

We shall, however, defer further remarks on the cultivation of sugar, until we class the whole under the one general head of the sugar-producing countries of the world.

Coffee.—Hindostan, Ceylon, Java, and other eastern countries are eminently adapted for the production of coffee. For imports and exports, &c., see General Tables hereafter.

Indigo.—In the history of cultivation we are not aware that any thing is more remarkable than the rapid growth of indigo in British India. (See Tabular Statements, page 423.)

Pepper.—See Tables of Exports, &c., pages 423, *et seq.*, and Tables hereafter.

Rum.—See Tables, page 423, and hereafter.

Opium.—This drug constitutes a government monopoly in India. (See Revenue Tables.)

STATEMENT of the Opium Exported from Calcutta to China, to the Ports in the Indian Archipelago, and to Europe, from 1795 to 1834.

YEARS.	Chests to China.	Chests to the Eastern Ports.	Chests to the Western Ports.	TOTAL Chests.	YEARS.	Chests to China.	Chests to the Eastern Ports.	Chests to the Western Ports.	TOTAL Chests.
number.	number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	number.	number.	
1795—96...	1070	4101	10	5189	1815—16	2723	1120	5	3844
1796—97...	2387	3247	..	5634	1816—17	3376	917	32	4325
1797—98...	1985	1514	4	3504	1817—18	2011	794	..	3708
1798—99...	1719	1624	..	3342	1818—19	3575	724	5	4309
1799—1800	1807	2059	..	3866	1819—20	1741	1315	..	3091
1800—1801	3224	1539	25	4788	1820—21	3591	1356	..	5147
1801—2...	1743	1723	..	3467	1821—22	1936	655	..	2591
1802—3...	2033	1635	..	3668	1822—23	3207	893	..	4100
1803—4...	2116	947	..	3063	1823—24	3923	1246	..	5169
1804—5...	2322	1026	10	3358	1824—25	5365	1710	..	7076
1805—6...	2131	1520	..	3657	1825—26	4627	536	..	5165
1806—7...	2607	1777	..	4384	1826—27	5861	707	..	6568
1807—8...	3084	1171	..	4255	1827—28	7441	562	..	7903
1808—9...	3223	1110	..	4639	1828—29	4903	1651	..	6554
1809—10...	3074	1172	..	4246	1829—30	7413	2235	..	9678
1810—11...	3592	1317	..	4909	1830—31	5672	..	..	7069
1811—12...	2788	1887	38	4713	1831—32	6815	..	..	7427
1812—13...	3324	1504	..	4832	1832—33	7598	..	..	2108
1813—14...	3213	1059	..	4272	1833—34	7808	..	..	9518
1814—15...	2999	804	5	3872					

The eastern ports include all those east between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, and the western, those west of the former on the Atlantic.

QUANTITY of Opium* annually Exported from India to China for Eighteen Years.

YEARS.	Number of Chests Imported.		Average Price per Chest in Spanish Dollars.		Sale Value of each Kind in Spanish Dollars.		TOTAL Number of Chests Imported.	TOTAL Value of Importation in Spanish Dollars.
	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.		
number.	number.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	numbers.	dollars.	
1816.....	2610	4600	1200	875	3,132,000	525,000	3,210	3,657,000
1817.....	2530	1150	1265	612	3,200,150	703,800	3,680	3,904,250
1818.....	3050	1530	1000	735	3,650,000	1,109,250	4,510	4,169,250
1819.....	2970	1430	1235	1173	3,667,950	1,515,250	4,600	5,583,200
1820.....	3050	1720	1900	1515	5,795,000	2,650,800	4,770	8,400,800
1821.....	2910	1718	2075	1325	6,038,250	2,276,350	4,028	8,314,600
1822.....	1822	4,000	1552	1290	2,828,950	1,100,000	4,932	7,988,950
1823.....	2910	4,172	1600	923	4,966,000	3,859,100	7,082	8,515,100
1824.....	2655	5,000	1175	750	3,119,625	4,500,000	6,655	7,619,625
1825.....	3442	6,173	913	723	5,141,755	4,464,450	9,621	7,006,205
1826.....	3661	6,308	1002	942	5,658,568	5,541,520	9,969	9,610,083
1827.....	5134	4,401	898	1204	5,125,155	5,289,920	9,535	10,425,075
1828.....	5965	7,701	940	969	5,004,238	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,118
1829.....	7843	6,857	860	862	6,149,277	5,907,580	4,000	12,067,157
1830.....	4860	12,109	870	588	5,790,204	7,114,050	18,769	12,904,253
1831.....	5950	8,265	..	..	5,092,010	5,818,574	14,225	11,500,584
1832.....	8267	15,303	..	..	6,551,059	8,781,700	23,070	18,332,759
1833.....	9644	11,715	..	..	6,899,634	7,910,971	21,250	14,000,605

* The quantity of opium shipped from Calcutta in 1795-6, was 1070 chests, and in 1829-30, 7443 chests. The total quantity of opium exported from Calcutta during the former year was 5183 chests, and during the latter, 6578 chests; the grand total exported during the whole thirty-five years was 162,273 chests, which, at the average rate at which it sold, 1200 dollars a chest, would give a trade in this stimulating drug of nearly 200,000,000 Spanish dollars.

QUANTITY of Malwa Opium Exported from Bombay and Damaun to China, from 1821 to 1834.

YEARS.	Chests from Bombay.	Chests from Damaun.	TOTAL Amount of Chests.	Average Bombay Rupees.	YEARS.	Chests from Bombay.	Chests from Damaun.	TOTAL.	Average Bombay Rupees.
	boxes.	number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	nb.	number.
1821		678	2278	2024	1828	2,820	3889	7,709	1765
1822		2255	3835	4007	1829	3,502	4597	8,099	1686
1823		1535	5535	1764	1830	3,720	9136	12,856	1202
1824		2063	6063	1288	1831	4,700	4633	9,333	1450
1825	25	1503	5564	971	1832	11,000	3607	14,607	1250
1826	2500	2605	5605	1877	1833			11,715	
1827	2190	1524	4504	1383	1834	8,985	2693	11,678	

QUANTITY and Value of Opium Exported from Calcutta.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benar.)		Opium (Bengal)		Opium (Bihar)		Opium (Benares).					
	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.				
Coast of Sumatra..	10	9,850	20	19,700	5	6,950	14	17,360	3,333	37,073,355	57	71,170	2,050	27,60,918
Java.....														
Penang and Eastward.....	262	2,78,074	1,250	12,07,578	119	1,46,875	1,506	16,90,076						
China.....	7,493	71,08,144	1,987	19,05,371	55	68,050	30	40,075	50	75,325	82	1,19,875	2,309	31,17,923
Pague.....	2	1,870	26	21,983			58	71,105	8,184	1,21,93,193	2	2,410		
Maldiv Islands ..														
TOTAL.....	7,767	76,97,937	3,283	31,57,632	9,867	1,17,76,009	4,940	55,25,971	8,291	1,23,42,988	4,443	60,01,126		

QUANTITY and Value of Opium Exported from Calcutta—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1837—38				1838—39			
	Opium (Behar)		Opium (Benares)		Opium (Behar)		Opium (Benares)	
	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
Penang & Eastward	75	91,090	2,919	28,06,435	276	1,74,440	3,207	21,91,805
Java	20	24,500	60	57,350	55	43,180	131	96,870
China	11,937	1,35,37,460	4,155	45,27,817	11,187	95,60,529	3,312	24,97,390
Pague								
Maldiv Islands ..	13	10,675	86	84,305	6	5,355	44	25,030
Cape of Good Hope..	..	..	1	615				
TOTAL.....	12,065	1,36,63,635	7,242	74,76,622	11,224	97,89,503	6,697	48,10,841

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Opium from Calcutta during the following Years.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1839—40				1840—41							
	Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom....	160	41,668	1	195	25	17,297		12,800	21	14,375		
North America	9	3,105	6	1,260								
Ceylon	7	2,530							2	1,950		
Penang & Eastward.	8,207	33,02,559	5,469	22,49,713	6,228	40,59,233	5106	32,53,130	4,823	34,69,895	3938	27,98,544
Java	20	9,425	30	13,750								
Manilla	538	3,05,090	190	1,02,725	1	800	45	31,273	10	7,900	45	34,325
China	3,472	15,92,577	283	1,24,045	4,889	33,32,524	928	6,09,500	9,082	68,68,100	1670	12,03,697
Pague	51	19,835	64	19,640	2	1,485	70	46,915	24	16,135	120	81,000
Mauritius..	2	1,170	1	305					3	1,070	1	630
TOTAL.....	12,406	52,78,949	6,044	25,16,233	11,145	74,11,339	6265	39,53,620	13,965	1,03,80,025	5774	41,18,594

STATEMENT of the Value of Opium Exported from Bombay.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Ceylon.....	..	2 14,480	..	..	..	..	..	675
China.....	97,82,015	1,33,98,761	2,40,33,171	1,09,77,565	158,47,400	1,93,000	87,36,847	1,03,22,215
Penang and Eastward.....	1,53,950	..	2,16,650	2,63,200	..	30,78,150	26,80,927	9,53,310
Goa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920
Cutch and Seinde.....	..	..	..	800	1,000	..	..	670
Persian Gulf.....	..	..	..	..	1,41,800	..	..	..
Manilla.....	..	..	..	..	..	10,25,400	17,500	..
TOTAL.....	99,35,965	1,36,13,241	2,42,49,821	1,12,41,564	1,59,90,200	42,90,550	1,14,35,274	1,12,78,820
Bengal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..
Coast of Coromandel.....	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar and Canara.....	2,150	..	..	760	8,560	2,325	..	670
TOTAL value.....	99,38,115	136,18,741	2,42,49,821	1,12,42,325	1,59,98,760	42,98,875	1,14,39,274	1,12,79,490
Quantities.....	..	..	chests. 21,073½	chests. 10,627½	chests. 17,515	chests. 5,202 lbs. 70	chests. 15,762½	chests. 16,356

Salt.—The salt monopoly in India has been both unsound in principle and the cause of suffering on the part of those who required this most essential of all condiments. But the very great reduction made during late years in the price of salt by the Company, renders the monopoly itself less burdensome than in France, Austria, and even in Prussia—still, the monopoly is, as such, highly objectionable, and ought to be abolished. If revenue be absolutely necessary, let it be a duty of customs if imported, and of excise when made in India. But we would prefer that neither should be levied. The following abstract of official Tables will serve to illustrate the profits of this monopoly :—

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Salt Sold and cleared from the Government Golahs in Bengal; distinguishing that Imported and Sold by Government from the Government Manufacture, from 1835—36 to 1844—45, inclusive.

Y E A R S	Sold and Cleared.	Imported and Sold.	Total.
	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds
1835—36.....	38,71,041	4,32,500	43,03,541
1836—37.....	39,10,699	4,40,000	40,50,699
1837—38.....	31 14,307	6,07,347	42,21,654
1838—39.....	36,96,167	10,62,000	47,58,227
1839—40.....	39,25,951	7,83,728	47,09,679
1840—41.....	35,98,798	9,75,551	45,74,352
1841—42.....	The returns furnished for these years do not distinguish salt imported on account of government from the government manufacture.		46,20,183
1842—43.....			43,13,289
1843—44.....			43,69,532
1844—45.....			46,44,946

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS AND NETT REVENUE OF THE BENGAL SALT MONOPOLY, SPECIFYING THE CHARGES OF MANUFACTURE, AND OF COLLECTION OF EACH YEAR, FOR TEN YEARS.

YEARS.	Cost and Charges of Salt Manufactured and Purchased.				Nett Revenue from the Sale of Salt, exclusive of Payments to the French and Danish Governments, referred to in preceding Column.		Customs' Collection.		Amount.
	Amount realised by the Shle of Salt at Bengal.	Advances to Manufacturers.	Cost of Salt purchased.	Charges of Establishment, various Expenses connected with the Provision and Sale of Salt.	Total.	Nett Revenue at Bengal.	Customs' Duty on Salt Imported into Bengal.	Proportion of the Charges of Establishment of the Collectorate of Customs' Duties on Salt, estimated to attach to the Imports of Salt.	
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	£
1835-36.	1,75,00,395	22,14,343	6,50,996	18,59,174	1,29,33,552	4,38,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1836-37.	1,78,03,460	25,29,031	6,54,046	18,49,553	1,29,33,550	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1837-38.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1838-39.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1839-40.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1840-41.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1841-42.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1842-43.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1843-44.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974
1844-45.	1,73,03,850	26,75,907	3,61,626	18,45,807	1,24,29,310	4,46,697	1,21,07,215	9,11,468	1,33,35,974

SALT IMPORTED INTO BENGAL, DISTINGUISHING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, FROM 1835-36, TO THE LATEST ACCOUNTS RECEIVED.

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		COAST OF COROMANDEL AND MALABAR.		CEYLON, &c.		ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.		MAURITIUS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1835-36.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.
1836-37.	1,025	4,160	..	..	2,63,272	10,53,068	..	..	20,300	82,340	..	..	284,857	11,30,128
1837-38.	10,962	42,763	..	..	3,76,097	13,12,379	..	..	33,375	1,32,684	..	..	3,54,846	13,08,027
1838-39.	3,409	14,144	12,997	55,242	1,78,967	7,00,665	9,919	42,156	1,03,775	4,10,744	8,103	34,436	3,17,120	12,47,761
1839-40.	2,915	9,371	6,414	40,009	72,459	3,07,951	..	..	1,20,384	5,12,680	2,748	11,079	2,07,520	8,41,960
1840-41.	2,616	11,118	20,450	86,013	2,07,250	8,40,812	..	..	2,08,324	8,53,300	..	..	1,38,039	5,40,343
1841-42.	2,047	8,870	14,293	60,715	3,24,091	12,77,387	..	..	2,33,764	9,53,469	..	..	3,14,248	12,40,356
1842-43.	84	357	93,470	3,98,947	3,03,947	12,91,775	26,523	1,12,720	1,86,479	7,92,621	1,468	6,239	6,12,301	26,02,692
1843-44.	10	41	60,149	3,40,774	5,50,113	23,41,040	31,480	1,18,113	2,12,704	9,03,993	12,902	55,049	8,41,531	37,89,040
1844-45.	610	2,631	44,901	1,90,830	5,14,132	21,22,570	22,591	96,012	3,32,560	14,55,860	4,912	20,877	9,07,011	41,09,040
	792	3,216	6,443	34,118	5,14,132	21,22,570	31,197	1,42,912	4,03,228	16,30,231	4,714	20,142	9,70,640	40,42,642

1845-46. 5,09,816. Also mounds, 39,932 (Foreign Europe), and mounds 10,38,911 (British), and mounds 1,317 (Foreign, Asia and Africa) *

Total mounds..... 15,42,186, value not ascertainable.

1846-47. Of this year only ten months had expired up to the latest advices from Bengal, viz., 1st of May, 1846, to the 28th of February, 1847. No particulars of the detail.

* N.B. During the corresponding period of 1845-46, the importations were 12,10,996.

STATEMENT, showing the ordinary Cost and Charges, &c., per 100 Maunds of Bengal Salt, from 1248 S. S. to 1250 S. S., or Three Years, as per Adjustment for 1842—43, and Accounts for 1843—44 and 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Nett Quantity of Salt sold and adjusted.	Cost thereof paid to Molungees, including Surruff, &c.	TOTAL, including all Cost and Charges of Salt Establishments.	TOTAL Cost and Charges per 100 Maunds.	Nett Sale Proceeds.	Nett Sale Proceeds, per 100 Maunds.	Nett Profit, and Salt sold and adjusted.	Nett Profit, per 100 Maunds.
	maunds.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.
Hidgellee.....	19,03,733	8,43,616	11,75,885	61 767	74,88,301	393 453	63,12,506	331 586
Tumlook.....	10,68,715	5,95,288	8,37,988	78 110	43,79,230	409 706	35,41,242	331 356
Twenty-four Pergunnahs, including Jessore	16,71,213	12,86,739	17,83,948	106 745	70,63,492	422 655	52,79,544	315 910
Chittagong.....	21,21,617	13,91,608	17,28,469	81 409	86,94,226	409 792	69,65,757	328 323
TOTAL.....	67,65,278	40,27,251	55,26,290	81 686	2,76,25,339	408 340	2,20,99,049	326 654
African salt at Chittagong.....	5,31,780	4,15,106	1,23,414	79 622	21,74,136	408 811	17,50,722	329 219
Madras permit salt at Sulkea.....	10,92,507	7,56,807	8,38,818	76 753	42,35,348	387 530	33,96,500	37 770

STATEMENT, showing the ordinary Cost and Charges, &c., per 100 Maunds of Salt of the Cuttack Provinces, stored in the Golahs at Sulkea, from 1248 S. S. to 1250 S. S., or Three Years, as per Adjustment for 1842—43, and Accounts for 1843—44 and 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Nett Quantity sold and adjusted.	Cost thereof paid to Molungees, including Surruff.	TOTAL Cost and Charges.	TOTAL Cost and Charges per average 100 Maunds.	Nett Sale Proceeds.	Nett Sale Proceeds, per 100 Maunds.	Nett Profit on Salt sold and adjusted.	Nett Profit, per 100 Maunds.
	maunds.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.
Cuttack salt at Sulkea...	7,13,439	2,73,261	7,13,439	99 513	31,05,427	435 239	23,95,169	335 696
Belasore salt at Sulkea...	5,44,559	1,97,970	4,74,135	87 061	23,95,505	439 876	19,21,430	352 815
Koordah salt at Sulkea...	2,33,089	1,04,979	2,28,431	902	10,30,608	442 152	8,02,177	344 150
TOTAL.....	14,91,187	5,76,210	14,12,804	94 743	65,31,600	438 013	51,18,796	343 271

CHAPTER XVI.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

A LARGE revenue is certainly necessary to the existence and power of the East India Company within the regions now under their authority. But a careful examination of the financial system of India will convince even its supporters that it is not free from oppressive severity in character and practice, and, in many respects, unsound in principle, both commercially and fiscally. That it must be reformed is evident, and commercially several reforms have been made: especially with regard to the abolition of the transit duties, and the diminution made in the price at which salt is now sold under its monopoly by the servants of the Company.

We cannot under the present head enter into the mass of details in which the taxation of India is involved, and we can only suggest what appears to us indispensable with regard to increasing the quantity and value of our exportable products, and generally the commerce of India. We would therefore recommend,—

First.—One general system of internal taxation for all India.

Second.—The abolition of all monopolies.

Third.—One general system of customs' duties, abolishing all export duties, except on opium, upon which an export duty may very fairly be levied to replace the revenue now derived from the monopoly.

Fourth.—In framing a tariff of import duties, that the duties should be imposed solely for revenue, and without reference to the origin of the article taxed, or to the ship in which imported; and that the commerce between one presidency or district of India and another should be as free as between one county in England and another.

Fifth.—That immediately and proportionately to this general system of finance, which ought to extend from the foot of the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, it is indispensable for the prosperity of India that the disorders and misrule which prevail in the territories of the Nizam and other native princes should be terminated, and that there is no possibility of good government in these countries until the sovereignty is assumed by British authority upon suitably arranged agreements with those native princes.

We have already given tabular statements of the revenue and expenditure of India. The following are abstracts of the existing customs' regulations, and the tariffs of the respective presidencies:—

By Act No. XIV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, in Council, on the 30th of May, 1846.

1. It is enacted, that from the 1st of June next, such parts of Regulations IX. and X. 1810, Regulation XV. 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency,

as prescribe *the levy of transit or inland customs' duties*, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind contained in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom-houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into or export from the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

II. That duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta, or into any other place within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule A. annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act.

III. That duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule B. annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

IV. That no goods, or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor of Bengal; provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and in case of any person applying to have goods passed, as such, the collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this Act.

V. That the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta and other ports of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

VI. That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhonies and country craft as are here referred to in Section XXII. of this Act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed: And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1000 rupees; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside, or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of 1000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this Act, and another copy thereof to

be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cocketts, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom-house officer so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

IX. Any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom-house officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

X. Any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable, upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place.

XI. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port: After entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land; and export cargo shall be laden on board thereof, according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandise shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XII. Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form, but to be seized on board. Master to be answerable that all goods manifested are forthcoming and duly passed, under penalty of 500 rupees for each missing package of unknown value, or double duty if assessable. Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

XIII. Custom-house officers taking unauthorised fees or bribes, subject to penalty of 500 rupees. Same penalty on persons offering.

XIV. Collector to investigate, and adjudge confiscation. Board's confirmation necessary.

XV. Twenty or thirty days allowed to clear inwards, according to tonnage; after which, the master to pay charges of the custom-house officer. Master to land goods if consignees do not; if these fail, a collector may land and warehouse; and may land packages before twenty days, without consent of master.

XVI. Further period of fifteen or twenty days, for continuous lading for exportation. If the vessel be laid up, tide-waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty. Twenty and thirty days, according to tonnage, allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

XVII. When penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance of the vessel till it be paid.

XVIII. Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and five per cent if free.

XIX. In case of relanding for damage, putting back in distress, &c., officer to proceed on board to watch; and cargo not to be exempt from duty on re-export, unless all the while in charge of custom-house officers. Proviso for re-importation when duties and drawbacks are to be refunded; and master to forfeit the value of drawback, goods not forthcoming.

XX. No refund of export duty after port clearance.

XXI. Vessels owned by natives of Arabia, and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia, not subject to the dominion of the

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhonies and small craft from the Maldivé and Nicobar islands as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.

XXII. Dhonies, country craft, and other small vessels not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the River Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and if any such vessel shall anchor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in charge thereof shall not immediately, upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees. Vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered as British vessels.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE A.—Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.*
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and other living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Ice.....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones.....	ditto.	ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.....	ditto.	3 per cent.
8	Foreign books.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Ditto, ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12	Metals, ditto, ditto, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
17	Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
18	Opium.....	21 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
	Salt.....	3-4 rupees per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	3-4 rupees per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
20	Alum.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
21	Camphor.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
	Cassia.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Clo.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24	Coffee.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
25	Coral.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Nutmegs and mace.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Pepper.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Rattans.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29	Tea.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Vermilion.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Wines and liquors.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the police of Calcutta.....	9 annas per imperial gallon.	16 annas per imperial gallon.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds of London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.		
	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction, and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the

* Differential duties on imports by foreign ships have all been lately (1848) reduced to the same rates as by British ships in all the presidencies of India.

importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply) there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE B.—Rates of Duty lately charged upon Goods Exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. Recently (1848) abolished.

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.		Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Books printed in India.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta.....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Cotton wool, exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.....	ditto.	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
7	Ditto, ditto, exported to places other than above.....	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	16 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
8	Sugar and rum, exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession.....	free.	3 per cent.
9	Ditto, exported to any other place.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
	Grain and pulse of all sorts.....	1 anna per bag, not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per maund.	2 annas per bag, not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.
11	Indigo.....	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	6 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Lac dye and shell lac.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
13	Silk, raw filature.....	3½ annas per seer of 80 tolas.	7 annas per seer of 80 tolas.
14	Silk, Bengal wound.....	3 annas per seer of 80 tolas.	6 annas per seer of 80 tolas.
15	Tobacco.....	4 annas per maund.	8 annas per maund.
16	All country articles not enumerated or named above.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwanas under the following conditions, until the 1st of April, 1837:—

1st. That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner.

2nd. That the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st of April, 1836, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And after the said 1st of April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty paid at any custom-house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton-wool covered by ruwanas taken out at the custom-houses of the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

By Act No. XXV., of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 31st of October, 1836, it is enacted that—

I. Governments of presidencies are to declare warehousing ports.

II. Importers may then warehouse.

III. Making application in Form A., annexed. Goods first to be assessed for customs' duty. Warehouse-keeper to be answerable for weight or gauge of the custom house, allowing for wastage.

IV. Mis-description of tale goods or packages to injury of revenue, punishable by fine of ten times the loss. Error of overstatement may be rectified before, not after entry into warehouse.

V. Packages to be marked and numbered before reception into warehouse.

VI. When the duty exceeds 100 rupees, bond may be executed for it in Form B ; and goods may then remain in warehouse for fifteen months without demand of duty. Bond to be for twice the duty, and to bear interest from the date of demand. The obligee to be bound for all duties and charges claimable on the goods, and for all penalties.

VII. But collector to have power to proceed against the goods or under the bond, at his option ; and to detain goods and sell after ten days, if the demand be not paid. Proceeds of sale to be written off on the bond ; and surplus paid over to the owner of the goods. No transfer to bar this process.

VIII. After fifteen months, the board may renew the bond for other fifteen months.

IX. Goods relanded from a vessel put back, may be warehoused without bond, and re-shipped under the previous settlement of duties. Exception : unless the goods should be liable to duty on being passed through the custom-house for importation.

X. Reserved duty on re-export to be chargeable on removal of goods for shipment and bonds to be cancelled on payment thereof.

XI. On removal otherwise than for re-export, or if not cleared in time, full import duty to be levied, with interest and charges ; and collector may cause goods to be sold in satisfaction, if not paid in ten days.

XII. Removal of goods to be noted in the bond, with particulars.

XIII. And the same particulars to be registered in the register of bonds. When registry shows all the bonded goods to have been cleared out, bond to be cancelled, and returned to the obligee.

XIV. The custom-house godowns and other government godowns to be public warehouses. These to be under the collector's or warehouse-keeper's key.

XV. Board to determine what goods are to be receivable into public warehouse, and the terms and rates of warehouse rent or hire. Table of rates to be exposed conspicuously.

XVI. Owners to have access to their warehoused goods, attended by a custom-house officer, during business hours.

XVII. Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., are to be borne by the owners, and to be realised as customs' duties. Bill for rent to be sent in monthly ; and if not paid in ten days, goods may be sold in satisfaction. Collector not answerable for loss by fire or other accident, nor for damage.

XVIII. Wastage to be allowed as per table.

TABLE of Wastage to be allowed upon Goods when applied to be removed either from Public or Private Licensed Warehouses.

Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage	Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage
	per cent.		per cent.
Alkali.....	5	Lac, lake stick, and seed .	3
Alums.....	3	Long pepper and long pepper root.....	3
Aromatic seeds	3	Oils, essential and fragrant.....	8
	3	Resin, or dammer.....	7½
	3	Sage.....	4
	3	Sugar.....	4
	3	Saltpetre.....	4
Best nut.....	7½	Soap.....	8
Brimstone.....	3	Silk.....	5
Camphor.....	2	Spices	
Coarse copperas or green vitriol		Cloves.....	8
Iron wool.....		Cinnamon.....	2
Dry ginger.....	10	Cassia.....	2
Drugs and drugs, not otherwise specified.....	3	Mace.....	3
Iron, wrought bars.....	3	Pepper.....	6
Indigo.....	5	Pimento, or allspice.....	2
Kutch, or terra japonica.....	3	Tobacco, unprepared.....	5
		Turpentine.....	8
		Tutenague.....	2

Wines and spirits in casks—a deduction for ullage of 10 per cent shall be allowed at the time of being received into warehouses.

XIX. Board may license any private warehouses. License to be revocable at pleasure, unless otherwise stipulated.

XX. Applications for license for private warehouse to be in Form C., with particulars filled up.

XXI. Collector or warehouse-keeper to have access to all licensed warehouses for himself and his officers. Proprietors refusing admittance, subject to penalty of 1000 rupees, and withdrawal of license. Bonds for duty to be put in suit seven days after notice of such penalty or of withdrawal of license.

XXII. If goods be found deficient beyond the wastage allowance, at time of delivery from warehouse, owner to forfeit ten times the duty on the deficiency; if found excessive, ten times the duty to be paid on the excess, and goods to be detained till paid.

XXIII. Collector of customs may issue warrant for breaking packages, to search and examine goods. When repacked, to be sealed, and seal not to be rebroken without sanction of Board, except under application from proprietor, then to be resealed.

XXIV. Goods to be stamped on reception into or delivery from warehouse. The stamp not to be removed or effaced without sanction of collector, under penalty of 500 rupees on conviction before a magistrate; but owners may be allowed by the collector to take samples.

XXV. Goods not to be removed from warehouse without being passed through the custom-house.

XXVI. If a package be broken, duty to be levied on all the goods contained therein.

XXVII. Applications to remove goods to be made in Form D., and twenty-four hours' notice to be given of removal.

XXVIII. Goods may be removed from one warehouse to another, application being made in Form E.

XXIX. No duty to be levied on goods destroyed by fire or other accident, and if damaged, duty to be levied on the damaged value.

XXX. Penalties under this Act to be adjudged by the collector of customs; subject to confirmation by the Board or other superior authority of customs.

A.—Form of Application for the Reception of Goods Imported by Sea in Warehouses.

To the Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to order the reception into the Government (or private warehouse of Mr. A. B., situate at _____, and licensed by No. _____, dated _____), of the undermentioned goods, being of the growth or manufacture of

(place to be stated), and arrived from (port or place to be mentioned) on the (British or other) ship _____ whereof _____ is commander, the duty upon which goods has been adjusted in the manner hereafter specified.

Marks and Number of Packages.	Description of Packages and Goods.	Contents of Goods.	Rate of Value of the Goods.	Amount Value of the Goods as ascertained and entered on the landing of the same.	Rate of Duty both of Customs and Town Duty.	Date and Number of Impoigation.	Specification of the Particulars of Bonds if the Duty upon the Goods has been Bonded.
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Total.....

(Date)

(signed)

(By the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.)

B.—Form of Bond for Import Duties.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ now of Calcutta, at Fort William, in the province of Bengal, in the East Indies, _____ and _____ of the same place, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto the East India Company in the sum of _____ rupees to be paid to the said East India Company, or their certain attorney, agent, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves and each of us, and our respective heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, by these presents; sealed with our respective seals, dated the _____ day of _____ in the _____ year of Christ _____ and the said _____ for themselves, and each of them and their respective heirs and representatives, covenant and agree, that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation, or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature at _____

Whereas, the above bounden _____ hath (or have) applied to the collector of sea customs of the said East India Company at _____ for, and have obtained permission to, lodge in a certain public (or licensed) godown, for a period of fifteen months, subject to the rules or regulations of Government, the following goods, that is to say (here a large blank should be left for describing the goods), being of the growth or manufacture of _____ and imported by sea from _____ on board the _____ ship _____ and entered in the custom-house books, as No. _____ of the register of goods imported by sea.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden (the principal) _____ his or their heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns, shall in all things well and truly observe and keep all and singular the rules prescribed in Act No. XXV. of 1836, to be observed and kept by the owners, importers or consignees of goods bonded and warehoused, and by the persons obtaining permission to bond and warehouse goods under the provisions thereof: and if the said (the principal) _____ his (or their, if more than one) heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the collector of customs for the time being for the port, all such dues, whether of customs or of lawful charges, as shall be due or demandable upon the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them at or before the expiration of fifteen months from the date of these presents, or before or at the expiration of such further time as the Board of Customs shall allow in that behalf, together with interest thereon at the rate of _____ per cent per annum from the date of demand thereof being made by the said collector of customs in writing: and further, if the said goods after being so warehoused, or any part thereof, shall not within the term so fixed, or to be enlarged, be removed from the said public (or licensed) godowns, or in case the said goods or any part thereof shall be removed from the said public (or licensed) warehouse at any time within the said term, either for importation or for exportation by sea, then, and in such case, if the full amount of all such duties, charges, and penalties as may be payable or demandable as aforesaid, shall have been first paid and satisfied on the whole quantity

of the said goods, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of the said several conditions, or any of them, the same to be in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered, &c.

C.—Form of Application to obtain License for Private Warehouses.

To the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to submit to the Board of Customs (or other controlling authority of customs) my request to be furnished with a license under Act No. XXV. of 1836, for a warehouse situate at _____ and about the distance of _____ yards from the custom-house, the dimensions and other particulars of the godown are stated below, and the same is intended for the reception of all goods as a general storehouse (or as the case may be), the period of license not to exceed (mention the time for which period).

Particulars of Godown.

Length,	feet,	inches	. . .	} Dry, airy, well flued, and puckah built, can contain with perfect safety and convenience, about _____ tons of goods.
Breadth,	ditto	ditto	. . .	
Height,	ditto	ditto	. . .	

The same being my own property (or the property of _____ from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of _____).

(Signed)

(By the Applicant.)

D.—Form of Application for Removal of Goods from Warehouses.

To the Collector of Government Customs.

Sir,

Please to order to be passed from the (Government or private) warehouse of Messrs. A. and Co., situate at _____ (and licensed under Act No. XXV. of 1836, by No. _____ dated _____) the undermentioned goods intended for exportation by sea on the British ship _____ captain _____ bound to _____ or for internal consumption; or to be consigned to (any station in the interior, as the case may be) the same having been entered in the books of your office for the said warehouse, under No. _____ dated by (me or by Messrs. B. & Co., whose certificate of the transfer of the goods is herewith annexed.)

Marks and numbers of cases

B. & Co.
(Name of the goods)
No. 1 to 4.

☐ X ☒ ☐

Sealed.

"Warehoused for exportation."

Four cases of (name of goods).
1 case, box, bale, or parcel, containing
(here insert the quantity in each case).

1 ditto.

1 ditto.

1 ditto.

Four (cases, boxes, bales, or parcels) containing (total contents to be here stated).

Custom-house value of the above _____ Rupees, and please to receive the amount of duty bonded for the said goods, by bond No. _____ dated _____, allowing drawback for exportation on British bottom (or as the case may be).

(Signed)

(Either by the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.)

E.—Form of Application for the Removal of Goods from one Warehouse to another during the Period for which the Indulgence of Warehousing may have been obtained.

To the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to permit the removal of the under-mentioned goods from the (Government or other licensed) warehouse, to (the warehouse into which the removal is intended to be made, must here be distinctly described) for the unexpired period of warehousing due

on the goods, the same having been originally entered by virtue of Act No. XXV. of 1836, in the books, of the warehouse department under No. , dated for fifteen months (or such other period as may have been allowed, to be here stated) under all the obligations and conditions at present attached to the goods.

Marks and Numbers of Packages.	Description of Packages and of Goods.	Contents of Packages.	Rate of Value of Goods.	Amount of Value of Goods as entered in Custom-house Books.	Rate of Duty chargeable or paid upon the Goods.	Name of the Persons by whom goods first passed into Warehouses.

Note—If the goods to be removed shall have been sold or transferred by the original proprietor or agent, a certificate of such sale or transfer shall accompany the application.
(Signed) (By the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.)

By Act No. XXXII. of 1836, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 28th of November, 1836.

It is enacted, that if any person after the 1st day of December, 1836, lands or attempts to land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, any sugar which is not the growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the collector of customs, or by any other officer thereunto authorised by the governor of the said presidency, unless the district in which such sugar is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such sugar, be a district in which the Governor-general of India in council has authorised the importation of such sugar.

By Act No. XIV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 12th of June, 1837.

It is enacted, that whenever any foreign state in Asia or Africa shall permit within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportation of goods in British vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council, by an order in council, to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the East India Company or exported thence in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories, or exported thence in British vessels.

By Act No. XVI. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 3rd of July, 1837.

It is enacted, that when the customs duties fixed to be levied upon goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa shall be *ad valorem*, the value of such goods shall be declared by the exporter in the manner prescribed for goods imported into Calcutta by sea, and the provisions shall apply to goods intended to be exported by sea in like manner as for imported goods, and the value so to be declared by the exporter, shall include the packages or materials in which the goods may be contained; and it shall be lawful for the governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, by notice in the official "Gazette," to fix a value for any article liable to *ad valorem* duty, and that the value so fixed by the governor of the said presidency shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such article for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

No payment shall be made of drawback upon any goods exported from any port of Bengal or Orissa, unless the export be made within two years from the date of the import in the custom-house registers, nor unless the claim to receive such drawback be made at the time of exportation, nor unless the amount due thereupon be demanded within one year from the date of entry for shipment in the custom-house registers.

The Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, shall have power to fix, and from time to time to alter the rates of wharfage and godown rent charges, and to determine the time for which goods shall be allowed to remain on the wharfs or in the godowns of the custom-house, free of charge, while the goods are being passed for import or export by sea.

It shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing.

By Act No. I. of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 3rd of January, 1838.

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st of February, 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code passed before the year 1827, and now in force, with the exception of Sections I., II., and III., Regulation VI., 1799, and of clause 2, Section VII., Regulation IX., 1800, and of Sections XIV., XVII., XX., XXI., and XXV., Regulation I., of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II., 1810, and VI., 1814, shall be repealed.

II. And it is enacted, that Chapters I., II., IV., VI., VIII., and IX., of Regulation XX., 1827, of the said Code, together with the Appendices A, B, C, E, H, I, J, K, of that Regulation, also Regulation II., 1831, Regulation XIII., 1831, Regulation I., 1832, Regulation IV., 1833, and Regulation IV., 1834, of the said Code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said Code as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs' duties, or as require the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Bombay Presidency, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in those or in any other Regulations, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed; and it is further enacted, that Act No. II. of 1836, shall likewise be repealed, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code.

III. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any town duty, or of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same, or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

IV. That duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the government of the Presidency of Bombay, after the said 1st of February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule A, annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

V. That duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any ports of the Bombay Presidency after the said 1st of February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule B, annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

VI. That the ships of any European nation having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, any thing in the Schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

VII. That duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the

Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the schedules of this Act for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that presidency.

VIII. That it shall be lawful for the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by notice to be published in the Gazette of that presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and civil authorities of that presidency, shall be deemed to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms, as the said governor in council may think fit.

IX. That for the levy of duties of customs as above provided on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from such foreign territories, customs' chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said governor in council, and every officer at every such chokee shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate showing that the customs' duty leviable thereupon has been paid in full.

X. That it shall be lawful for the said governor in council to appoint such officers as he may think fit, to receive money on account of customs' duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee officer shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid.

XI. That the said governor in council shall give public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, of the appointment of every officer appointed to receive customs' duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said foreign territories.

XII. That no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date more than thirty days before the date when the goods arrive at the chokee.

XIII. That it shall be lawful for the said governor in council to prescribe, by public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, by what routes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory, as is described in Sections VII. and VIII. of this Act; and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

XIV. That goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chokees between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated.

XV. That any chokee officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees; if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVII. All goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay from any foreign European settlement in India, or from any native state, the inland trade of which has been declared by the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay, under Section VIII. of this regulation, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule A. on imports on foreign bottoms.

XVIII. No goods whatsoever entered in either of the Schedules of this Act as liable to duty shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at

his discretion; and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the collector, acting under the orders of the government, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

XIX. When goods are imported at any port of the Bombay Presidency from any other port in that presidency, under certificate that the export duty specified in Schedule B. has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in Schedule A. has been duly paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry.

XX. When duties of customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company not subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and when such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Bombay, credit shall be given at such last-mentioned port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid.

XXI. It shall be lawful for the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay, from time to time, by notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

XXII. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom-house in the Presidency of Bombay for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation, as the case may be.

XXIII. The market value for assessment of duties on *ad valorem* goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee, or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the custom-house; and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the goods were produced.

XXIV. Every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the custom-house, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct, he shall countersign it as admitted: but if any part or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the collector of customs, who shall have power to take the goods or any part thereof as purchased for the government at the price so declared: and whenever the collector of customs shall so take goods for the government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported goods, within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs' duty.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by public notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise; and any goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated.

XXVI. When any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Bombay, the master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act and marked C.

XXVII. If the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine of 1000 rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from

the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any customs' officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the collector of customs under the orders of government.

XXVIII. If any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said governor in council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as hereinbefore prescribed to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board; and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to a fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

XXIX. No vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest as required by this act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the collector of customs, shall have been received by the said collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo.

XXX. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and until order shall have been given for the discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided.

XXXI. If goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient, and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting, at his discretion, the master of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest.

XXXII. There shall in every port of the Bombay presidency be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port.

XXXIII. If the governor in council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandise, or to license and register the cargo-boats plying in any ports, then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorised and prescribed, except under special permit from the collector of customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats than those so authorised for the port, shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs, and shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIV. When the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector.

XXXV. Any master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, or shall not afford such officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water, if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of 100 rupees for each day during which such officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

XXXVI. Whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel

shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search, addressed to any officer under his authority, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a fine of 1000 rupees. Concealed goods to be confiscated.

XXXVII. Every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between sunrise and sunset, or when the custom-house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be fined not exceeding 500 rupees.

•• XXXVIII. No cargo-boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to or lie alongside of any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs' officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs' officer, a custom-house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be not covered by a custom-house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs' officer on board, the said vessel shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIX. There shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch a boat-note, specifying the number of packages and the marks and numbers, or other description thereof.

XL. When goods shall be brought to be passed through the custom-house, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them, the whole of the goods contained therein shall be liable to confiscation.

XLI. If any person, after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom-house, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

XLII. It shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

XLIII. On application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by act No. XXVII. of 1837, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

XLIV. Twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons' burden, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burden.

XLV. When there shall be no customs' officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards; and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of this act, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same: provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore, and to be deposited in the government warehouses for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon,

and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit, and paid to the owner on application.

XLVI. When a customs' officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons' burden, and twenty days if it exceed that burden.

XLVII. When upon application from the master of any vessel the customs' officer shall be removed from on board thereof, if the master of such vessel shall, before a customs' officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be relanded for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs.

XLVIII. Upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port-clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duties shall in all cases be levied, and if the goods be free, or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods.

XLIX. When a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a customs' officer shall be sent to take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board.

L. When goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port-clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port-clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather, or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanded.

LI. It shall be lawful for the said governor in council to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping of goods therein.

LII. Pattamars, dhonies, botellos, and other small craft from the Maldivic or Laccadive Islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar, Cutch, and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Bombay Presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods as may be made by the governor in council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay Presidency.

LIII. No drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this Act.

LIV. Goods exported in the same vessels, if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom-house for re-exportation in the vessel, into which they may be transhipped.

LV. No transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port.

LVI. Every port subordinate to the Bombay Presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage fee shall be levied once at each port according to the burden, on all country craft above the burden of (100) one hundred mauuds, at the rates herein under specified.

		Fee. Rupees.	
Above 10 candies (equal to 100 maunds), not exceeding 20 candies (200 Indian maunds)...		1	0
" 20 "	40 "	1	8
" 40 "	60 "	2	0
" 60 "	80 "	2	8
" 80 "	100 "	3	0
" 100 "	150 "	3	8
" 150 "	200 "	4	0
" 200 "	250 "	4	8
" 250 "	300 "	5	0
" 300 "	350 "	5	8
" 350 "	400 " and upwards.....	6	0

LVII. In all cases in which under this Act goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation.

LVIII. If any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

LIX. It shall be lawful for any collector of customs, or other officer who may be authorised to adjudicate customs' cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs' officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the proprietor accept such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of customs in any court of justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty; and if the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively.

LX. All officers of customs shall, as heretofore, be amenable to the civil courts of the Presidency or Island of Bombay, by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity, at the suit of the parties injured by such acts; provided, however, that no suit shall lie against a collector of customs or other officer for any judicial award in a matter of customs passed under the preceding section of this Act.

LXI. Whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, or both.

LXII. Whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept or obtain, or attempt to obtain, from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or fine, or both.

LXIII. Whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs' revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or fine, or both.

LXIV. It shall be lawful for the governor in council of Bombay, by an order in council, to transfer any of the powers given to a collector of customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such bunders and appoint such officers as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage and of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the custom-house.

CUSTOMS' TARIFF, SCHEDULE A.—Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Bombay.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and other living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Ice.....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones (marble and wrought stones excepted).....	ditto.	ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession	ditto.	3 per cent.
8	Foreign books.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12	Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15	Woollens, the produce of any other place or country.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16	Cotton wool, not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Bombay.....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 2 annas maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
17	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
18	Cotton and silk piece goods, the produce of any other place.....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
19	Opium, covered by a pass.....	free.	free.
20	Opium, not covered by a pass.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
21	Salt, not covered by a pass.....	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
22	Alum.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Camphor.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24	Castor.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Cloves.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Coffee.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
27	Coral.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Nutmegs and mace.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
29	Pepper.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Rattans.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
31	Te.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Vermilion.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
33	Wines and liqueurs.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
34	Spirits, consolidated duty, including any duties levied heretofore through the police..... And the duty on spirits shall be ratably increased as the strength exceeds London proof: and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.	9 annas per imperial gallon.	1 rupee per imperial gallon.
	Tobacco..... Which duty shall be the minimum customs' duty, levied on raw tobacco and all preparations thereof, in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency; but if at the rate of 5 per cent on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund should be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied ad valorem at that rate if imported on British bottoms, and at 10 per cent on foreign bottoms. And the customs' duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 9 rupees for the Indian maund.	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
36	All articles not included in the above enumeration	2½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production, come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production; and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the

truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the governor in council at Bombay.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house registers.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE B.—Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods Exported by Sea, from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Bombay.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1.	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2.	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3.	Books, maps, and drawings printed in India.....	ditto.	ditto.
4.	Horses and living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5.	Opium, covered by a pass.....	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
6.	Opium, not covered by a pass.....	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
7.	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.....	free.	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
8.	Cotton wool exported to places other than above.....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
	Salt, having paid the excise of 8 annas a maund.....	free.	free.
10.	Tobacco.....	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
11.	All country articles not enumerated or named above.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, or from any other port in the Bombay Presidency, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per custom-house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

FORM OF MANIFEST, SCHEDULE C.

MANIFEST of Goods Imported per _____ Commander, from _____ under _____
Colours, viz. :—

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.
A.	1 a' b	5 cases	250 pieces			3000	Cambrics. Longcloths, bleached. Long cloths, unbleached. Madapollans, bleached. Madapollans, unbleached. Plain muslins.		

N.B.—Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like.

All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China, in like manner in China weights.

In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort or which they consist.

By Act No. XIX. the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 27th of August, 1838.

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st day of November, 1838, sections XX. and XXI., Regulation XX. of 1827, of the Bombay Code be repealed.

II. From the said 1st day of November, 1838, the following rules shall be in force with respect to vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects residing within the Presidency of Bombay, and employed on the coasts of the territories subject to the government of Bombay, or in trading coastwise, as also with respect to fishing vessels and harbour craft belonging to any of the same her Majesty's subjects.

III. Every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel and harbour craft, shall be marked or branded with the name of the place to which she belongs, and also with a number assigned for the same, by the officer authorised to make such registry as is hereinafter mentioned; and the owner or owners of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel and harbour craft, shall cause such name and number to be painted in black paint, upon a white ground, on each quarter of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel and harbour craft, in English figures and letters, each figure and letter being six inches in length.

IV. The name and number of every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing-vessel and harbour craft, and her burden, and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the person directed to make such registry.

The owner or owners of such vessels employed as aforesaid (fishing vessels and harbour craft being excepted), on being registered as aforesaid, shall pay :—

For each certificate of registry for a vessel not exceeding 20 Bombay candies' burden, the fee of.....	1 Rupee.
For each certificate for a vessel exceeding 20 such candies' burden, and not exceeding 100 candies' burden.....	5 „
For each certificate for a vessel exceeding 100 such candies' burden, and not exceeding 400 candies' burden.....	7 „
And for each certificate for a vessel of 100 tons, or greater burden, per ton	2 Annas.

By Act No. XIII. of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 20th of May, 1839.

I. It is enacted, that the several charges of the port and roadstead of Madras, levied under the heads of anchorage duty, lighthouse duty, regular boat-hire and report catamaran hire, shall, from and after the 1st day of August next, be consolidated and commuted into a port duty, to be levied at the rate of three annas per ton upon every vessel not being a vessel sailing under the colours of a foreign European or American nation, of which the tonnage shall not exceed 700 tons by measurement, made in the manner prescribed by Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. lvi, and if the vessel exceed 700 tons by measurement so made, the port duty shall be levied as upon that tonnage.

II. Upon every vessel sailing under the colours of a foreign European or American nation that may anchor in the port of Madras, there shall be levied a consolidated port duty at the rate of three annas six pie per ton, according to measurement made in the manner above prescribed.

III. If any vessels, British, native, or foreign, anchoring in the port of Madras, shall not break bulk therein, and shall not remain four complete days from the time of dropping anchor, there shall be levied upon such vessels reduced duties as follows; that is to say, two-fifths of the tonnage duty prescribed above shall be levied upon every vessel which without breaking bulk shall, after anchoring therein, sail again out of the port

within forty-eight hours, and seven-tenths upon every vessel which without breaking bulk shall stay more than forty-eight hours and less than four complete days.

IV. All powers and authorities, penalties, and other means whereby the payment of any of the charges of the port and roadstead of Madras may have been legally enforced before the passing of this Act, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted port duties imposed by virtue of this act.

V. It shall be lawful for the government of India to order the consolidation and commutation of any port or harbour duties, as levied in any subordinate port of any presidency into a tonnage duty, which shall be leviable at the rate and in the manner specified in the next following section of this Act, upon the vessels anchoring in and trading with such port.

VI. When the Governor-general of India in council shall direct the port duties to be commuted and consolidated at any port of the Madras Presidency other than that of Madras, or any subordinate port of any other presidency, the total amount levied at such port shall not exceed one anna per ton for British and native vessels not exceeding 700 tons, and upon vessels exceeding that measurement at the rate for 700 tons, and upon foreign European and American vessels, at the rate of one anna four pie per ton; and all vessels anchoring in any such outports shall be charged with reduced duty, in the proportions above provided for the port of Madras, if they leave such port without breaking bulk before completing four entire days from the time of anchoring therein.

VII. The consolidated and commuted port duties above prescribed, when ordered to be levied in any port by the Governor-general of India in council, shall be levied by the officer appointed by the government of the presidency within which the port is situate, to give port-clearances or other customary documents to vessels sailing from such port; that is to say, by the master attendant or by the collector of customs at such port, as may be ordered by such government, and if such duties be not paid upon demand, it shall be competent to such officer to withhold from the vessel on account of which payment may be refused, any port-clearance or other customary document required to be possessed by ships leaving such port until the same shall be paid.

VIII. All the powers and authorities, penalties, and other means by which any port or harbour-duty of any subordinate port of any presidency which shall be consolidated and commuted by virtue of this Act, may have been legally enforced before the consolidation and commutation thereof as hereinbefore provided, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted duties at such port, imposed by virtue of this Act.

By Act No. XV. of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 10th of June, 1839.

It is enacted, that if any person, on or after the day on which this Act will come into operation as hereinafter provided, lands, or attempts to land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Fort St. George, any foreign sugar, or any sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer thereunto authorised by the governor in council of the said presidency: Provided always, that sugar which is the growth of any part of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, into which foreign sugar, and sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar may be legally imported, are prohibited from being landed, may, during such prohibition, be landed in the said territories as heretofore.

By Act No. VI., the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 7th of June, 1841.

It is enacted, that if any person after the passing of this act, lands or attempts to land, or shall introduce by land in any part of the territories subject to the

government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, any rum or rum shrub which is the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, such rum or rum shrub shall be seized by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer authorised to seize and detain contraband goods, and shall be brought to confiscation according to the rules in force for confiscating such goods, unless the district in which such rum or rum shrub is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such rum or rum shrub, be a district in which the Governor-general of India in council has authorised the importation of such rum or rum shrub, and it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council to authorise the importation of such rum and rum shrub into any district of the territories aforesaid by an order in the official Gazette.

By Act No. X. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 5th of July, 1841.

An Act for prescribing the rules to be observed, in order that ships or vessels belonging to ports within the territories under the government of the East India Company, or belonging to native princes or states, or their subjects, may become entitled to the privileges of British ships under a proclamation of the Governor-general of India in council, made in pursuance of the statute 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 56.

I. Whereas, by a statute passed in the third and fourth years of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's Charter," it is enacted, "that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council, by proclamation, to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the East India Company, being owned by her Majesty's subjects for whom the said Governor-general in council has power to legislate and belonging, under the regulations hereinafter provided for, to any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, shall be deemed to be British ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made, the said Governor-general in council shall, and the said Governor-general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels:" And whereas it is further enacted in the same statute as follows, that is to say, "And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance with, or having subsidiary treaties with the East India Company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore enacted, that the Governor-general of India in council may by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of British ships for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said company, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states, or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; but any such regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licenses or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels:" And whereas, in pursuance of such enactments, it is expedient to frame such regulations as are mentioned therein, the compliance with which shall be required in order that ships or vessels may be deemed British ships, or be admitted to the privileges and advantages of British ships, under such proclamation as aforesaid:

That no ship or vessel shall be deemed a British ship under such proclamation as aforesaid (except as regards ships or vessels registered before the passing of this act, or having a pass at the time of passing thereof), unless the person or persons claiming property therein shall have caused the same to have been registered at some one of the ports hereinafter mentioned within the territories of the East India Company, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorised to make such registry and grant such certificate.

II. That the ports at which registration shall be made shall be the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, and such other places subordinate to the local governments of India, as such governments respectively may from time to time declare to be registering ports under this act; provided that ships or vessels built at any place other than any of such ports, shall be allowed to make their first voyage to any of such ports, being the ports at which it is intended they shall be registered, under a certificate to be granted by the principal British officer at the place where the ship is built, or if there be no British officer in authority there, then by three merchants of such place, which certificate shall contain all the particulars with regard to the ownership and description of the ships or vessels contained in a certificate of registry, and shall specify the ports at which it is intended that they shall respectively be registered, and which certificate shall have all the effect of a certificate of registry under this act, during the first voyage from the place of building to the ports at which the ships or vessels respectively shall be afterwards registered; provided that such ships or vessels so proceeding on their first voyage as aforesaid, shall be deemed British ships only whilst duly prosecuting such first voyage for the purpose of registry, and if they be not registered within a reasonable time after their arrival at the port of registry, the owner or owners, or master or other person having of taking the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall be liable on information in any court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the advocates-general of the respective presidencies, to a penalty not exceeding 5000 rupees.

III. That the persons authorised to make such registry, and to grant such certificates as aforesaid, shall be the persons now authorised to make registry of ships or vessels under the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 55, and such other or different persons as the local governments may from time to time appoint for the ports under their respective presidencies.

IV. That at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of this act, a book shall be kept by the registering officer in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry shall be duly entered.

The other provisions of this act are, as respects registry, measurement, certificates, &c., similar to those of 3 and 4 William IV., c. 55.

Proclamation.

The Governor-general of India in council hereby declares that all ships and vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the East India Company (as those limits are defined by the statute 3rd and 4th of Queen Victoria, cap. 56, intituled, "An Act further to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter.") being owned by her Majesty's subjects, for whom the said Governor-general in council has power to legislate, and belonging under the provisions of the act passed by the Governor-general in council, No. X. of 1841, to any ports in the territories under the government of the East India Company, shall be deemed to be British ships for all purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependences thereof.

Act No. XIII. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 16th of August, 1841,

Declares and enacts that the import duty on wine and spirits in casks shall be settled on the quantities registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatsoever: provided always, that the keeper of every warehouse indicated by Act No. XXV. of 1836, shall, in accounting with the customs' department for the article so warehoused, be allowed ullage on such wine and spirits at the rate of ten per cent for one year, according to the time for which such wines and spirits shall have been lodged.

*Act No. XVIII. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,
on the 30th of August, 1841.*

I. Enacts that arms, ammunition, and military stores (with the exception of arms in the possession of individuals for private use) shall not be exported or otherwise taken from the territories of the East India Company without a license from a public officer or officers for each presidency, to be indicated by the governments of the respective presidencies, for the purpose of granting such licenses, and a full compliance with all such rules and conditions as may be prescribed for the guidance of such officer or officers in regard to such exports by the aforesaid governments respectively; and any arms, ammunition, or military stores which any person shall export, or attempt to export, or take as aforesaid, contrary to this act, shall thereby become forfeited, on the award of the officer or officers authorised as aforesaid to grant licenses, or the collector of customs, and every person offending in the premises contrary to this act shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees.

II. That any person who shall collect or keep in one place, or within places not exceeding three miles in distance from each other, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding fifty pounds, without a license from such officer as aforesaid, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees, and such gunpowder shall become forfeited on the award of the officer or officers authorised to grant licenses as aforesaid, or the collector of customs.

III. That it shall be lawful for any of the governments aforesaid, to allow at any port or ports, the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military stores, as aforesaid, without any such license as aforesaid, as they shall deem expedient.

*Act No. XXIII. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,
on the 11th of October, 1841,*

Enacts, that if any person after the passing of this Act, lands, or attempts to land, or shall introduce by land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in Madras, any rum or rum shrub which is the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, such rum or rum shrub shall be seized by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer authorised to seize and detain contraband goods, and shall be brought to confiscation according to the rules in force for confiscating such goods, unless the district in which such rum or rum shrub is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such rum or rum shrub, be a district in which the governor in council has authorised the importation of such rum or rum shrub; and it shall be lawful for the governor in council to authorise the importation of such rum and rum shrub into any district of the territories aforesaid by an order in the official Gazette.

*Act No. IV. regulates the Management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads,
and for the Amendment of certain Harbour Regulations.*

*By Act No. XI., of 1842. for Amending and Explaining the Law concerning the
Importation of Foreign Sugar.*

It is hereby enacted and declared, that the prohibition and penalties contained in Acts No. XXXII. of 1836, and No. XV. of 1839, against the landing or attempting to land in any part of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, or the Presidency of Fort St. George, of any foreign sugar, or any sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, shall apply and be deemed to apply to such sugar otherwise imported into any part of the territories subject to the said presidencies.

By Act No. XIV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 5th of August, 1843, for regulating the Levy of Customs' Duties, and the Manufacture of Salt in the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.

I. It is enacted, that Regulation XVI., 1829, Act II., 1838, and so much of Regulation IX., 1810, and of any other Regulation and Act as affects the collection of customs' duties, or the manufacture of salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, shall be repealed from the 1st day of September, 1843.

II. That from and after the day above-mentioned, the following and no other duties of customs shall be leviable upon the import and export of articles into and from the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal; (that is to say)

On the import of salt, of all descriptions, two rupees per maund, and a further duty of one rupee per maund on the transmission thereof to the eastward of Allahabad.

On the import of cotton, uncleaned, four annas per maund; cleaned, eight annas per maund.

On the export of Misree, Kund, Chenee, and all clayed and refined sugar, eight annas per maund; Goor, Râb, Sheerah, and all unclayed and unrefined saccharine produce, three annas per maund.

The import of sugar into any part of the said provinces is and shall remain prohibited.

III. That it shall be lawful for the government of the said provinces, from time to time to make and issue such orders as may be deemed expedient for the collection of the aforesaid duties, in such manner, and upon such line or lines, and at such places on or near such line or lines as may seem fit, and all such orders shall have the same force as if they formed a part of this Act, from the date notified in the Gazette wherein they shall be published.

IV. That from and after the 1st day of September, 1843, the manufacture of alimentary salt throughout the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, without the express sanction of the government, is prohibited; and that any person engaging in the manufacture of such salt, or preparing or causing to be prepared works for the manufacture of such salt, without such sanction, and all zemindars or other proprietors of land, or their agents, conniving at such illicit manufacture, shall, on conviction by the magistrate, within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred, be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and on non-payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour; and that all works at which such manufacture shall have been conducted, or which are designed for such manufacture, shall be destroyed, and any salt which may be manufactured or stored thereat, shall be seized and confiscated.

V. That it shall be lawful for the collectors of customs and the collectors of land revenue within their jurisdictions, to destroy all works for the manufacture of salt, and to seize the salt stored thereat, and to apprehend the persons concerned in the manufacture thereof, and make them over for trial to the magistrate within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred.

The fines, penalties, &c., are then enumerated in the Act.

XIV. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, or to the district of Ajmere.

By Act No. XXV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 23rd of November, 1843, for making the Provisions of 5 and 6 Vict., c. 47, Sect. XI. applicable to India.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether so much of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," as provides "that from and after the 5th day of January, 1843, any articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles imported into the United Kingdom or into the British possessions abroad, bearing any

names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks, of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be forfeited," is applicable to the territories subject to the government of the East India Company :

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of May, 1844, any articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles imported into the territories subject to the government of the said Company, bearing any names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks, of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be forfeited.

By Act No. VI. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 16th of March, 1844, for abolishing the Levy of Transit or Inland Customs, Duties, for revising the Duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the Price at which Salt shall be sold for Home Consumption within the Territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st day of April, 1844, such parts of Regulation X. of 1803, Regulation I. of 1812, Regulation III. of 1812, Regulation VI. of 1812, and Regulation III. of 1821, of the Madras Code, and all such parts of any regulations of the said code as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs' duties at any town or place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be repealed.

II. That Regulation IX. of 1803, with exception of sections 55 to 70, both inclusive, Regulation XI. 1803, Regulation XIV. of 1808, Regulation XV. of 1808, with exception of section 5, Regulation II. of 1812, with exception of sections 15 and 17, Regulation IV. of 1812, and such parts of Regulation I. of 1813, of the same code, as relate to the rates of duty and drawback on spirituous liquors imported or exported by sea, also Regulation II. of 1816, Regulation II. of 1818, Regulation III. of 1818, Regulation IV. of 1819, and Regulation VII. of 1819, together with the schedules appended thereunto, excepting in so far as any of these regulations rescind any former regulations, either in part or in whole, of the Madras Code, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in the foregoing or any other regulations of the Madras Code, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea, at any place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed.

III. That nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, pier, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same; or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

IV. That duties shall be levied on goods imported by sea into the Presidency of Fort St. George.—(See Schedule.)

V. That certain duties are to be levied on goods exported by sea from the Presidency of Fort St. George.

VI. That certain duties are to be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, adjacent to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

VII. The governor in council may declare by notice in the Gazette, the territory of native chiefs, beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, to be foreign.

VIII. Customs' chokees may be established for the levy of duties on goods passing into or out of foreign territory. Powers of officers at such chokees. Goods not to be allowed to pass across the frontier line without a certificate of the duty thereon having been paid in full.

IX. The governor in council may appoint officers to collect duties and to grant certificates of payments. If goods be found not to correspond with certificate, the difference to be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the duty have not been duly paid, the goods to be detained until a further certificate be produced.

X. The appointments of officers to receive customs' duties on the frontier to be notified in the official Gazette. Officers so appointed bound to grant certificates on receipt of the proper duty.

XI. Certificates not to bear date more than thirty days before the arrival of the goods.

XII. The governor in council to notify in official Gazette by what routes goods may cross the land frontier. After which, goods brought by other routes to be liable to detention, or confiscation.

XIII. Goods crossing frontier clandestinely to be confiscated.

XIV. Penalty enacted for officer permitting goods to cross the frontier without certificate, or by prohibited route.

XV. Penalty for a chokee officer needlessly and vexatiously injuring goods or wrongfully detaining them.

XVI. Goods imported by sea from foreign European settlements or native states declared foreign, to be liable to duties leviable on foreign bottoms.

XVII. No dutiable goods entered in either of the schedules of this Act to be exempted, unless under special order of government.

XVIII. Under proviso goods may be imported duty free from any other Madras port.

XIX. Credit may be given at any Madras port for duties paid at any other British Indian port.

XX. The governor in council to notify in the official Gazette, the valuation of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty.

XXI. When no value has been fixed or declared, duty to be levied according to the market value.

XXII. Application to be made in writing for the passing of goods through the custom-house.

XXIII. Declaration of market value to be submitted to appraising officer. The collector of customs empowered to purchase undervalued goods at the price so declared.

XXIV. Government to notify in the official Gazette the ports for landing and shipping merchandise. Goods landing at other ports to be confiscated.

XXV. Manifests of cargo to be sent in by masters of vessels on arrival. The governor in council may appoint places beyond which no inward-bound vessel may pass until the master have forwarded his manifest of cargo. Excepting certain country craft.

XXVI. Penalty enacted for a master delivering a manifest not containing a full and true specification of cargo.

XXVII. Masters of inward-bound vessels remaining outside of the places fixed by the governor in council, required to deliver manifests. Penalty for the master of a vessel refusing to deliver a manifest.

XXVIII. No vessel to break bulk until the collector of customs has received ship's papers.

XXIX. Goods moved from or put on board of any vessel without due entry in the custom-house, or permission for discharge of cargo, to be seized as contraband. After entry in due form, cargo not declared for re-exportation may be landed, and export cargo laden. Goods liable to seizure and confiscation if attempted to be landed or put on board in contravention of this Act.

XXX. Penalty on master if cargo does not correspond with his manifest, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the prescribed places. But allowed to amend obvious errors in manifests of cargo.

XXXI. One or more places in every port to be appointed for the landing and shipment of goods. Goods landing at or shipping from any other place without special permission to be confiscated.

XXXII. The governor in council may license boats for landing and shipping merchandise; and after notification goods found on any other boats to be liable to confiscation, excepting under special permit from the collector of customs.

XXXIII. After due notification by government, the collector of customs empowered to station customs' officers on board of any vessel.

XXXIV. Penalty enacted for the master of a vessel refusing to receive and accommodate such officer.

XXXV. Collector of customs may issue warrant to search any vessel; and a penalty for any master of a vessel resisting officer with warrant for search.

XXXVI. Penalty for a master removing or putting on board goods between sunset and sunrise, or when the custom-house is closed, without leave from collector.

XXXVII. Export cargo boats without permits not allowed to lie alongside vessels on which customs' officers are stationed. Goods on such boats, if not covered by a pass, to be liable to confiscation.

XXXVIII. In the removal of goods from on board any vessel, a boat-note to be sent with each separate despatch. Goods liable to confiscation if found without a boat-note, or out of the track between the vessel and the proper place of landing.

XXXIX. Goods brought to be passed through the custom-house, if not corresponding with the description in the application, liable to confiscation.

XL. Goods liable to confiscation if removed with fraudulent intention after landing, and before passing through the custom-house.

XLI. Collector of customs may require goods in bulk to be weighed or measured before landing, and levy duty accordingly.

XLII. Rescinds cap. ii. s. xi., of Reg. 1, of 1805 of the Madras Code.

XLIII. Fixes the price to be paid for salt within the Presidency of Madras. (*See Salt.*)

XLIV. The Governor-general in council empowered to grant a remission of this price.

XLV. Salt having paid the home consumption price may be landed free at any other Madras port under certificate.

XLVI. A limited period to be allowed for discharge of import cargo of vessel on which customs' officer may be stationed.

XLVII. A limited period to be allowed for discharging cargo from any vessel without a customs' officer on board; goods remaining on board after period allowed, to be landed and warehoused by order of collector. Customs' collector, with consent of master of vessel, may cause any packages to be deposited in the government warehouses. The collector empowered, to sell goods if not cleared from custom-house within period specified.

XLVIII. Limited period to be allowed for putting export cargo on board of any vessel.

XLIX. A penalty for putting goods on board a vessel after customs' officer's removal therefrom, and before a customs' officer has again been placed thereon.

L. A port-clearance to be granted to the master of every vessel on certificate of all public demands against him having been satisfied.

LI. Rules to be given for levying duty on goods passed through custom-house for shipment after grant of port-clearance.

LII. Cargo of vessels putting back from stress of weather, or damage, and compelled to re-land cargo, to be taken charge of by customs' officers, and lodged in such place as the collector may direct. Penalty for a master putting back into port without goods on which drawback has been allowed.

LIII. Duty on goods re-landed before the lading is complete to be refunded, but not after grant of port-clearance, unless the vessel have put back for stress of weather or damage.

LIV. Penalty on coasting and country craft for contravening such rules as governor in council may lay down for their regulation.

LV. Native craft to be treated like coasting craft of the British territories.

LVI. No drawback allowed on goods shipped on such native craft.

LVII. Goods re-exported in the same vessel not subject to duty; duty to be levied on transhipped goods as if they had been landed and re-exported.

LVIII. Goods to be liable to confiscation if transhipped without special licence from collector.

LIX. Customs' officer to superintend transhipment.

LX. The collector competent to adjudge confiscations.

LXI. The collector may exact payment of fines before granting port-clearance.

LXII. Empowers collectors of customs to decide upon cases of seizure, and to adjudicate damages. To mitigate penalty of confiscation to the extent of the levy of double duty; and to distribute part proceeds of sale of confiscated goods in rewards among seizing officers.

LXIII. All officers of customs amenable to civil courts.

LXIV. Penalty for obstructing customs' officers in the exercise of their powers.

LXV. Penalty for customs' officer receiving consideration for doing or forbearing any official act.

LXVI. Penalty for a customs' officer concerned in defrauding the customs' revenue.

LXVII. Penalty for exacting customs or duties without authority as a customs' officer.

LXVIII. The governor in council may transfer the powers of collector of customs to any other officer; and may make, rules and appoint officers to carry this Act into effect, and fix rates of wharfage and rent.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE A.—RATES of Duty to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse other than rice and paddy.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Rice and paddy.....	2 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.	4 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 2 annas per maund.
5	Horses and other living animals.....	free.	free.
6	Ice.....	ditto.	ditto.
7	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones (marble and wrought stones excepted).....	ditto.	ditto.
8	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.....	ditto.	3 per cent.
9	Foreign books.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
11	Ditto, ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
12	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
13	Metals, ditto ditto, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
14	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
15	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
16	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
17	Cotton wool, not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Fort St. George.....	2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
18	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
19	Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
20	Opium.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
21	Salt.....	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
22	Alum.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Betel nut, raw.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
24	Betel nut, boiled.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Camphor.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Cassia.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Cloves.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Coffee.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29	Coral.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Nutmegs and mace.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Pepper.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Rattans.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
33	Tea.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
34	Vermillion.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
35	Wines and liqueurs.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
36	Spirits.....	9 annas per imperial gallon.	1 rupee per imperial gallon.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.		
	Tobacco.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the governor in council of Fort St. George.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback, unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house register.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE B.—RATES of Duty to be charged on Goods Exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	Exported on British Bottoms	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Books, maps, and drawings, printed in India.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Cotton wool, exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.....	ditto.	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
6	Ditto, ditto, exported to places other than above.....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
7	Sugar and rum, exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession, not being a British possession or settlement on the continent of India, including Bombay.....	free.	3 per cent.
8	Ditto, ditto, exported to any other place, including any British possession or settlement on the continent of India, including Bombay.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
	Grain and pulse of all sorts, other than rice and paddy.....	1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags 1 anna per maund.	2 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags 1 anna per maund.
10	Rice and paddy.....	2 annas per bag as above, or one anna per maund.	4 annas per bag as above, or 2 annas per maund.
11	Indigo.....	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	5 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Salt, having paid the price fixed to be paid on salt declared for exportation to ports or places not being subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George.....	free.	free.
13	Tobacco.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Opium, not covered by a pass.....	prohibited.	prohibited.
	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, from Madras, or from any other port of the Presidency of Fort St. George, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per custom-house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

**MANIFEST, SCHEDULE C.—MANIFEST of Goods imported per
under colour, viz. :**

Commander, from

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.
A.	1 a' 5	5 cases	250 pieces			3300	Cambrics. Long cloths, bleached. Long cloths, unbleached. Madapollams, bleached. Ditto, unbleached. Plain muslins.		

N.B. Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glass-ware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like.

All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China in like manner, in China weights.

In imports or exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

Act No. XV. of the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 6th of July, 1844, for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844.

Whereas by Article XVII. of Schedule A. annexed to Act No. XIV. of 1836, by Article XVIII. of Schedule A. annexed to Act No. I. of 1838, and by Article XIX. of Schedule A. annexed to Act No. VI. of 1844, certain rates of duty are to be charged on the importation into the ports of Bengal and Orissa, and the ports subject to the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, of cotton and silk piece goods, the produce of any place other than the United Kingdom or any British possession : and whereas it is expedient that the same rates of duties should be charged on other foreign goods of a like description :

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1845, the rates of duty prescribed for the said articles by the said schedules, shall be charged on the importation into the ports of Bengal and Orissa, and the ports subject to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay of all manufactures of silk or cotton, and of silk and cotton mixed with any other material, which are the produce of any place other than the United Kingdom or any British possession ; and of all foreign made-up articles of the said manufactures, or of which any part of the materials is of the said manufactures.

Act No. XVI. of the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 27th of July, 1844, for increasing the Excise and Import Duties heretofore payable to the Government on Salt manufactured within or imported into the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas by Act VI. of 1844, all inland, transit, and town duties levied on behalf of the government of the East India Company, within the limits of the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George were abolished, and the impost on salt manufactured and sold within the said territories was raised to a rate more in accordance with the tax on the same article borne by other divisions of the British possessions : and whereas, although inquiries which have been instituted as to the origin and extent of certain town duties and local cesses within the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to their abolition, have not yet been completed, it is nevertheless expedient, in order to equalise the average prices of salt within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, to increase as well the customs' duty on imported salt as the excise duty heretofore and at present payable on salt that may be delivered from any salt-work within the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay :

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of September, 1844, Section I. of Act XXVII. of 1837, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of September, 1844, there shall be paid to the government on every maund of 3200 tolas' weight of salt that may be

delivered from any salt-work within the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay a duty of one Company's rupee.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that section 43 of Act I. of 1838, shall be repealed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter from any port of the Presidency of Bombay of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by Section II. of this Act, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior, under cover of the passes applicable to the free passage of salt without the levy of any further duty either of excise or customs.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that so much of Schedule A. appended to Act I. of 1838 as provides that on salt imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay and not covered by a pass, there shall be levied a duty of eight annas per maund of eighty tolas per seer, and so much of Schedule B. appended to Act I. of 1838, as provides that salt having paid the excise duty of eight annas a maund shall be permitted to be exported free of duty from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay, shall be repealed.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that on salt imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay, and not covered by a pass, there shall be levied a duty of one Company's rupee per maund of 3200 tolas weight, and that salt having paid the excise duty of one Company's rupee per maund shall be permitted to be exported free from further duty from any port of the Presidency of Bombay.

Act No. IX. of the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 17th of May, 1845, for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844, and for repealing Act XV. of 1844.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of June, 1845, so much of Schedule A. annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, so much of Schedule A. annexed to Act I. of 1838, and so much of Schedule A. annexed to Act VI. of 1844, as relates to the rates of duty to be charged on the goods next hereinafter specified be repealed.

Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Marine stores, the produce of any other place or country.

Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.

Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Woollens, the produce of any other place or country.

Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of any other place.

Wines and liqueurs.

Spirits.

All manufactured articles, not included in the enumeration contained in the said schedules.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said 1st day of June, 1845, all the provisions of the three above-mentioned Acts which have reference to so much of the Schedules A. to those Acts respectively annexed as is repealed by this Act, shall, from and after the said day, be taken to have reference to the schedule annexed to this Act as if the schedule annexed to this Act had been part of each of the Schedules A. above-mentioned.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that Act V. of 1844, intituled, "An Act for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838 and to Act VI. of 1844," be repealed.

TARIFF SCHEDULE.—RATES of Duty to be charged on the following Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Bombay, or Fort St. George.

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported in Foreign Bottoms.*
Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place, or country.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Metals, ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place..	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Woolens, the produce of any other place or country.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cotton and silk piece goods, and all manufactures of cotton or silk, except thread, twist, and yarn, or of cotton or silk mixed with any other material, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cotton thread, twist, and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
Porter, ale, beer, cider, and other similar fermented liquors.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wines and liqueurs.....	1 rupee per imp. gallon	2 rupees per imp. gall.
S, wine.....	1 rupee and 8 annas per imperial gallon.	3 rupees per imp. gall.
And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.		
All manufactured articles, not included in the above enumeration	5 per cent.	10 per cent.

* By late ordinance, all differential duties abolished.

A Regulation relating to the Trade of Foreign Ships with India.

Whereas a regulation was made and passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and transmitted to India by a despatch, dated the 28th day of July, 1837, and promulgated by the supreme government on the 29th day of December, 1837, for rescinding and re-enacting, with modifications, certain provisions contained in a regulation made and passed by the said Court of Directors on the 12th of August, 1829, for regulating the trade of foreign nations with the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies: and whereas doubts have arisen as to the true intent and meaning of certain parts of such regulation, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; the Court of Directors of the said Company, by virtue of the powers granted to them by the Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India by the Ships of Nations in Amity with His Majesty," have rescinded the whole of the said regulation, and in lieu thereof have framed the following regulation:

Foreign ships belonging to any state or country in Europe, or in America, so long as such states or countries respectively remain in amity with her Majesty, may freely enter the British sea-ports and harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own country or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received, and shall have liberty to trade there in imports and exports, conformably to the regulations established or to be established in such sea-ports; provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships to receive goods on board at one British port of India to be conveyed to another British port of India, on freight or otherwise; but, nevertheless, the original inward cargoes of such ships may be discharged at different British ports, and the outward cargoes of such ships may be laden at different British ports for their foreign destinations; and provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British government and any state or power whatsoever, to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British government, any naval or military stores, saltpetre, or grain.

(Signed)

J. P. GRANT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(See hereafter Modifications regarding Imports in Foreign Ships.)

Fort William ; General Department, 30th of November, 1836.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, under the powers conferred upon him by the 3rd section of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 27, is pleased to appoint and direct that it shall be lawful to import into any of the districts, provinces, and places hereinunder mentioned, foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possessions into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, and to except the same from the operation of the prohibition contained in the said clause of the said Act, viz.—

1. The settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales' Island, and their respective dependencies.

2. The settlements of the Tenasserim coast.

3. The province of Arracan, with its dependencies, the islands of Ramree and Cheduba.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed)

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secretary to Government.

Fort William ; Home Department, Separate Revenue, 1st of March, 1845.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following resolution :—

Resolution.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that so much of the resolution of the government of India, dated the 30th of November, 1836, as excepted the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, and Province Wellesley from the operation of the prohibition contained in the 3rd section of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 26, and made it lawful to import therein foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possessions into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, be cancelled; and the permission thereby given to import such sugars into the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, is accordingly hereby rescinded.

Fort William ; General Department, 14th of June, 1837.

Under the authority conveyed to the Governor-General of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1837, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into Calcutta, in the vessels of any of the states and territories hereinunder mentioned, in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the port of Calcutta in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.

1. The ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf;

2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the ruler of Egypt; and

3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

Fort William ; Separate Department, 9th of January, 1839.

Under the authority conveyed to the Governor-General of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1837, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into the several ports of the Presidency of Bombay, in the vessels of any of the states and territories hereinunder mentioned, in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the ports of Bombay in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.

1. The ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf;

2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the ruler of Egypt; and

3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government of India, has been pleased to determine that from and after the 11th of November, 1844, the rate of duty to be charged on salt imported by sea into any part of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be three Company's rupees on every maund of 3200 tolas.

From and after the same date, the whole of the salt in store at the different depôts, will be available to the public at the following wholesale prices :

Name of Depôt.	Price per 100 Maunds.	Name of Depôt.	Price per 100 Maunds.
	rupees.		rupees.
Hidgallee :—		Chittagong :—	
Kalinuggur...	375	Sudder Ghat, and Doompkali	387
Kishennugger	370	Arrakan salt.	382
Terroopykea	390	Sulkea :—	
Ramnuggur.....?	360	Cuttack....	413
Tumlook		Khoordah..	419
Narainpoor		Balasore..	418
Twenty-four Pargunnahs :—		Chilka....	424
Nagainpoor..		Madras Kurkutch { 1st quality..	365
		{ 2nd ditto	362
		{ 3rd ditto	360

The government reserves to itself the power of re-imposing the full amount of duty authorised by law, should circumstances arise to render such a measure necessary ; but no alteration whatever will be made either in the duty now fixed on imported salt, or in the prices to be paid for salt sold by wholesale on account of government before the 1st of August, 1845.

Collectors of the land revenue, and all officers of the government in fiscal charge of districts, are hereby directed to make known the substance of this notification as widely as possible throughout their several jurisdictions.

The Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, will issue the necessary instructions to their subordinates in the salt and customs' departments.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government of India having directed, with reference to a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 3rd of July last, that the excise and import duty payable under Act XVI. of 1844, on salt manufactured within or imported into the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay, shall be reduced from one rupee to twelve annas per maund of 3200 tolas ; the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the said excise and import duty is hereby reduced accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 14th of September, 1844.

To the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, dated the 12th of June, 1843.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to transmit to you the annexed extract (paragraphs 3 and 4) of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of April, 1843, No. 2, and to request that your Board will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for discontinuing the collection of the duty charged upon tea, the manufacture of this country, and exported on British bottoms to the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

Fort William,
12th of June, 1843.

(Signed)

C. BEADON.

Under-secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Extract from a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of April, 1843, No. 2.

Paragraph 3. It has been represented to us, that the three per cent export duty levied on the Assam tea at Calcutta operates as a hardship.

4. We are of opinion, that for the present at least, the levying of this duty might be discontinued, and we accordingly authorise you, on the receipt of this despatch, to give the necessary directions for discontinuing the collection of the rates charged upon tea, the manufacture of the country, and exported on British bottoms to the United Kingdom.

Fort William; Home Department, 28th of June, 1845.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council deeming it right that every encouragement should be given to the importation of machinery into India, both for the improvement of the communications and for the development of the commercial resources of the country, is pleased to resolve, that machinery and plate iron prepared for the hulls of steamers be, from this date, exempt from the payment of duties of customs on importation into the territories of the East India Company, until further notice.

Fort St. George, 27th of June, 1844.

Under the decision of Her Majesty's Government, communicated to this government by the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the produce of Mysore will be treated in the United Kingdom and in India as that of a British possession; and he accordingly directs that all orders which have been issued for prohibiting the admission of sugar, the produce of the Mysore territories, into the provinces of this presidency, be withdrawn.

Fort William; Separate Department (Customs), 17th of November, 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

The following forms are prescribed to be in force and effect from and after the 1st of January, 1843, for the export of cotton or cotton wool free of duty to the United Kingdom, from any port of the East India Company's possessions in India, indirectly through a port of Ceylon.

Under declaration by an exporter of cotton from any port of British India in a ship or vessel bound to a warehousing port of Ceylon, that the cotton is there intended to be re-shipped for the United Kingdom, the amount of duty leviable thereupon under any law in force at the place of exportation, shall be taken in a bond signed by known householders of such place of export, the condition of which bonds shall be, that the amount of duty shall be paid in full at the end of six months from the date, unless there shall be produced a certificate from the customs' collector of the port of Ceylon, to which the vessel is bound, declaring the cotton so exported to have been shipped for Great Britain, or for some port of Europe in a British ship, of which the name and captain's name shall be stated.

And such certificate shall be written by the Ceylon collector of customs on the face of a pass-note to be given to the first exporter by the collector of customs at the Indian port of export, which pass-note shall describe the article and its mode of packing, marks, and numbers, and shall state the quantity and quality, and the name of the shipper and consignee of the goods; and the certificate of re-export to the United Kingdom shall contain a declaration of the identity of the article re-exported with that described in the pass-note.

CHAPTER XVII.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, is situated on the eastern banks of the Hooghly, latitude 22 deg. 34 min. 48 sec. N., longitude 88 deg. 27 min. 18 sec. E. The city and suburbs extend along the banks for about five miles: and, from the water, the appearance, though low, is imposing, and the approach upwards is rendered interesting by villas and other residences. The city is about 100 miles distant from the sea, and from the Sandheads a most intricate navigation commences among the banks of shifting sand and mud. The population is variously estimated, by some as high as nearly one million, a most gross exaggeration. It is very conveniently situated for internal trade, by the Ganges and its tributary rivers and streams, to the north-west provinces. Diamond Harbour, about thirty miles below Calcutta, and also on the east side of the Hooghly, has a sufficient draught of water for the largest ships. Vessels of 600 tons anchor close to the Strand road, or Esplanade promenade of Calcutta.

This city* was, in 1717, a straggling village of less than twenty huts; it has now for some time been named a city of palaces, and is divided into streets crossing each other at right angles, with handsome squares: each having in the centre an open tank or reservoir of the Ganges water, with sloping banks planted with evergreens, &c. The residence of the governors-general was constructed under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, and is described as of imposing magnificence.

Fort William was commenced by Lord Clive, after the battle of Plassy, and is said to have cost the East India Company about 2,000,000/. sterling. It is situated close to the river, a little below the city, and on a level with the surrounding flat country. It is the strongest and most regular fortress in India. The form is octagon, five sides being regular, and the three next the river adapted to the circumstances of defence. The river flows close to the glacis; the citadel, with its large salient angle,* effectually commands the approaches. Altogether, even Vauban could not have designed a more formidable stronghold, with its dikes, trenches, and outworks, though from the lowness of its site, its appearance has nothing indicative of strength.

In 1822, the population of the city proper of Calcutta was stated to be 13,138 Christians, 48,162 Mahomedans, 118,208 Hindoos, 414 Chinese; total 179,917. In 1837, the whole amounted to 229,700 inhabitants, including* Christians, or the children of white fathers and native mothers. It is remarkable that there were at that time as many Portuguese as English, viz., 1715 male, and 1475 female Portuguese, total 3190; and 1053 male, and 1186 female English, total 3138 English. The population of the suburbs live chiefly in huts.

The principal merchants are British, Portuguese (the latter chiefly born in India), and a few other Europeans : Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Armenians, who have greatly increased, and several Jews. The Screor and Baboo brokers are chiefly, if not all, Hindoos. The press of Calcutta publish periodicals, almanacs, registers, newspapers, &c.

DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA IN BRITISH MILES TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

Adoni, S.W.	1030	Cashmere (capital of) N.W.	1564	Madras, S.W.	1037
Agra, W.N.W.	796	Cuttack, S.W.	251	Madura, S.W.	1360
Ajmere, W.N.W.	1035	Cawnpore, W.N.W.	628	Mangalore.	1335
Allahabad, W.N.W.	498	Chutterpour, W.N.W.	686	Masulipatam, S.W.	797
Allyghur	816	Chettor, W.N.W.	1079	Midnapore, W.	69
Almorah	896	Chittagong, E.	343	Mirzapore, N.W.	455
Âmedabad, W.	121	Chittledroog	1175	Monghyr, N.W.	364
Amednuggur, W.	1033	Chunar, W.N.W.	432	Moorshedabad, N.	118
Anjengo, S.W.	1377	Chicacole, S.W.	498	Muttra, W.N.W.	918
Arracan, S.E.	519	Codhin	1441	Mysore, S.W.	1246
Arcot, S.W.	1005	Comorin Cape, S.W.	1770	Nagpour, W.	677
Ava, E.	1150	Corah, W.N.W.	655	Napaui, N.N.W.	560
Aurangabad, W.	963	Cuddapa	1007	Narwah, W.N.W.	817
Azimghur	475	Daccu, N.E.	187	Nusseerabad	1018
Backergunge	183	Dharwar	299	Ootacamund	1342
Bahar, N.W.	297	Deesa	1300	Ongole, S.W.	873
Baitool	789	Dellii, N.W.	900	Oude, N.W.	562
Balasore, S.W.	145	Dinapore, N.	259	Patna, N.W.	369
Bancoora	101	Dinapore, N.W.	376	Pondicherry, S.W.	1157
Banda	613	Ellichpour, W.	796	Poonah, W.S.W.	1107
Bangalore	1161	Ellore, S.W.	748	Purneah, N.	282
Bauleah	145	Etawah, W.N.W.	719	Rajahmundry, S.W.	690
Bareilly, W.N.W.	782	Ferozepore	1161	Ramghaut, N.W.	879
Barrackpore	16	Futteghur, N.W.	711	Rattumpour, W.	493
Basseen, W.	221	Futtpore	585	Salem	1221
Beder, W.N.W.	980	Ganjam, S.W.	382	Samulcotta	664
Bednore, N.W.	1290	Ghazeepore, N.W.	431	Saugur, W.	742
Beerbhoom, N.W.	127	Goa, W.S.W.	1359	Sattarah, S.S.W.	1180
Bellary	1080	Golconda, S.W.	907	Seetapore	671
Benares, W.N.W.	428	Gorruckpore	325	Seringapatam, S.W.	1236
Bhoof	1324	Guntoor	807	Sholapore	1162
Eijnore	905	Gwalior, W.N.W.	782	Sindy, or Tatta, W.	1602
Bisnagur, S.W.	1120	Hansee	995	Sirong, W.	849
Broach, W.	1228	Hussingabad Ghaut, W.	864	Sumbulpour, W.S.W.	909
Boglepore, N.W.N.	268	Hydrabad, W.S.W.	972	Surat, W.	1238
Bombay, W.	1185	Indore, W.	976	Sylhet, N.E.	332
Bhopal, W.	848	Jeypore, W.N.W.	975	Tanjore, S.W.	1257
Burdwan	75	Jaulnah	932	Tannah	1198
Buxar, N.W.	446	Juanpore	466	Tellicherry	1307
Cabul, N.W.	1815	Jumulpore	301	Trichinopoly, S.W.	1254
Calberga, W.S.W.	1018	Kaira	1204	Vellore	1100
Calingapatam, S.W.	480	Lahore, N.W.	1356	Vingorla	1370
Calpee, W.N.W.	657	Lassa, N.N.E.	850	Vizagapatam, S.W.	557
Cambay, W.	1253	Lucknow, N.W.	649	Viziaponi, W.S.W.	1183
Candahar, N.W.	2047			Vellore	1160
Canoge, W.N.W.	824				

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Accounts throughout Bengal are kept in Company's rupees, to which standard all current species must be reduced for entries in merchants' books, or payments to the government departments.

TABLE OF MONEY.

4 Cowries	1 Gunda	16 Annas.....	1 Co.'s rupee.
20 Gundas	1 Punn	16 Co.'s }	
5 Punnas or 12 pice	1 Anna	15 Sicca. }	rupees 1 gold mohur.

The first three denominations, gradually disappearing, are used for small payments amongst the natives.

100,000 Rs. are a lac, and 100 lacs, or 10,000,000 Rs., a crore.

WEIGHTS.—Besides the standard, or new bazar weights of British India, the following are also in use, viz.:—

FACTORY WEIGHTS.

5 tolas = 1 chittak = 1 oz. 13½ dr.
36 chitt. = 1 seer = 1 lb. 13 oz. 14 dr.
10 seers = 1 maund = 74 lb. 10 oz. 10½ dr.

For equalising the value of factory and standard weights:—

Deduct one-eleventh from the weight in factory maunds, seers, and chittaks, and the result will be the weight in new bazar maunds, seers, and chittaks.

Add 10 per cent to the price per factory maund. &c., &c., and the result will be the price per British India or bazar maund, &c., &c.

In Calcutta some articles are quoted at "*Company's rupees per maund*," others at "*sicca rupees per bazar maund*," others at "*sicca rupees per factory maund*," and others again at "*current rupees per factory maund*," the current rupee being an imaginary money, of which 116 are assumed equal to 100 sicca. The same article is often estimated in a different scale from different places; thus, Radnagore and Bauleah silk are sold per bazar seer, while Kasimbazar and Gonatea silk per factory seer. Tin, iron, verdigris, Japan, and English copper per sicca rupees and factory maund; steel, zinc, lead, mercury, and South American copper, per current rupees and factory maund. Gum benjamin is sold by factory, all other gums by bazar weight; stick lac by the former, but shell-lac and lac dye by the latter. Saltpetre, indigo, silk, the produce of the Straits, and metals, are the principal articles sold by the factory maund; while grain, sugar, most articles of food, and all of retail bazar consumption, are sold by the bazar weight.

OLD BAZAR WEIGHTS—

Are 10 per cent heavier than the factory weights, the maund being 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES of India compared with those of Avoirdupois Bengal Factory, Madras, and Bombay Weights.

DENOMINATION.	Avoirdupois.	Bengal Factory Maunds.	Madras Maunds.	Bombay Maunds.
	lbs. oz. dr.	mds. s. ch.	mds. vis. pols.	mds. s. pice.
Batavia pecul of 100 catties.....	135 10 0	1 32 10	5 3 16	4 33 22½
Bengal factory maund.....	74 10 10½	1 0 0	2 7 35½	2 26 20
— bazar maund	82 2 2½	1 4 0	3 2 11½	2 37 10
Bombay candy.....	560 0 0	7 20 0	22 3 8	20 0 0
Calcut maund.....	30 0 0	0 16 1½	1 1 21	1 2 25½
China pecul	133 5 5½	1 31 6	5 2 26	4 30 14½
Cochin candy.....	543 8 0	7 11 2½	27 5 36½	19 16 12½
Gombroon bazar candy	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 16	0 10 21½
Gua candy	495 0 0	6 25 2½	19 6 16	17 27 4½
Madras candy..	500 0 0	6 24 0	20 0 0	17 34 8½
Malacca bahar ..	405 0 0	5 16 15	16 1 24	14 18 17½
Mesore candy	500 0 0	7 20 0	22 3	20 0 0
Pegu candy.....	500 0 0	0 28 0	20 0 0	17 34 8½
Penang pecul.....	133 5 5½	1 31 6	5 2 26	4 30 14½
Surat maund.....	37 5 5½	0 20 0	1 3 37½	1 13 10
— Pucca maund.....	74 10 10½	1 0 0	2 7 35½	2 26 20
Tellicherry candy.....	600 0 0	8 0 2	24 0 0	21 17 4½

To estimate the value of some articles in current rupees per factory weight, with their equivalents according to the new system, the following rules will suffice, viz.:—Deduct five per cent from the price or value quoted in the current rupees per factory weight, and the result will be its equivalent in sicca rupees per bazar (or new) weight. Or add one and a third per cent to the price or value quoted in current rupees per factory weight, and the result will be its equivalent in Furukhabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees per bazar (or new) weight.

The following are local compared with other weights, viz.: one Bengal factory maund is equal to 2 mds. 7 vis. and 35½ pols. Madras; and 2 mds. 26 seers and 20 pice Bombay. One bazar maund is equal to 1 md. 4 seers Bengal factory; 3 mds. 2 vis. and 11½ pols. Madras; and 2 mds. 37 seers and 10 pice Bombay weights.

LAND MEASURE.

One biggah makes 20 cottahs.
One cottah, or 26 chittaks, 720 square
Eight chittaks, or ½ cottah, 360
Four chittaks, or ¼ Pauh, 180

CLOTH MEASURE.

Three corbe = 1 ungullee.
Three ungulles = 1 gheriah.
Eight gherries = 1 haut or cubit, 18 in
Two hauts = 1 guz, or yard.

CALCULATIONS ON PRODUCE.

INDIGO, purchased as under per factory maund of 74 lb. 10 oz.; exchange at 2s. per rupee will cost in England the annexed prices per lb. avoirdupois, apart from all expenses. Charges on an average 10 per cent.

Rupees per Maund.	Rupees per Maund.	Rupees per Maund.	Rupees per Maund.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
100 rupees = 2 8 lb.	160 rupees = 4 4 lb.	210 rupees = 5 8 lb.	220 rupees = 7 0 lb.
110 " = 2 11	170 " = 4 7 "	220 " = 5 11 "	270 " = 3 3 "
120 " = 3 3	180 " = 4 10 "	230 " = 6 2 "	280 " = 7
130 " = 3 6	190 " = 5 1 "	240 " = 6 6 "	290 " = 7 10 "
140 " = 3 9	200 " = 5 5 "	250 " = 6 9 "	300 " = 8 2 "
150 " = 4 0			

Sugars, costing as under per Bazar Maund of 82 lb. 2 oz.; exchange 2s. per Rupee, will stand as above at the annexed prices per cwt. Charges on average 20 per cent.

Silk, costing as under per Factory set of 1 lb. 14 oz. avoirdupois, or very nearly so; exchange at 2s. per rupee will stand at the annexed prices per lb. Average expenses on silk, 10 per cent.

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 rupees per cwt. 13 8	13 rupees per cwt. 35 6	5 rupees per lb. 5 4	13 rupees per lb. 13 11
6 " 16 4	14 " 38 2	6 " 6 5	14 " 15 0
7 " 19 1	15 " 40 11	7 " 7 6	15 " 16 0
8 " 21 10	16 " 43 8	8 " 8 7	16 " 17 1
9 " 24 7	17 " 46 5	9 " 9 8	17 " 18 2
10 " 27 3	18 " 49 1	10 " 10 6	18 " 19 3
11 " 30 0	19 " 51 10	11 " 11 9	19 " 20 4
12 " 32 9	20 " 54 7	12 " 12 10	20 " 21 4

BANKS, &c.—The Public companies and associations are Bank of Bengal; Union Bank; Agra Bank; Bank of Western India, "Calcutta Branch;" Chamber of Commerce; Trade Association; Bonded Warehouse Association; Indigo Planters' Association; and the Assam Tea Company.

THE INSURANCE OFFICES are the Bengal Fire Insurance Company; Indian Laudable and Mutual; and Oriental.

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES—Alliance Company; Amicable Office; Asiatic Office; Atlas Office; Bengal Society; Calcutta Company; Calcutta Office; Canton Office; Canton Union Society; Commercial Company; Equitable Society; Globe Office; Hindostan Company; Hope Company; India Company; Ocean Marine Company; Oriental Company; Phoenix Company; Reliance Office; Sun Office; Tropic Company; Universal Company; each of these had their respective agents in London.

The rates of premiums of insurance are about as follows, viz.:—

To ports in the Red Sea, 4 per cent. Europe, north of Great Britain, or Persian Gulf, 3½ per cent. To Europe not north of Great Britain, North and South America (off or arriving at any port on the coast), New South Wales, China (on ships and goods), Madagascar and Boshire, 3 per cent. To Wampoa, Macao, or Lintin (on opium and specie), Manilla, Java, W. C. Sumatra, Bourbon (½ per cent additional for touching at the Mauritius), Colombo, Trincomalee, 2½ per cent. To St. Helena or the Cape, 2½ per cent. To Malacca, Singapore, Rangoon, Amherst, Moulmein (other parts on the Tennasserim coast, 1½ per cent), and Mauritius, 2 per cent. To Bombay, 2 per cent, and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 2½ per cent. To Penang 1½ per cent. To Colombo or Trincomalee, 1½ per cent, and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 2½ per cent. To Madras and Coast of Coromandel, 1½ per cent, and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 2 per cent, exclusive of monsoon risk from the 15th of October to the 15th of December, for which an extra premium of 1 per cent is charged for each time the vessel touches on the coast.

The principal merchants and agents of Calcutta were, before the recent failures—

Messrs. Allan, Paton, and Co.	Messrs. H. and A. Crooke	Messrs. Hamilton and Co.	Messrs. Macvicar, Smith,
Bagshaw and Co.	and Co.	Haworth, Hardman,	and Co.
Bates, Fielden, and	T. De Souza and Co.	and Co.	Nichol, Wilkie, and
Co.	Eglinton, McClure,	Hickey, Bailey, & Co.	Co.
Boyd, Beeby, and Co.	and Co.	Jameson and Co.	Owen, Allhusen,
Brightman and Co.	Foster, Rogers, and	Jardine, Skinner,	and Co.
Campbell and Co.	Co.	and Co.	Purrier and Co.
Carr, Tagore, and Co.	Fraser, McDonald,	Kelsh and Ghose,	Rustomjee, Cowas-
Chapman, Griffiths,	and Co.	Leach, Kettlewell,	jee, and Co.
Paul, and Co.	S. J. Fraser and Co.	and Co.	Smith, Hufnag'e,
Carter, Lake, and Co.	Gardner, Thomas,	Livingstone, Syers,	and Co.
Cockerell and Co.	Hyde, and Co.	and Co.	Smith, Larmour, and
Coolville, Gilmore,	Gillanders, Artath-	Lyall, Mathieson,	Co.
and Co.	not, and Co.	and Co.	Tulloch and Co.
Colvin, Ansley,	Gisborne and Co.	Macintyre and Co.	Turner, Stopford,
Cowie, and Co.	Gladstone, Hay,	Mackenzie, Lyall,	and Co.
Craxtoft, Fraser, and	Wille, and Co.	and Co.	Watson, Horradale,
Co.	Glass and Co.	Mackay and Co.	and Co.
J. and M. Crooke	Gunter, Greenaway,	Mackillop, Stewart,	Willis and Earle.
and Co.	and Co.	and Co.	

Rates of Agency and Commission.—On the sale, purchase, or shipment of bullion, jewellery, pearls, and precious stones, 1 per cent. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of indigo, silk, and opium, 2½ per cent. Ditto, ditto, when funds are provided by the agent, 5 per cent. On all sales or purchases of other goods, 5 per cent. On the sale or purchase of ships, factories, houses, or lands, 2½ per cent. On returns for consignments, if made in produce, 2½ per cent. On ditto, if in bills, bullion, or treasure, 1 per cent. On goods or treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to agency for sale, which shall be afterwards withdrawn; and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others (on invoice amount at the exchange of 2s. per rupee), half com. On making advances, or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent, 2½ per cent. On guaranteeing bills, bonds, and other engagements, and on becoming security, 2½ per cent. On *del credere*, or guaranteeing the realisation of sales, 2½ per cent. On executorship, or administration to estates, 5 per cent. On management of estates for executors or administrators, 2½ per cent. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage, 2½ per cent. On advertising as the agents of owners or commanders of ships for passengers, on the amount of passage-money, whether the same shall pass through the agents' hands or not, 2½ per cent. On procuring freight or advertising as the agent of the owners or commanders: the commission to be calculated on the gross amount of the entire freight, 5 per cent. On effecting insurances, or writing orders for the same, ½ per cent. On settling insurance losses and averages, and on procuring returns of premium, 2 per cent. On purchasing, selling, or negotiating bills of exchange, 1 per cent. On debts or other claims, when a process at law or arbitration is incurred, 2½ per cent. If recovered by such means, 5 per cent. On bills of exchange, returned dishonoured, 1 per cent. On ship's disbursements, 2½ per cent. On negotiating loans on *respondentia*, 2 per cent. On granting letters of credit, 1 per cent. On the amount debited or credited (at the option of the agent) within the year, less the balance brought forward, and all items on which a commission of 5 per cent has been charged, 1 per cent. On all advances, not punctually liquidated, a second commission may be charged as on a new advance, provided it do not occur within the same year.

* * * Brokerage, when actually paid, is considered a separate charge.

The chartered Bank of Bengal was instituted in 1806, and chartered three years afterwards, with a capital of fifty lacs of sicca rupees, divided into 500 shares of 10,000 sicca rupees each, of which the East India Company held 100 shares, and they rose to a large premium. The capital was afterwards increased to above 1,000,000*l.* sterling, divided into shares of 4000 rupees each, and subdivided into quarter shares. It has nine directors; three are appointed by government, and six elected every three years by the proprietors. The secretary to government, in the financial department, the accountant-general, and the sub-treasurer, are the three *ex officio* government directors. The secretary and treasurer of the bank is also a civil servant of the Company. The notes of this bank

are received at all the public offices of Lower Bengal in payment of revenue. The government being shareholders, the natives believe it to be a government bank. Among the stipulations are,—

“1. The government require a deposit in their treasury of twenty lacs of rupees in Company's paper, as security for the notes received at the public offices and the district treasuries.

“By their charter, this bank issue as notes in the proportion of one-third of specie to two-thirds of paper—that is to say, for every 900 rupees of notes issued, it must have 300 rupees in cash in deposit.”

The Union Bank was founded in 1829. It is the only private bank at present (1848) in Bengal, three banks having some years ago dissolved, but there is a branch of the Union Bank of India at Calcutta. There is also a bank at Agra for the North-West Provinces.

Remittances are to a great extent made from India by advances on exports to England, the goods being held in security by the Company's servants. The extent of these advances will appear more fully from the following return of the amount of money yearly remitted to this country by the East India Company on hypothecated goods or produce, for the last ten years, ending on the 31st day of July last.

From August,	To 31st of July,	Remitted by Advances on Hypothecated Goods.	Remitted by Consignments of Silk (Nett Sale Proceeds.)	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837.....	1838.....	1,503,010 4 3	122,037 12 4	1,625,053 10 7
1838.....	1839.....	751,035 1 6	66,394 7 10	817,429 9 4
1839.....	1840.....	1,009,831 17 5	.....	1,009,831 17 5
1840.....	1841.....	1,229,802 16 1	.....	1,229,802 16 1
1841.....	1842.....	385,359 11 9	.....	385,359 11 9
1842.....	1843.....	585,138 13 11	.....	585,138 13 11
1843.....	1844.....	139,466 6 0	.....	139,466 6 0
1844.....	1845.....	637,808 16 10	.....	637,808 16 10
1845.....	1846.....	531,827 18 2	.....	531,827 18 2
1846.....	1847.....	1,268,656 8 1	.....	1,268,656 8 1

RATES of Freight for Dead Weight (say Sugar), per Ton of 20 cwt., from Calcutta to London, for the following Six Years were each month—

MONTHS.	1840—41	1841—42	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
May.....	6 10 0 to 6 10 0	6 0 0 to 6 6 0	2 15 0 to 2 15 0	3 7 0 to 3 10 0	5 15 0 to 5 15 0	4 17 6 to 5 2 6
June.....	6 10 0 „ 6 19 0	4 4 0 „ 4 10 0	3 5 0 „ 3 10 0	3 10 0 „ 3 10 0	4 7 6 „ 4 10 0	4 15 0 „ 5 0 0
July.....	6 10 0 „ 6 15 0	3 10 0 „ 4 0 0	2 10 0 „ 2 10 0	3 10 0 „ 3 12 6	5 0 0 „ 5 0 0	5 0 0 „ 5 0 0
August.....	6 10 0 „ 6 15 0	3 5 0 „ 3 10 0	2 0 0 „ 2 0 0	4 4 0 „ 4 7 6	4 15 0 „ 5 0 0	5 0 0 „ 5 5 0
September.....	6 0 0 „ 6 6 0	2 10 0 „ 2 15 6	2 0 0 „ 2 0 0	3 15 0 „ 3 15 0	4 10 0 „ 4 15 0	5 5 0 „ 5 7 6
October.....	5 15 6 „ 6 0 0	2 5 0 „ 2 15 0	2 0 0 „ 2 0 0	3 5 0 „ 3 10 0	4 15 0 „ 4 15 0	5 5 0 „ 5 5 0
November.....	5 10 0 „ 5 12 6	2 15 0 „ 3 0 0	3 0 0 „ 3 5 0	3 5 0 „ 3 5 0	4 7 6 „ 4 7 6	4 5 0 „ 4 10 0
December.....	5 5 0 „ 5 10 0	2 15 0 „ 3 0 0	3 15 0 „ 4 0 0	3 0 0 „ 3 5 0	4 5 0 „ 4 7 6	5 10 0 „ 5 15 0
January.....	5 15 0 „ 6 0 0	3 10 0 „ 3 15 0	4 0 0 „ 4 4 0	3 7 6 „ 3 10 0	4 10 0 „ 4 15 0	5 15 0 „ 5 0 0
February.....	5 15 0 „ 6 0 0	2 10 0 „ 2 10 0	3 10 0 „ 3 15 0	4 0 0 „ 4 0 0	4 15 0 „ 5 0 0	5 5 0 „ 5 5 0
March.....	5 5 0 „ 5 10 0	2 10 0 „ 2 15 0	3 17 0 „ 4 0 0	4 10 0 „ 4 10 0	5 0 0 „ 5 5 0	4 17 6 „ 5 2 6
April.....	5 5 0 „ 5 10 0	2 15 0 „ 3 5 0	3 15 0 „ 3 15 0	4 17 6 „ 5 0 0	5 5 0 „ 5 10 0	4 10 0 „ 4 10 0
Average Monthly..	5 10 10 to 6 1 6	3 4 1 to 3 10 1	3 0 7 to 3 2 10	3 14 3 to 3 16 3	4 15 5 to 4 18 4	0 0 to 5

RATES of Freight for Light Goods (say Shell-lac), per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet, from Calcutta to London, for the following Six Years.

MONTHS.	1840—41		1841—42		1842—43		1843—44		1844—45		1845—46	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
May.....	5 10 0	to 5 15 0	4 4 0	to 4 10 0	2 10 0	to 2 12 6	3 10 0	to 3 10 0	4 10 0	to 4 15 0	4 10 0	to 4 15 0
June.....	5 5 0	" 5 10 0	3 10 0	" 4 4 0	2 10 0	" 2 15 0	3 10 0	" 3 10 0	4 0 0	" 4 5 0	4 5 0	" 4 10 0
July.....	5 0 0	" 5 5 0	2 15 0	" 3 0 0	2 5 0	" 2 7 6	3 5 0	" 3 10 0	4 0 0	" 4 0 0	4 4 0	" 4 7 6
August...	4 10 0	" 4 15 0	2 10 0	" 3 0 0	2 0 0	" 2 0 0	3 10 0	" 3 12 6	4 4 0	" 4 10 0	4 5 0	" 4 10 0
September	3 5 0	" 4 0 0	2 0 0	" 2 10 0	0 0 0	" 2 0 0	3 10 0	" 3 10 0	4 0 0	" 4 0 0	4 5 0	" 4 10 0
October...	4 0 0	" 4 0 0	1 15 0	" 2 0 0	2 0 0	" 2 0 0	3 10 0	" 3 7 6	4 5 0	" 4 7 6	4 5 0	" 4 10 0
November	4 0 0	" 0 0	3 10 0	" 3 0 0	2 2 0	" 2 5 0	2 10 0	" 2 10 0	4 5 0	" 4 5 0	3 5 0	" 3 5 0
December	4 0 0	" 4	2 10 0	" 2 15 0	2 10 0	" 2 15 0	2 10 0	" 2 10 0	3 5 0	" 4 7 6	3	" 4 0 0
January...	4 10 0	" 15 0	2 10 0	" 3 0 0	2 10 0	" 2 15 0	3 0 0	" 3 0 0	4 10 0	" 4 15 0	3 15 0	" 4 0 0
February...	4 10 0	" 15 0	2 10 0	" 2 10 0	2 0 0	" 2 0 0	3 15 0	" 4 0 0	4 10 0	" 4 15 0	3 1	" 4 0 0
March.....	4 0 0	" 4 0	" 2 10 0	" 3 0 0	3 0 0	" 4 0 0	4	" 4 10 0	4 15 0	" 5 0 0	4	" 4 10 0
April.....	4 0 0	" 4 0	2 5 0	" 2 10 0	3 10 0	" 3 15 0	4 0 0	" 4 5 0	4 15 0	" 5 0 0	4 0 0	" 4 0 0
Average Monthly..	4 14 2	to 4 12 3	2 12 0	to 2 19 1	2 9 9	to 2 12 1	3 7 6	to 3	7	to 4 10 0	4 0 9	to 4 4 9

Y E A R S.	Average Monthly Arrivals of Ships in Calcutta.		Average Monthly Rate of Freight for Dead Weight (Sugar) to London.	
	number.	tonnage.		
1840—41.....	45	16,847	16	2 per ton, 20 cwt.
1841—42.....	51	18,115	3	7 1 "
1842—43.....	40	14,596	3	1 8½ "
1843—44.....	41	16,907	3	15 3 "
1844—45.....	43	17,338	4	16 10½ "
1845—46.....	45	18,335	5	2 1 "
Average of Ships for 6 Years.....	44	17,073		

THE Rates of Freight for 1845—6 from Calcutta to London and Liverpool were as follow:—

L O N D O N.		L I V E R P O O L.	
Rate of Freight.		A R T I C L E S.	Rate of Freight.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Saltpetre.....	1 5 0 to 4 7 6 per ton, 20 cwt.	Saltpetre.....	4 5 0 to 4 7 6 per ton, 20 cwt.
Sugar.....	4 7 6 " 4 12 6 "	Sugar.....	4 5 0 " 4 10 0 "
Rice.....	4 10 0 " 1 12 6 "	Rice.....	4 7 6 " 4 12 6 "
Oil Seed.....	4 12 6 " 4 15 0 "	Oil Seed.....	4 10 0 " 4 12 6 "
Hides.....	3 17 6 " 4 0 0 per ton, 14 cwt.	Hides.....	3 15 0 " 3 17 6 per ton, 14 cwt.
Jute.....	2 15 0 " 2 17 6 per ton, 5 bales	Jute.....	2 7 6 " 2 10 0 per ton, 5 bales.
Hum.....	5 0 0 per ton, 4 hhds.	Rum.....	3 10 0 " 4 15 0 per ton, 4 hhds.
Shell-lac and Lac Dye.	3 5 0 " 3 10 0 per ton, 50 feet.	Shell-lac and Lac Dye.	3 0 0 " 3 5 0 per ton, 50 feet.
Indigo and S. P. goods.	4 10 0 " 4 15 0 "	Indigo and S. P. goods.	4 0 0 " 4 5 0 "
Raw Silk.....	4 10 0 " 4 15 0 per ton, 10 cwt.	Raw Silk.....	4 0 0 " 4 5 0 per ton, 10 cwt.

NOTE.—The rates of freight to Mauritius, for Rice, 1 Company's rupee and 6 annas per bag. To China, for cotton, 1 to 2½ dollars per bale. Opium, 5 to 8 dollars per chest. Saltpetre, 1 to 1½ dollar per bag.

SHIP-BUILDING in the port of Calcutta has declined during the last quarter of a century. In the six years from 1800 to 1805, the number of ships constructed in Calcutta amounted to seventy-five, and their tonnage to 32,507. In the eight years from 1806 to 1813, the number of vessels built on the banks of the Hooghly was seventy-one, and their tonnage 33,719; in a similar period, between 1814 and 1821, the vessels built were ninety-five, and the tonnage 41,686; during the eight years from 1822 to 1829, sixty-one vessels, of 12,449 tons, were launched; from 1830 to 1837, the ships launched were thirty-six, and the tonnage 11,538. During the period comprised in the fol-

lowing returns, the number of vessels constructed did not exceed thirty-three, and the tonnage 10,150. Thus it appears, that in the first twenty-two years of this century, the number of vessels constructed in the port amounted to 241, and the tonnage to 107,912. In the last twenty-four years the number of vessels amounted only to 130, and the tonnage to 34,137. The tonnage during the latter period fell short of the tonnage of those which were built from 1814 to 1821 by more than 7000 tons. "The gradual declension of ship-building in the last quarter of a century has been so palpable, and apparently so irremediable, that we must attribute it to some permanent cause which is likely to prevent its revival in Calcutta. We ascribe it to our inability to construct vessels of such superior architecture, or with such superior economy as to compete with those which are constructed in England. Of the commercial navy which adorns our port, every vessel of any mark and distinction has been built in England. The dearer but more productive labour of English workmen gives the ship-builders of England an advantage over their Eastern rivals, in spite of the low wages they pay; and the efforts of our dockyards are now confined to the construction of vessels employed in the coasting or China trade, and an occasional steamer. But the increase of shipping in the port has given our docks more lucrative employment in the repairs of ships than they could have expected from building them.

"In this brief notice of the ship-building of Calcutta, it must be added, that ship-building has been introduced within the last eighteen years into Moulmein, and carried on with much success. The first vessel constructed in that port was the *Devil*, of fifty tons, in 1830. During the eight years preceding 1843, the number of vessels built and launched there exceeded those of a corresponding period in Calcutta by *seventy* per cent, viz., sixty-four has tonnage to 17,436. The vessels are substantial when honestly built, and very durable, but extremely deficient in elegance and finish. The great advantage enjoyed by the Moulmein builders is derived from the immediate vicinity of the teak-forests; but the timber they furnish is by no means considered equal to that of Pegu. Had we retained the lower provinces of Burmah; when the king was at our mercy, and we might have obtained any portion of his dominions we chose to appropriate to ourselves, Rangoon, with the boundless resources of the Pegu teak forests above it, and the surpassing facility of navigation enjoyed by its river, would have become in a few years not only one of the largest marts in Asia, but the first ship-building port on this side the Cape."—*Calcutta Circular*.

STATEMENT of Vessels built in the Port of Calcutta.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of Launching.	Built by whom, and where.
	tons.		
Siren.....	199½	24th Sept., 1838	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Nymph.....	157	3rd Nov. 1838	
Poppy.....	140	29th Dec., 1838	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard
Andrew Henderson.....	240	1st Dec., 1838	
The Syad Khan.....	193	De. 1838	Built by Messrs. Beauchamp and Co., at Howrah.
The Hannah.....	237		Ditto, at Sulkea.
H. Co.'s Steamer Ente prise.....	514	10th July, 1838	From ditto, ditto.
Edy Wallis.....	298½	29th May, 1839	Built by Mr. J. Foster, jun., at Howrah.
Dwarkanauth.....	291	7th Sept., 1839	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard
Paragon.....	376½	25th Sept., 1839	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Rustomjee Cowasjee.....	761½	13th July, 1839	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard
Brig Dido.....	257½	1th May, 1840	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
— Au.....	356	20th Dec., 1840	
Raceeener.....	103	Sept., 1840	From Mr. Walker's Yard at Howrah.
Franchise Cowasjee....	950	11th Nov., 1840	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard.
City of Palares.....	430	23rd Jan., 1841	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Sea Qu.....	413½	1st April, 1841	
John Brightman.....	404	In Oct., 1841	Built by Mr. J. Foster, jun.
H. Co.'s Steamer Hooghly	189	In Jan., 1841	
Iron Side Steamer Irra- waddy.....	351	In Dec., 1841	From the Kidderpore Dock Yard.
Albat.....	318	7th Dec., 1841	From Mr. Walker's Yard, at Howrah
Sophia Fraser.....	291	In Feb., 1842	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Lectra.....	561½	22nd April, 1842	Built by Mr. Bremner, ditto.
Francis Gordon.....	390	4th April, 1842	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Howrah Dock Yard.
Arratoon Apar.....	275½	11th Sept., 1842	Built by Mr. T. Reeves, at Sulkea
H. Co.'s Schooner Spy.....	63	16th Sept., 1842	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard
H. Co.'s Light Vessel Torch	113	17th June, 1842	Built by Mr. Bremner, at Howrah.
Iron Steamer Puchim.....	24	2nd Sept., 1842	Built by Mr. Calder, at Howrah.
Iron Steamer Auckland.....	20½ 3-10	6th Dec., 1842	
Schooner Enigma.....	100½	8th May, 1845	Built by Mr. T. Reeves, at Sulkea.
A. Enias.....	54½	21st July, 1845	
Rattler Steamer.....	36½	3rd Nov., 1845	
Maid of Jolphu.....	189	1st Jan., 1846	

The vessels which trade between this port and Great Britain are of two classes; the first, of from 800 to 1200 tons each ship, arrives here about the commencement of the northerly monsoon (or the cold weather), say in the latter end of October or November. The vessels of this splendid class are termed "*Passenger Ships*," amongst the finest of which we may name the *Queen*, *Bucephalus*, *Maria Soames*, *Monarch*, &c. The other class are vessels which are employed chiefly in the carrying trade, and in size vary from 300 to 600 tons. These arrive all the year round, but particularly during the rainy season: when, the internal communication of the country being fully opened, the largest quantity of native produce comes down to Calcutta.

The trade between Calcutta and France is, comparatively, trifling, being carried on by a number of regular small traders of about 300 tons, which arrive here during the cold weather with fancy goods, sold in exchange for indigo and dry-saltries.

There is a limited trade carried on by country-built ships with Ceylon in grain; occasionally a ship or two arrives at Calcutta seeking freight.

The export trade from Calcutta to the Mauritius consists of coolies and rice, which former are mostly imported by a number of regular trading country-built vessels that are fitted out for the purpose, and which return to Calcutta in ballast.

During the year ending 30th, of April, 1846, thirty-three vessels with 7764 coolies sailed from Calcutta to Mauritius.

To the **WEST INDIES**, during the same period, there departed, for Demerara, six ships, with 1425 coolies; for Jamaica, four ships, with 1015 coolies; and for Trinidad six ships, with 1524 coolies; total, sixteen ships, 3964 coolies. Philanthropy never committed a greater or less successful blunder.

AUSTRALIA, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Vessels frequently arrive from these places with troops, or horses. These vessels have usually sailed from England with emigrants; and when freights homewards from Sidney or adjacent parts are low or difficult of attaining, such vessels also come in ballast to obtain cargoes in Calcutta.

PEGU, MOULMEIN, AND RANGOON.—In the trade between these places and Calcutta the import-tonnage always exceeds the export, which may be accounted for from the circumstance that about one-fourth of the vessels that arrive are new teak ships, just built, for sale or additional fastenings, and are generally despatched with cargoes to London or to the eastward; about another fourth comprises vessels touching at the above places from Singapore to take in a cargo of timber, for the Hoogly.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE.—The vessels trading with these places are chiefly opium clippers.

BOMBAY.—With the exception of occasionally salt and European goods, which cannot find a sale in that market, there is little or no trade between the two presidencies, although many vessels at all seasons of the year continually come round to Calcutta for cargoes.

COASTING TRADE AND NEW TARIFF.—The recent Order in Council promulgated by the Governor-general, the Earl of Dalhousie, which declares all duties abolished between the ports of any one presidency in British India, and those of any other presidency, will greatly relieve and consequently increase the coasting trade. This abolition of a barbarous and injurious system of restrictions, as well as the equalisation of all differential duties on imports, whether in British or in foreign ships, declared by the same Order in Council, places the external and coasting trade of India upon sound principles. Nor are the duties higher than purely revenue rates. (*See Tariffs*, the scale now being for all the same as in the column of import duties by British ships and on British goods.)

RATES of Weight or Measurement for Tonnage according to the Usage of the East India Company, at which the following kind of Articles constituted the Cargoes of their Ships, are still calculated at per Ton.

ARTICLES.	Rate per Ton.	ARTICLES.	Rate per Ton.	ARTICLES.	Rate per Ton.
Aloes	cwt.	Flax (measurable 50 cubic feet to a ton)	cwt.	Nutmegs, candied	cwt
Asafoetida, Arrango beads, and alum	16	Fossil alkali	20	Oilbassum	20
Benjamin, buffalo hides, and borax	20	Ginger, green	20	Oil of cinnamon	20
Bark	20	— dried	20	Opium	11
Borax unrefined (see tincl)	8	Gum arabic & myrrh, elemi, and lac	16	Pepper and Pimento	16
Cotton (measurable 50 cubic feet to a ton) cotton yarn	16	— larcoccal	16	Pepper (long)	12
Coffee	16 cwt.	Hemp (measurable 50 feet to the ton of 5 bales)	16	Rhubarb	8
Cardamoms and cloves	12	Indigo (measurable 50 cubic feet to a ton)	18	Rice and red wood	20
Cloves, bark, and cinnamon, cas- sia root, and buds	11	Iron, Japan, copper, ordinary shot, &c.	20	Silk, Bengal, in bales	10
China root	16	Lac lake	20	— China, in chests	5
Colombo root , cinnamon and cake lac	16	Lead and Lapis lazuli	20	Shell-lac, stick-lac, sal-ammo- niac, and sago	16
Corallum, coral (rough) and cowries	20	Lacquered and chinaware (30 cubic feet a ton)	20	Safflower	14
Cutch	18	Mace	16	Sugar, saltpetre, and Japan or sandal wood	20
Dragon's blood	20	Myrrh	16	Seed-lac	14 feet
Drugs	16	Mother-o'-pearl shells and drops Munjeet	20	Senna leaf	50 cwt.
Elephant's Teeth	16	Nutmegs and nox vomica	15	Tarmeric and tincl	16
Ebony wood, and extract of rhubarb	20			Tea, black	10
				— green	8
				Wool, 10 cwt. vermillion	20
				— ditto	26

DEAD WEIGHT ARTICLES.—*Rice* exported is of two qualities; the one being a white clear grain, adapted for Great Britain, the other yellow or reddish, and consumed by the coolies in the Mauritius and West Indies. The former begins to arrive about December; the latter towards March. Exports have been as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	Mauritius.	Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	Mauritius
	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.		bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.
1841-42	681,639	880,378	1843-44	485,536	958,398
1842-43	478,472	457,336	1844-45	609,563	722,476
			1845-46	1,032,050	978,446

This article is shipped at 20 cwt. per ton.

Sugar.—The shipments of this staple amounted, in 1831-32, to 188,660 maunds or 6923 tons, in 1835-6, to 843,889 maunds or 30,968 tons! The new sugars begin to arrive in Calcutta about June. This article, like rice, is shipped at 20 cwt. per ton.

The exports have been as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	Y E A R S.	Great Britain.
	bazar maunds.		bazar maunds.
1840-41	1,717,300		1,536,476½
1841-42	1,492,502½		1,618,009
1842-43	1,573,146½	1845-46	1,831,263½

Saltpetre.—The Americans and French carry away in their ships large supplies of this article direct from Calcutta. The manufacture of it continues

during the whole of the dry season, say from October until June, although it is not until the opening of the rivers by rains, or about the commencement of July, that supplies begin to arrive in Calcutta. This article is shipped at 20 cwt. per ton.

The exports have been as follows.

Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	France.	North America
	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.
1810—41.	345,109½	28,345	87,250½
1811—42.	344,703½	81,078½	105,988½
1842—43.	480,736½	51,560	49,120
1843—44.	322,083½		68,402½
1844—45.	377,543½		140,211½
1845—46.	400,353½		128,671

Hides and Skins are shipped all the year round, but chiefly from June to November, when, from the opening of the rivers, large supplies come down into Calcutta. The total average exports are computed at 2,000,000 pieces, of the average weight of 10 lbs. each hide and skin, equal to 8928 tons of 20 cwt. Hides are shipped at fifty-four cubic feet to the ton, and also per ton of 14 cwt.; generally by the latter standard.

The exports have been as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	France	North America.
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.
1810—41.	1,588,593	80,593	840,793
1841—42.	1,061,766	189,125	1,140,924
1842—43.	1,393,590	230,034	952,314
1843—44.	1,093,335	391,313	664,156
1844—45.	1,761,663	48,612	1,314,514
1845—46.	1,516,044	231,844	1,080,950

LIGHT GOODS.—*Indigo*.—Arrives about November, and is generally all shipped by April; fifty cubic feet go to the ton.

Silk arrives all the year round, and is shipped at 10 cwt. per ton. These two articles being of great intrinsic value, it is very difficult to procure them on freight, unless the ship is not only A. 1, but also of a very superior class; the highest character of a ship at this port is to have, on a previous voyage, obtained an. "*indigo and silk cargo*."

Jute is exported all the year round, but principally from December to June. It is shipped at fifty cubic feet per ton, as also per ton of five bales of 300 lbs. each. When shipped per ton of fifty cubic feet, the same equals about a ton of 20 cwt., in nearly the following ratio,

Jute at per ton 50 cubic feet	£	s.	equal to	£	s.	per ton 20 cwt.
	2	0	"	3	0	"
"	2	10	"	3	15	"
"	3	0	"	4	10	"
"	3	10	"	5	5	"
"	4	0	"	6	0	"
"	4	10	"	6	15	"
"	5	0	"	7	10	"

When jute is shipped at the rate per ton of five bales, or 1500 lbs., the same equals 13 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.

Shell-lac and lac dye are shipped by ton of fifty cubic feet, and arrive and are exported at all seasons of the year.

The following tables show the period at which the various descriptions of produce from Calcutta are generally shipped to Great Britain, during 1843—44, 1844—45, and 1845—46, and of the principal articles of “dead weight” and “light freight:”—

STATEMENT, showing the Monthly Exports of the Principal Descriptions of Dead Weight in Tons, taking the average Annual Shipments, during 1843 to 1846.

D E A D W E I G H T.

M O N T H S.	Sugar.	Rice.	Saltpetre.	Hides.	Linseed.	Mustard Seed.	TOTAL.
	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	number.
May.....tons	4,356	1,298	1,004	466	36	126	7,346
June.....do.	4,365	1,487	1,015	485	141	84	7,581
July.....do.	6,229	738	549	536	166	180	8,407
August.....do.	5,800	905	327	523	154	192	7,991
September.....do.	6,900	1,736	879	434	321	238	10,508
October.....do.	3,714	1,754	1,224	201	283	224	7,490
November.....do.	4,405	3,677	1,061	409	733	364	11,549
December.....do.	4,881	8,225	1,512	401	692	330	13,101
January.....do.	3,770	4,871	1,122	441	160	74	10,444
February.....do.	4,102	2,274	1,632	344	236	299	8,887
March.....do.	5,417	1,479	1,335	520	238	417	9,406
April.....do.	5,672	1,512	831	400	105	192	8,602
TOTAL tons.....	59,707	26,756	13,455	5400	3263	2729	111,312

STATEMENT, showing the Monthly Exports of the Principal Descriptions of Light Goods in Tons, taking the average Annual Shipments, during 1843 to 1846.

L I G H T G O O D S.

M O N T H S.	Jute.	Indigo.	Rum.	Silk.	Shell-lac.	Silk Piece Goods.	Lac Dye.	TOTAL.
	per 5 bales.	per 50 c. ft.	per 4 hhds.	per 10 cwt.	per 50 c. ft.	per 50 c. ft.	per 50 c. ft.	number.
May.....tons.	1,378	149	181	130	252	75	46	2,411
June.....do.	1,379	32	202	106	125	61	45	1,870
July.....do.	1,223	15	192	161	147	72	26	1,836
August.....do.	762	60	248	130	87	70	39	1,368
September.....do.	1,515	21	190	169	133	404	23	2,155
October.....do.	1,364	..	151	92	102	62	20	1,691
November.....do.	1,639	363	236	91	70	76	35	2,516
December.....do.	1,558	1220	254	69	120	76	61	3,358
January.....do.	1,510	1525	41	117	54	72	30	3,355
February.....do.	1,798	1079	184	144	105	62	34	3,406
March.....do.	1,577	356	176	151	107	61	28	2,406
April.....do.	1,084	142	147	90	115	62	37	1,677
TOTAL tons.....	16,793	4982	2202	1450	1423	853	414	28,117

N.B.—In the above compilation of light freight we reckon indigo, 9 cubic feet to one chest; shell-lac, 8½ cubic feet to one chest; lac dye, 5½ cubic feet to one chest.

The space, on the average, occupied by the various descriptions of dead weight are as follows :—

Saltpetre.....	65 lbs. to 1 cubic foot ; ergo, 20 cwt. equal to 34 feet 6 inches.
Sugar.....	58 " 20 " " 38 " 7
Rice	54 " 20 " " 41 " 7
Linseed	43 " 20 " " 52 " 1
Wheat	51 " 20 " " 43 " 11
Flour.....	47 " 20 " " 47 " 8
Coffee.....	37 " 20 " " 60 " 6
Turmeric	34 " 20 " " 65 " 10
Ginger.....	28 " 20 " " 80 " 0
Tincal.....	54 " 20 " " 41 " 6

Saltpetre, which occupies the least space, is the best, and linseed the worst freight for a vessel ; saltpetre at 4*l.* 10*s.* equals, as regards space occupied, sugar at 5*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, rice at 5*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and linseed at 6*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Generally on the average linseed in this market rules 5*s.* over rice ; rice 5*s.* over sugar ; and sugar 5*s.* over saltpetre ; whence it necessarily follows, that by taking saltpetre as dead weight, and filling up with jute, forms a good easy cargo, and occupies all the available room in the vessel, and realises more freight than by loading, as is generally done, one-fourth saltpetre, one-fourth sugar, one-fourth rice, one-fourth linseed, and the remainder light freight : for example, a vessel of 450 tons' register, presuming it to carry 700 tons of 20 cwt. (her draft when thus loaded is about seventeen feet), her hold then contains about 40,000 to 41,000 cubic feet, the difference effected by the different modes of loading will be, viz. :—

Tons.		Feet.	In.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
125	Saltpetre, occupying	4,312	6	at 4	10	0	per ton	equal to	562	10	0
125	Sugar "	4,822	11	" 4	15	0	"	"	593	15	0
125	Rice "	5,197	11	" 5	0	0	"	"	625	0	0
125	Linseed "	6,510	5	" 5	5	0	"	"	656	5	0
<hr/>											
500	dead weight, occupying	20,843	9						2437	10	0
200	{ of 20 cwt., or 298 cubic tons of }	14,900	0	at 4	10	0	per ton	equal to	1341	0	0
	{ light freight, occupying										
<hr/>											
700	of 20 cwt., occupying.....	35,743	9	giving a gross freight of					3778	10	0

By loading a vessel in the above manner, a gross freight of 3778*l.* is earned, and about 5000 cubic feet (or the balance of what the 700 tons occupies, viz., 35,743 feet 9 inches, and the ship's hold) are wasted ; it being impossible, the vessel having 700 tons of 20 cwt. of cargo on board, to fill up the same, as she then, as before stated, draws her seventeen feet. By loading a vessel, however, as follows, not only is such space fully occupied, but the freight list also shows 253*l.* 10*s.* plus.

Tons.	Feet.	In.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
300 Saltpetre, occupying	10,350	0	at 4	10	0	per ton	equal to	1350	0 0
400 of 30 cwt. jute reckoned as above.....	29,800	0	" 4	10	0	"	"	2682	0 0
700 of 20 cwt., occupying	40,150	0	giving a gross freight of				4082	0 0	

"It will thus be seen that it is from the homeward, and not the outward, cargo whence the profit on the voyage is to be made, and that a few shillings a ton on (or even a proper selection of) the return freight will often go far to counterbalance the whole amount of the outward earnings."

One of the great objections that owners of ships have to consigning their vessels to Calcutta, arises from the heavy port dues that are incidental to the Hooghly, and which in many cases have, especially on small vessels, amounted to no less than 20s. per register ton. These are charges incurred by a vessel whilst in this river; and until a more adequate supply of tug steamers are brought out, it will be impossible to obtain any material reduction in the rates of steam hire and pilotage.

In order, however, to illustrate how deeply interested some of our shipping friends are in the adequate and further supply of steam tugs, whereby the port charges can alone be reduced, we will take the case of a ship-owner who has five vessels, of 600 tons each, proceeding to this river, and who, for port charges alone, has annually to expend thereon no less a sum than 30,000 Company's rupees, or 3000l. sterling.—*Calcutta Report*, 1847.

PILOTAGE chargeable on Vessels.

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

DRAUGHT OF WATER.	Full Pilotage.		1-12th.		2-12th.		3-12th.		4-12th.		5-12th.	
	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
Under 8 feet . . .	50	50	4	2	8	4	2	8	5	4	12	8
8 to 9 "	80	80	6	10	8	6	10	8	13	5	4	20
9 to 10 "	110	120	9	2	8	10	0	0	18	5	4	20
10 to 11 "	130	140	10	13	11	10	8	21	10	8	23	5
11 to 12 "	150	160	12	8	0	13	5	4	25	0	0	20
12 to 13 "	170	180	14	2	8	15	0	0	28	5	4	30
13 to 14 "	200	210	16	10	8	17	8	0	33	5	4	35
14 to 15 "	230	240	19	2	8	20	0	0	38	5	4	40
15 to 16 "	270	290	22	8	0	24	2	8	45	0	0	48
16 to 17 "	320	360	26	10	8	30	0	0	53	5	4	60
17 to 18 "	370	420	30	15	4	35	0	0	61	10	8	70
18 to 19 "	420	470	35	0	0	39	2	8	70	0	0	78
19 to 20 "	480	540	40	0	15	0	0	80	0	0	90	0
20 to 21 "	540	600	45	0	0	50	0	0	90	0	0	100
21 to 22 "	590	650	49	2	8	54	5	4	108	5	4	108
22 to 23 "	640	700	53	5	4	58	5	4	106	10	8	110
23 to 24 "	700	770	58	5	4	61	2	8	116	10	8	128

PILOTAGE chargeable on Vessels—(continued).

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

DRAUGHT OF WATER.	6-12ths.		7-12ths.		8-12ths.		9-12ths.		10-12ths.		11-12ths.	
	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
Under 8 feet . . .	25	25	29	2 8	29	2 8	33	5 4	33	5 4	37	8 37
8 to 9 " . . .	40	40	46	10 8	46	10 8	53	5 4	53	5 4	60	0 00
9 to 10 " . . .	55	60	64	2 8	70	0 0	73	5 4	80	0 0	91	10 8
10 to 11 " . . .	65	70	75	13 4	81	10 3	88	10 8	93	5 4	97	8 105
11 to 12 " . . .	75	80	87	8 0	93	5 4	100	0 106	10	8 112	8 125	0 125
12 to 13 " . . .	85	90	99	2 8	105	0 113	5 4	120	0 127	8 135	0 141	10 8
13 to 14 " . . .	100	105	116	10 8	122	8 0	133	5 4	140	0 150	0 157	8 166
14 to 15 " . . .	115	120	134	2 2	140	0 153	5 4	160	0 172	8 180	0 191	10 8
15 to 16 " . . .	135	145	157	8 0	160	2 8	180	0 193	5 4	202	8 217	8 225
16 to 17 " . . .	160	180	186	10 0	210	0 213	5 4	240	0 240	0 270	0 266	10 8
17 to 18 " . . .	185	210	215	13 4	245	0 246	10 8	280	0 277	8 315	0 308	5 4
18 to 19 " . . .	210	235	245	0 0	274	2 8	290	0 313	5 4	315	0 352	8 350
19 to 20 " . . .	240	270	280	0 0	315	0 320	0 360	0 360	0 400	0 405	0 450	0 450
20 to 21 " . . .	270	300	315	0 0	350	0 360	0 400	0 400	0 440	0 445	0 490	0 500
21 to 22 " . . .	295	325	344	2 8	379	2 8	393	5 4	433	6 4	442	8 487
22 to 23 " . . .	320	350	373	5 4	408	5 4	420	10 8	468	10 8	480	0 525
23 to 24 " . . .	350	365	408	5 4	449	2 8	466	10 8	513	5 4	525	0 577

The pilotage of the Hooghly River is divided into twelfths, for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to places short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places, as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance.

The following shows the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations :—

INWARD PROPORTION.		Rates Charged.		OUTWARD PROPORTION.		Rates Charged.	
FROM SEA.		amount.		FROM CALCUTTA.		amount.	
To Saugor.....	4-12ths			To Moyapore or Futah	2-12ths.		
To Kedjeree.....	6-12ths			To Diamond Harbour.....	3-12ths.		
To Kulpee.....	8-12ths			To Culpee.....	4-12ths.		
To Diamond Harbour.....	9-12ths			To Kedjeree.....	6-12ths.		
To Futah, or Moyapore.....	10-12ths			To Saugor.....	8-12ths.		
To Calcutta—full pilotage.				To Sea—full pilotage			

Moyapore Magazine Duty—chargeable once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton on registered tonnage, and vessels drawing under eight feet draught of water are exempted.

Light Duty—the duty is leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row boat—inward—Company's rupees thirteen per diem.

Ditto—outward.

From 1st of April to the 31st of July, 700 tons and upwards.. Co.'s Rs. 128

500 to 699 " " " " " 102

300 to 499 " " " " " 76

From 1st of Aug. to the 31st of March, 700 " " " " " 89

500 to 699 " " " " " 76

300 to 499 " " " " " 51

Row boat at Hooghly Point, per diem " " " " " 13

If the hawser is used in assisting a vessel in danger or on shore, per diem " " " " " 26

N.B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row boat in aid of the pilotage, unless one is required by the commander.

THE HIRE OF THE CALCUTTA CHAIN MOORINGS.

All vessels.....	up to 199 tons.....	Co.'s Rs. 2 per diem.
"	from 200 to 299 "	" 3 "
"	" 300 to 399 "	" 4 "
"	" 400 to 499 "	" 5 "
"	" 500 to 599 "	" 6 "
"	" 600 and upwards	" 7 "
Swinging moorings .....	.....	" 3 "

N.B. No vessels above 300 tons' burden can be hauled to the swinging moorings.

Hauling to or from the chain moorings, each operation.....	Co.'s Rs. 26
Ditto ditto swinging ditto ditto.....	" 26
Ditto from or under fours, ships of 250 tons and upwards	" 52
Ditto ditto under 250 "	" 26
Re-moorings	" 26

HAULING IN OR OUT OF DOCK, AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

If above 300 tons, each operation	Co.'s Rs. 40
If of or under 300 tons, ditto	" 20
For the use of the buoy hauling into or out of dock.....	" 10
Riding at the said buoy, per diem	" 3
Transporting vessels (when not at the chain moorings, or not going into or coming out of dock) from Sulkea to any part of the river not below Kidderpore	" 25
Transporting any ship, after having been moored, from one mooring to another, if at the request of the owner or commander.....	" 50

Diamond Harbour.—The same charge is made for hauling to and from, and occupying the moorings at, Diamond Harbour, as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

Hire of Steam Vessels for Tugging.—300 rupees or 30*l.* a day, with 15*l.* gratuity, in the shape of return hire.

ABSTRACT of Charges, Losses, and Profits of the Calcutta Mint, in 1844—5, the last Account.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount.
	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.
Gold, nett profit	1,232 13 0		Nett charges and loans.....	2,58,497 15 9
Silver "	3,40,982 7 1		Nett profit.....	3,05,024 2 11
Copper "	2,21,386 14 7	5,63,522 2 8		
TOTAL Company's rupees.....		5,63,522 2 8	TOTAL Company's rupees.	

COINAGES in the Year 1844—5.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.
	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.
Company's gold mohurs.....		11,984 0 0	Value in Company's rupees.....		1,79,760 0 0
— whole rupees.....	2,74,82,999 0 0		Ditto.....	2,74,82,999 0 0	
— half ditto.....	8,02,479 0 0		Ditto.....	4,01,239 8 0	
— quarter ditto.....	14,43,081 0 0		Ditto.....	3,60,770 4 0	
— eighth ditto.....	7,24,748 0 0		Ditto.....	90,593 8 0	
		3,04,53,307 0 0			2,83,35,602 4 0
Company's pice.....		2,72,03,813 0 0	Ditto.....		4,25,059 9 3
TOTAL TALE.....		5,76,59,104 0 0	TOTAL value in Company's rupees.		2,89,40,421 13 3

Calcutta Mint, December 5, 1845.

(Signed) J. MULLER.

(Signed) W. W. FORBES, Mint Master.

AN Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Charges of the Bombay Mint in 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Value.
	rupees.	rupees.
Mint duty, as shown in a separate statement.....	2,53,605	
For cutting sycee silver from China.....	1,033	
Gain on copper coinage.....	91,869	
Total revenue.....		3,70,507
Amount of charges for salaries and contingencies.....	2,28,400	
Loss by wastage on the silver coinage.....	27,390	
Do on the copper ditto.....	283	
	2,56,073	
Ded. et .		
Amount realised by the sale of unserviceable stores...	3,674	2,52,399
Nett revenue.		1,21,108

An abstract statement of bullion received for coinage in the Bombay Mint in the years 1844—45 :—

Gold.—For coinage for the East India Company, 12,061 rupees ; for coinage for merchants 3,483 rupees.

Silver.—For coinage for the East India Company, 22,70,962 rupees ; for coinage for merchants, 1,41,78,500 rupees ; mint duty, at two per cent on the silver, and one per cent on gold for coinage for merchants, 2,53,605 rupees.

Statement of the copper coinage in the Bombay Mint, in the years 1844—45 :—

Half anna pieces, 51,18,400 ; nominal value, 1,59,950 rupees ; cost of the copper, 68,081 rupees ; gain to government, 91,869 rupees.

AN Abstract of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Mint in 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Value.
	rupees.	rupees
Seignorage.....	19,692	
Gain on copper coinage.....	1,39,505	
Total revenues.....		1,59,187
Total charges.....		1,25,913
Nett revenue.....		33,274

The gold and silver coinage in the Madras Mint, in the years 1844—45, was as follows :—

Value of gold coined, 83,595 rupees ; value of silver coined, 31,72,358 rupees ; the seignorage and refinance duty received, 8130 rupees.

The copper coinage in the Madras Mint, in the years 1844—45, was as follows :—

Half anna pieces, 47,84,000 ; quarter anna pieces, 53,40,000 ; single pie pieces, 5,31,000 ; nominal value of the three, 2,35,703 rupees ; value of the copper, 96,198 rupees ; gain to government, 1,39,505 rupees.

An abstract statement of the charges of the Madras Mint, for the years 1844—45.

	Rupees.
Salaries of the mint master and of establishments	4,259
Mint contingent charges	38,470
Machinery and repairs.....	7,358
Assay-office and charges	50,971
Mint committee office.....	1,460

Total charges..... 1,25,913

MADRAS.

MADRAS is the capital of the presidency of the same name. It is the principal place on the coast of Coromandel, and situated in Lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N., Lon. 80 deg. 21 min. E. The area of the presidency is about 172,000 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1836—37, of 18,314,000, paying a gross annual revenue of above 5,000,000*l.* sterling.

Madras is situated in rather a sterile and a sandy part of the Carnatic. It has no harbour, and ships ride off the coast exposed to the swell of the ocean, and landing is only effected through or over a surf that never rests, and across a rapid current. Typhoons, or hurricanes, are also experienced. No place can be more inconvenient for trading purposes. It owes its importance to its fortifications, and its being the capital of the presidency, which has gathered within and around it a population variously estimated at from 180,000 to 400,000. The latter must include the Black Town, situated to the north-east of the fort. Several native Armenians, &c., reside within the latter. Madras is very unequally built.

It has been in the possession of the English since 1639.

In the roads ships moor off the shore at from seven to nine fathoms, with the flag-staff of the fort bearing W.N.W., two miles distant. From October to January storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th of October the flag-staff is struck, as a signal for ships not to anchor, till the 15th of December. The fort light-house is ninety feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at seventeen miles' distance, or from the mast-head of a large ship twenty-six miles. The Massula boats employed to cross the surf are large and light, constructed of thin planks sewed together, with straw caulking, and are plied forward with the utmost vigour to prevent the wave from taking the boat back as it recedes; until at length, by a few successive surfs, the boat is thrown high and dry upon the beach. Boats belonging to ships in the roads sometimes row near the surf, and wait for the Massula boats. When it is dangerous to land, a flag is hoisted at the beach house.

The fishermen and lower classes use a catamaran, formed of two or three logs of light wood, eight or ten feet in length, lashed together, with a piece of wood inserted between them to serve as a stem-piece. When ready for the water, they hold generally two men, who with their paddles impel themselves through the surf, to carry water, &c., in small quantities, to ships, when no boat can venture to land or put to sea.

The imports and exports of Madras are stated in detail in the statistical tables given in former pages of this work. Those tables exhibit the different countries with which the trade and navigation of this presidency is carried on.

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.—Mercantile accounts are kept in Standard Rupees, Fanams, and Cash; the coin chiefly current being Star Pagodas, of the intrinsic value of 7s. 5½d., but usually taken at 8s.

ARCOOT and COMPANY'S RUPEES, AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS.

80 cash = 1 fanam.	3½ rupees, or 42 fanams = 1 pagoda.
12 fan. = 1 rupee.	15 rupees = 1 Madras gold mohur.

WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
10 pagodas = 1 pollam = 1 oz. 4 dr.	8 ollucks = 1 puddie.
40 pollams, or 5 seer = 1 vis = 3 lbs. 2 oz.	8 puddies = 1 marcal = 750 cubic inches
8 vis = 1 maund = 25 lbs.	5 marcals = 1 parah.
20 maunds = 1 candy = 500 lbs.	80 paralis = 1 garee = 17½ impl. quarters.

When grain is sold by weight, 9256½ lbs. are reckoned for a garee. •

In most parts of the Madras Jaghire, and on the Coromandel coast, the following is used:—

TABLE OF MALABAR WEIGHTS.

10 varahuns = 1 pollam = 1 oz. 3½ dr.	20 manungus = { 1 baruay } = 482 lbs. 8½ oz.*
10 pollams = 1 visay or vis = 3 lbs. 0 oz. 4 dr.	or candy }
visay } = { 1 manungus } = 24 lbs. 2 oz.	20 bars = { 1 gursay } = 9650 lbs.
or vis } = { or maund. }	or garee. }

LOCAL WEIGHTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES, WITH THE INDIAN STANDARD, AND BRITISH AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.—The Madras candy of 20 maunds is equal to 6 ms. 28 seers Bengal Factory, 17 ms. 34 seers 8 3-5th pice Bombay, or 6 ms. 3 seers 1 ch. Standard maunds, and 500 lbs. avoirdupois. The Tellicherry candy of 20 maunds is equal to 8 ms. 2 chittaks Bengal Factory, 24 ms. Madras, 21 ms. 17 seers 4 3-10th pice Bombay, or 7 ms. 11 seers 10 5-8th ch., St. mds. and 600 lbs. avoirdupois. Mysore candy of 70 morahs is equal to 7 ms. 20 seers Bengal Factory, 22 ms. 3 vis. 8 poll. Madras, and 20 ms. Bombay, or 6 ms. 32 seers 3 5-8th ch. Standard maunds, and 560 lbs. avoirdupois.

There is a Bank of Madras and a Chamber of Commerce, a Madras Equitable Assurance Society, besides the Agencies of the following offices; viz., the Hindostan and Atlas Companies of Calcutta, Messrs. Arbutnot and Co.; the Calcutta Office and Bengal Society of Calcutta, and the Bombay Society of Bombay, Messrs. Binney and Co.; the Phoenix Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Griffiths and Co.; the Amicable Office and Universal Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge, and Co.; the Equitable Society and Commercial Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Line and Co.; the Calcutta and Ocean Marine Companies and the Sun Office of Calcutta, Messrs. Parry and Co.

The rates of premium in insurance are about as follows:—

From the port of Madras to	From the port of Madras to
Masulipatam..... 1 to 1½ per cent.	Malacca or Singapore..... 2 per cent.
• Coringa..... 1 „ 1½ „	China..... 3 „
Vizagapatam..... 1 „ 1½ „	Colombo..... 1½ „
Calcutta..... 1½ „ 2 „	Malabar Coast..... 1½ to 2 „
Amherst..... 2 „	Bombay..... 2 „
Penang..... 1½ „	London..... 2½ „

At the period antecedent to the late peace the following were the principal merchants and agents, with correspondents in England:—Amalric & Co.; Arbutnot & Co.*; J. Barrow & Co.; Binny & Co.†; Campbell, Anderson, & Co.; Gahan, Eaton, & Co.; Griffiths & Co.; Hall, Bainbridge, & Co.; Hall & Phillips; Line & Co.‡; Ouchterlony & Co.; Parry & Co.; Smith, Clark, & Co.

RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

On the total sum of a debit or credit side of an account, at the option of the agent, excepting items on which a commission of 5 per cent is chargeable.....	1
On effecting remittances, or purchasing, selling, or negotiating bills of exchange.....	1
On receiving and delivering private commissions of wine, cattle, and merchandise.....	2½
On letters of credit granted.....	2½
On administration to estates of deceased persons.....	5

* Agent to royal navy. † Agent to Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. ‡ Agent to Lloyd's.

On the management of estates for executors and administrators, or becoming security for them.....	2½
On debts when a process of law or arbitration is necessary	2½
If recovered by such means	5
On bills of exchange, notes, &c., dishonoured.....	1
On over-due debts collected for absentees	2½
On all sales or purchases of goods	5
With the following exceptions:—	
On sale and purchase of houses, lands, and ships	2½
On ditto of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery	2½
On ditto of treasure and bullion.....	1
On all goods and merchandise withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order, half commission.	
On all other descriptions of property for sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the owner, half commission.	
On goods transferred to auction or commission salesmen, half commission.	
On guaranteeing sales, bills, bonds, contracts for goods, or other engagements	2½
On ship's disbursements.....	2½
On chartering ships or engaging tonnage	2½
On advertising as the agents of owners or commanders of ships for freight or passengers; on the amount of freight and passage-money, whether the same shall pass through the agent's hands or not	5½
On effecting insurance, or writing orders for same	0½
On settling losses, partial or general, and returns of premium	1
On procuring money on <i>respondentia</i> , wherever payable	2
On making up or purchasing goods to order, where funds are not provided	7½
On giving orders for the provision of goods, when a commission is not chargeable on sale or shipment	2½
On attending the delivery of contract goods.	2

DISTANCES FROM MADRAS

PLACES.	British Miles.	PLACES.	British Miles.	PLACES.	British Miles.
Adoni, N.W.....	310	Chingleput, S.W.....	36	Kirkee	670
Ahtoor.....	146	Chittledroog, W.N.W.....	348	Kurnool	289
Ajmere, N.N.W.....	1272	Chittoor	96	Kurnaul	1477
Agra, N.....	1239	Chunur	1146	Lahore, N.N.W.....	1675
Alibabad, N.....	1151	Cochin	437	Madapollum, N.....	327
Alleppe	479	Colombo Ceylon.....	504	Madura, S.S.W.....	292
Amadebad, N.W.....	1050	Comercelly	1197	Mangalore, W.....	436
Anantapur	293	Cotanapully.....	259	Maashipatam, N.N.E.....	285
Arcoit, W.S.W.....	71	Coimbatore, S.W.....	315	Mirzapore, N.....	1125
Arnee	81	Conbun, N.N.W.....	223	Moershedabad, N.E.....	1138
Aurangabad, N.W.....	690	Combacatum, S.S.W.....	179	Muctul	349
Avanashi	289	Comorin Cape, W.S.W.....	430	Mysore, W.....	290
Azimgpur	1220	Condapilly, N.....	285	Nacricul	329
Backergunge	1216	Conjavarum, W.S.W.....	46	Naggery, W.N.W.....	57
Balasore.....	922	Corah North	1040	Nagore, S.....	182
Banda	1102	Cuddalore, S.S.W.....	110	Nagpur, N.....	713
Bancapore, W.N.W.....	416	Cuddaph, N.W.....	166	Narsingapatam, N.E.....	716
Bangalamalaka, N.N.E.....	358	Culmasherry, W.N.W.....	115	Neermul	530
Bangalore, W.....	205	Dacca	1250	Negapatam, S.....	187
Barielly	1329	Delhi, N.....	1372	Nellore, N.N.W.....	111
Barrackpore.....	1079	Dayrah Dhoon.....	1492	Nowgaum	782
Bedur, N.N.W.....	470	Dharwar	468	Nundedroog, N.N.W.....	196
Bednor, W.....	415	Dhangor	421	Ogem, N.N.W.....	1009
Belgaum.....	519	Dinapore	1373	Oonderpet.....	131
Bellary, N.W.....	316	Dindigul, S.W.....	270	Ootacarmund.....	200
Benares, W.....	1151	Dowlatabad, N.W.....	655	Ootacarmund.....	338
Benrampoor, N.N.W.....	682	Ellichpore, N.N.W.....	736	Ongole, N.....	189
Bezarsah	275	Ellore, N.....	315	Onde, N.....	1228
Bimlipatam	518	Errode	253	Palmcottah, S.S.W.....	990
Bisnagar, N.N.W.....	346	Ethawah	1221	Palamveram.....	11
Bombay, N.W.....	766	Galle, Point de Ceylon.....	576	Patna, N.N.E.....	1299
Burdwan	1066	Ghoomty, N.W.....	202	Paniput	1421
Cabul, N.N.W.....	2131	Goa, S.S.W.....	573	Ponah	404
Calcutta.....	1062	Golconda, N.N.W.....	358	Pondacherry, S.S.W.....	98
Calicut, W.S.W.....	418	Gopalspore.....	689	Poonah, N.W.....	697
Calberga, N.W.....	422	Guntur, N.....	25	Poonamallee, W.S.W.....	12
Cambay, N.W.....	908	Gurramconda, W.S.W.....	149	Poondy	624
Candy (Ceylon)	576	Gwalior, N.....	1164	Porta Nova.....	120
Cannanore, W.S.W.....	410	Hamperspore.....	1142	Pontigul	286
Cannoge, N.....	1111	Honore	646	Pubna	1210
Carangooly, S.W.....	49	Horroor	177	Puneah	1302
Caroor	258	Hurlyhur, W.N.W.....	393	Pulicat	20
Cawnpore	1200	Indore, N.N.W.....	975	Rachore, N.W.....	249
Cuttack, N.E.....	815	Ingram, N.N.E.....	374	Rajshmundry, N.....	273
Chandegherry, W.N.W.....	01	Ingonadah, N.....	73	Raunul	381
Chatterpore, N.....	975	Jaulnah	651	Raocondah, N.W.....	382
				Ramamurtah	137
				Retim	100
				Rungpor	1322
				Rutumpore, N.N.E.....	903
				Ryancottah, W.S.W.....	179
				Salem, S.W.....	217
				Saharapore	1477
				Sadras	58
				Samulcottah.....	389
				Saugor	364
				Sankerrydroog, S.W.....	345
				Sattarah, N.W.....	609
				Secunderabad	498
				Seringapatam, W.....	281
				Sedashugur	604
				Serampore	1081
				Shahjhanpore	1329
				Shally	150
				Shergotty	1258
				Serah	280
				Sirah	1548
				Shahabad	1367
				Sholapore	534
				Sicacollam, N.....	267
				Sindy, or Tatta, N.W.....	1467
				Stronge, N.N.W.....	905
				St. Thomas's Mount	8
				Surar, N.W.....	930
				Subathoo	1677
				Sylhet	1395
				Tanjore, W.S.W.....	212
				Tellicherry, W.S.W.....	411
				Tinnevely, S.S.W.....	390
				Toomkoor	256
				Toomlook	1034
				Trincormallee (Ceylon).....	426
				Trivandrum	1481
				Trichigopoly, S.S.W.....	68
				Tranquebar, S.....	209
				Trichigopoly, S.S.W.....	36
				Tripasore, W.....	424
				Tutacoric, S.S.W.....	86
				Vellore, W.....	534
				Vizispore, N.W.....	501
				Vizianagaram, N.N.E.....	100
				Vencatagerry.....	523
				Vizianagaram	38
				Wallajahbad, S.W.....	414
				Warangole, N.....	932
				Yelwall	

CHAPTER XVIII.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, the capital of the presidency of the same name, or of Western India, is situated on a small island, in Lat. 18 deg. 56 min. N., Long. 72 deg. 57 in. E. A deep arm of the sea running between Bombay and the main land, sheltered from the surges of the ocean by four other islands, forms one of the most safe and best harbours in the world.

When taken possession of by the English in 1664 its population, consisting chiefly of outcasts, did not exceed 15,000 inhabitants. The present number is rated at about 240,000, chiefly Hindoos. The British inhabitants are very few in number. The native Parsees and Portuguese,—the Arabs, Jews, and other races, who resort to, and live in, this city, constitute the remaining population. The Parsees, of all the Oriental races, are the most enterprising, and hold the highest position.

The docks are commodious, but for repairing ships expensive. The ships built here, chiefly by the Parsees, are excellent vessels; but the expense of construction enormous, as they are altogether built of Malabar teak. They are probably the most durable ships in the world. But there are fewer built here than there were formerly. They are chiefly manned by Lascars.

The port charges are pilotage, anchorage, and buoy duties. The trade of Bombay with all places will be found stated in detail in the preceding tables of the commerce of the presidency.

If the projected railway from this port to the interior were completed, the trade of this capacious and admirably situated port, would no doubt greatly increase. There are several excellent institutions, periodical publications, newspapers, benevolent, and other societies established in the city, the details of which are too lengthy for us to introduce.

Besides the banks of the town there are branches or agencies of other banks, insurance offices, and brokers, a mint, libraries, &c.

The rise and fall of tide is from thirteen to sixteen feet. The docks were constructed for the repair of the largest ships by the East India Company. They are, we believe, now in the charge of Parsee superintendents and shipwrights.

<i>Rates of Commission in Bombay.</i> —On the sale or purchase of goods of all denominations (except as under).....	per cent	5
Purchases of all kinds with the proceeds of goods sold, and on which a commission of five per cent has been previously charged	2½	
The sale or purchase of ships, houses, and lands	2½	
The sale or purchase of opium	2½	
The sale or purchase of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery of all descriptions.....	2½	
The sale or purchase of treasure or bullion, exclusive of one per cent on receipt of the proceeds	1	
Procuring freight	5	
Shipping goods of every description	2½	
Shipping treasure, bullion, and jewellery.....	1	

Ship's disbursements when no commission has been charged on freight or cargo . . . per cent	2½
Effecting insurances	4
Settling insurance losses, whether partial or total; also on procuring return of premium, exclusive of commission on receipt of cash	1
Del credere or guaranteeing the responsibility of persons to whom goods are sold, on the amount of sales	2½
The sale or purchase of cattle	5½
Collecting house-rent	2½
Effecting remittances by bills of exchange (not being the proceeds of goods sold)	1
Taking up interest bills from the Company (exclusive of one per cent on remitting)	½
Sale or purchase of public or private bills of exchange	1
Exchanging Company's securities of all descriptions, or investing money therein, and on transferring government paper from one constituent to another	½
Surrendering, or depositing in the treasury, Company's security of all descriptions	4
Procuring money on respondentia or on loan	2
Recovery of bonds or bills for absentees, over-due at the period of their being placed in the possession of the agent	2
Debts, when a process at law or by arbitration is necessary, 2½ per cent; and if recovered by such means	5
Managing the affairs of an estate for an executor or administrator	5
Guaranteeing bills, bonds, or debts in general, by endorsement or otherwise	½
Attending the delivery of contract goods to the Company or individuals	1
Goods consigned, and afterwards withdrawn, on invoice cost	2½
Bills of exchange returned noted or protested, &c.	1
Receipt of payment (at the option of the agent) of all moneys not arising from proceeds of goods on which commission has been previously charged	1
All cases where the debtor side of the account exceeds the credit side, including the balance of interest, commission chargeable on the debtor side, at the rate of	1
Granting letters of credit	2½
Becoming security to government, or public bodies, in any case	2½
Goods consigned, which are disposed of by outcry or sent to a shop, on nett proceeds	2½
Depositing government paper as security for constituents	1

Buoy and Anchorage Dues.

B U R D E N	Rate per Annu	
	rupees.	
All ships and vessels, or boats, not receiving pilots :		
From 10 to 20 tons	3	
Above 20 to under 30 tons	6	
From 30 to 50 tons	10	
Above 50 to 100 do.	20	
" 100 to 150 do.	25	
" 150 to 200 do.	30	
" 200 to 250 do.		

CHARGES for Pilotage.

DESCRIPTION.	Fair Season.		Monsoons.	
	rupees.		rupees.	
A ship of the line or 50 guns	100		140	
A frigate or sloop of war	75		100	
Square-rigged vessels of all descriptions :				
Above 50 to 300 tons	50		75	
" 300 to 400 "	55		80	
" 400 to 500 "	60		85	
" 500 to 600 "	65		90	
" 600 to 700 "	70		95	
" 700 to 800 "	75		100	
" 800 to 900 "	80		105	
" 900 to 1000 "	85		110	
" 1000 to 1100 "	90		115	
" 1100 to 1200 "	95		120	
" 1200 and upwards	100		125	

(NOTE.—Foreign ships of war are to pay, in addition to the above rates, 40 rupees.

LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.—All ships and vessels down to twenty tons, at 15 rupees per 100 tons per annum.

All vessels under twenty-nine tons' burden, at 2 rupees per annum.

There are no other port charges.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Accounts are here kept in rupees; each rupee being divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 100 reas. The rupee is also divided into 16 annas, or 50 pice. An urdee is 2 reas, a dooreea, 6 reas; a dooganey, or single pice, 4 reas; a fuddea, or double pice, 8 reas; a pauncha is 5 rupees; and a gold mohur, 15 rupees. Of these, the annas and reas only are imaginary moneys. The coins of Bombay are the mohur, or gold rupee, the silver or Company's rupee, and their divisions; also the double and single pice, the urdee, and dooreea, which are copper coins, with a mixture of tin or lead. The following is the assay and sterling value of the present gold and silver coinage of Bombay:—

	Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.	Sterling Value.
	grs.	grs.	s.
Gold mohur	180	165	29·2
Company's rupee (silver)	180	165	1·11, if silver be taken at
5s. 2d. an oz., and 2s. 0½d. if silver be taken at 5s. 6d. per oz.			

The Company's rupee has only been coined since the 1st of September, 1835; but it is almost identical in respect of value with the rupees previously in circulation.

The charge for coinage in the Bombay Mint is 2½ per cent for gold, and 3 per cent for silver, including the charges for refining. The machinery for this mint was sent out from England a few years ago, and is complete, but very costly. At Bombay there are no banks, as at Madras and Calcutta, and paper money is unknown in mercantile transactions.

Weights and Measures.—The weights and measures used at Bombay are as follow:—

Gold and Silver Weight.

1 wall =	4·475 grs.
40 walls = 1 tola =	179 "

Pearl Weight.

1 tucka =	0·208 grs.
13½ tuckas = 1 ruttee =	3 "
24 ruttees = 1 tank =	72 "

Commercial Weight—Avoirdupois.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.
1 tank =	0	0	2·488
72 tanks = 1 seer =	0	11	3·2
40 seers = 1 maund =	28	0	0
These weights are used for all heavy goods, excepting salt.			

Grain Measure.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.
2 tipprees = 1 seer =	0	11	3·2
4 seers = 1 paily =	2	12	12·8
7 pailies = 1 parah =	19	9	9·6
8 parahs = 1 candy =	156	12	12·8

Salt Measure.

	cubic inches.
10½ adowlies = 1 parah =	1607·61
100 parahs = 1 anna =	160761
16 annas = 1 rash =	2572176

The anna weighs 2½ tons, and the rash 40 tons.

Liquor Measure, for Spirits and Country Arrack.

The seer weighs 60 Bombay rupees, and equals 1 lb. 8 oz. 8½ dr.; and 50 seers make the maund.

Long Measure.

16 tussoos = 1 bath =	18 English inches.
24 tussoos = 1 guz =	27 "

CHAPTER XIX.

RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION OF INDIA.

THE projected railways which in time must be executed,—the canals which have been to some extent executed,—and the late successful attempts to navigate the rivers of India, are the great means by the aid of which the great sources of India are to be developed. And we trust that during the period which remains unexpired of the East India Company's charter, the Directors and the Board of

Control, will decide upon measures, which will fully justify the Parliament in renewing that charter.

The Ganges, and in the intricate channels of the Sunderbunds, are now successfully navigated by long, flat, strong, and remarkably buoyant iron steam vessels, some to carry goods, others passenger vessels, adapted to the navigation and climate of India. A very interesting account of this new mode of navigating the Ganges has just been written and published by Mr. Albert Robinson, civil engineer, from which we have condensed the following passages. He had previously visited the United States, and examined the steam navigation of the western waters of America, and he proceeded to, and arrived in, India in 1843, and surveyed carefully, the Ganges, from Allahabad downwards. His friends in England, in consequence, formed an association to build in London iron steam-ships upon his suggestion, to navigate the Ganges. He remained there until he established two of these vessels to his satisfaction on the waters of that river. He says,—

“It will be perceived, by reference to the map, that the goods traffic to and from all the most populous and wealthy districts which lie upon both banks of the Ganges and Hooghly, between Benares and Calcutta, named Azimgur, Goruckpore, Ghazepore, Sarim, Tirhoot Purnea, Dinajepore, Malda, Pubna, on the north bank, and Shahabad, Patna, Behar, Bhaugulpore, Moorshedabad, and Nudya, on the south bank, with a population of upwards of 15,000,000, and an area of 23,000 miles, and which include the cities and towns of Benares, Dinapore, Patna, Ghazepore, Buxar, Chuprah, Bhullea, Mongheer, Bhaugulpore, Carragola-Ghaut, Rajmahal, Rampore Baulea, Jellinghee, Gorace, Gomercallee, Koolna, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, Cutwa, Nudya, must ever continue to be carried upon the Ganges.

The Ganges.—“The country through which it flows may be said to be one immense plain, the soil of which contains a very large portion of sand, and is of course easily acted on by running waters. The bed which the river has formed for itself in such a soil is, as might be expected, tortuous or devious in its course, and of very irregular breadth and depth; being composed of loose sand, it is kept in constant motion, and the changes which occur in the depth and locality of the channels are incessant. The banks, too, are continually undergoing change through the action of the water undermining them at one place, and forming new banks at another. Flats or shallows intervene with deep narrow channels throughout the greater part of its course; and when the river is low, small shallow channels or runs are formed through or across the flats or sand-bars; and in one of these channels frequently is to be found the only passage for the navigation. The width of the river when low is from a quarter of a mile to one mile and a quarter; when high, from one to three miles, and in some places it extends over twenty or thirty miles of the flat country. The depth, when high, is in the channels between thirty-five and seventy-five feet; and when low between three and a half and ten feet. The perpendicular rise of water in the wet season at Jellinghee is about thirty two feet. The *Bhaugruttee*, though called a river, is a side channel or mouth of the Ganges, and through which the navigation is performed in the high-water season; the width varies from a furlong to a quarter of a mile, and during the navigable season the least depth is from three feet to twenty-two feet. For some months of the year it is not navigable for large vessels. The Hooghly, which is a continuation of the *Bhaugruttee*, and through which the navigation is continued to Calcutta, although resembling in its general features the great Ganges, is less irregular and of easier navigation; its depth is generally greater than the Ganges, and the width of the channel is satisfactory; at Calcutta, where it is a

tidal river, it is nearly as wide as the Thames at Gravesend. The *Soonderbunds*, through which the navigation to Calcutta has to pass in the low-water season, are, in fact, small mouths of the Ganges, flowing to the sea through a delta of fine sandy alluvial deposit, covered with a rank vegetation and jungle. These channels are very numerous, and reticulate with each other in the most extraordinary manner, like a labyrinth. Their width varies from only fifty feet to a quarter of a mile, and being within the tidal action, their depth is much the same at all seasons of the year; and at low water is probably not less in the channels used by vessels than five feet; their chief peculiarity is their extreme crookedness and sharp bends.

"The seasons are the high-water or inundation season, and the low-water or dry season; the latter is unfortunately of the greater duration, and extends over seven and a half or eight months of the year; say half of October, all November, December, January, February, March, April, and May, and sometimes half June; the lowest months are April and May, and in the other months there is a gradual decrease and increase. The high-water or wet season takes place in the four and a half months of June, July, August, September, and part of October. The augmentation in the body of water is produced from two sources: 1st, the melting of the snows in the Himalayan mountains and elevated country, in which the Ganges and its tributaries, the Jumna, the Gogra, the Gunduck, &c., have their sources; the water derived from the snows reaches the lower parts of the river by June; and 2nd, the rains which fall all over the great plain of the Ganges during the months of June, July, August, and September. By October the surplus water has been absorbed by the thirsty soil, evaporated into the burning atmosphere, or discharged into the sea; and the dry or low water season sets in. From March to June, the hot season before the rains, 'Nor-westers' sometimes occur; these gales come on very suddenly, and blow with great violence for three or four hours, during which great destruction is caused among the native craft on the river. When the storm first commences the dust and sand are carried up in such vast quantities in some parts of the country, as completely to darken the air.

"The course of the navigation, starting from Allahabad downwards, follows the main stream of the Ganges at both seasons for a distance of 580 miles, to the point where the Bhaugruttee forms a separate channel.

"In the high-water season, the navigation is then by way of the Bhaugruttee for a distance of 138 miles, to Nudya, where it enters the Hooghly. In the Hooghly, its course down to Calcutta is sixty-eight miles—total, 787 miles.

"In the low-water season, instead of entering the Bhaugruttee as above, the course of the navigation continues its way down the main stream of the Ganges, for a distance from Allahabad of 696 miles, to the Gorae channel, which diverges to the right or south-westward; through the Gorae and the Barashee it pursues its course for 16½ miles, till the delta of the Soonderbunds is reached. Through the crooked and many named channels of the Soonderbunds it runs for 220 miles, till it unites with the Hooghly at Mud Point, below Calcutta. It then ascends the Hooghly to Calcutta by the Ship channel, sixty-nine miles—total, 1147 miles.

"During the period of inundation, the navigation presents few difficulties beyond the force of the current, to vessels ascending the river, which averages a velocity of four miles an hour for the whole distance, and frequently at six and seven miles per hour, while at a few points its velocity reaches eight miles an hour. The descent is of course facilitated by the current. At this season there is depth of water over the shallowed parts of the river for a vessel of almost any draught.

"For the greater part of the low-water or dry season, the Ganges is not navigable for vessels of much draught; in many intermediate distances between towns upon its banks there is ample depth of water, but over the shoals and sandbars the depth varies from only three and a half to five feet, and in a particularly dry season, even under three feet. From the changeableness of the shoals and channels, and the intricacy of the latter, vessels of every kind are in constant danger of running aground, and nothing but the greatest vigilance of the commander and pilot can keep a steamer from running upon the sandbanks, from whence she is dislodged with much exertion, and frequently after great loss of time. Native boats getting upon a bank or shoal at this season, and

when the river happens to be falling, are sometimes, from the want of energy of the native character, left high and dry upon the sand by the water receding, where they remain till the next rainy season. In descending with the current, the liability of vessels to run aground is far greater than in going up stream, as the ripple caused by the bar or shoal does not discover itself so much upon the upper side as the lower side of the bar, and as the vessel's progress with the current is so much more rapid.

"The velocity of the current of the Ganges is less at the dry than during the rainy season, the average between Allahabad and Rajtnahal probably not exceeding two miles and a half per hour. The only difficulties met with in navigating the Soonderbunds arise from the narrowness of the channel and the acuteness of the angles formed by it. These obstacles, however, apply only to steamers in turning the bends. The tide governs the current, which is sluggish, and of course alternately flows up from as well as down to the sea.

"Notwithstanding all the impediments which nature has placed in the way of the navigation of the Ganges in the low-water or dry season, it is still even then available for carrying on the traffic of the country to an extent that the resources of science and capital would find it no easy task to provide a substitute for.

Traffic.—"At the Jungceepore toll, on the Bhaugrnttee, the only point except Calcutta where there is any return made, the number of these vessels which passed was, in the year 1844—50,320 boats, the tonnage of which was upwards of three-quarters of a million tons. The articles enumerated consisted of grain, pulse, salt, sugar, indigo, cotton, saltpetre, oil, seeds, mangoes, vegetables, coals, lime, fire-wood, straw, &c., &c., &c. In the above, no account is taken of vessels with government troops, stores, or ammunition, nor of opium.

"The number of river-craft arriving at Calcutta by the Soonderbund rivers, upon which toll was collected, in 1844, amounted to 125,000 boats, or an average of 340 per day,—total tonnage of which is about a million and a quarter tons. The traffic at these two points alone added together (which it is fair to do) amount to upwards of 2,000,000 tons, or four times as much as the whole sea traffic in ships to and from Calcutta: no account was taken of boats under the burden of twenty-eight maunds.

"The returns from the Government Inland Steam Department, in the same year 1844, gave thirty-nine voyages, carrying 45,500 packages of goods, besides treasure, and 2500 passengers, and show a return of upwards of 56,000*l*.

"From Mirzapore, a great mart in the Ganges, it is reckoned that 18,000 tons of cotton, 2000 tons of sugar, 1000 tons of saltpetre, 1500 tons of indigo, and 1300 tons of shell-lac and lac-dye, are annually sent down to Calcutta; whilst there is received at Mirzapore from Calcutta, yearly, 8000 tons of metal and hardware, 5000 bales of twist, 3000 packages, British silk and cotton goods, and 10,000 packages of other piece goods.

"The far greater part of the enormous traffic on the Ganges is carried on by means of the native craft.

"The native boat is a strange, rudely constructed craft, the roof thatched with bamboo and straw. These vessels are from five to sixty tons burden, their length being from twenty-five to ninety feet, and beam nine to twenty-eight feet, with a draught of water of eighteen inches to five feet. They are managed by a crew of six to twelve men, who allow them to drop lazily down the stream, perhaps with a little aid from a sail; and in ascending use the sail, the oar, or, when the wind fails, drag them with the track lines attached to the mast, the men walking along the bank of the river. They are generally very leaky, and the cargo almost always suffers more or less from the leakiness of the boat, the imperfect protection from the weather afforded by the roof, or the dishonesty of the crew.

"They descend from Allahabad to Calcutta, a distance by the river of 800 miles, in about twenty days during the wet season, and from forty to sixty days during the dry season, stopping generally at night. The ascent, occupying from three to four months at all seasons. The lighter class of boats do it in about one-fourth less the time. They are subject to such casualties as getting aground, being wrecked, and sunk by the 'North-

westers,' oversetting in the rushes of the river, from mismanagement in tracking them up, and to the thatch roof taking fire and destroying the cargo. These are the vessels by which the Ganges has been navigated from time immemorial, and no improvement would appear to have taken place in them. Previous to the introduction of European commerce, and when the articles requiring to be transported were of a less valuable, and some of them of a less perishable nature, they answered every purpose: since that event, the requirements of the traffic have changed considerably, and experience has proved that notwithstanding the low first cost of the native boats, and the small expense of navigating them, and consequently the low rate of freight, the conveyance of goods up the Ganges by them is both expensive and unsatisfactory; while that of such produce downwards as indigo, sugar, and cotton, although less so, is still greatly and justly complained of. The losses by peculation have been continually on the increase of late years, and the aggregate of this alone must be enormous, whilst the uncertainty and irregularity of arrival is such as to set at nought any commercial calculation. Passengers are also conveyed by native boats named 'budgerows:' these are principally used by the Europeans and the rich natives, and are comparatively few in number. They take nearly the same time to perform the voyage as the lighter freight boats.

Indian Government Steamers.—"The Honourable East India Company, with their usual zeal for the improvement of the country, very early sanctioned the introduction of steamboats on the Ganges. Captain Johnston, the present comptroller of government steam vessels at Calcutta, and Mr. Peacock, of the India House in London, took an active part in this matter. Captain Johnston brought the first steamer ever seen in India round the Cape, named the *Enterprise*, and afterwards organised the government line of steamboats on the Ganges.

"Under the administration of Lord William Bentinck, in 1834, the steam traffic of the river was greatly developed by the establishment of a regular line of steamers for the conveyance of government stores, troops, passengers, and merchandise. But although the government of India thus led the way, it was understood that it was not intended to discourage or restrict private enterprise.

"Coal had then been discovered in several places; and at Burdwan, sixty-three miles from Calcutta, mines had been opened and worked. This coal is, however, not so good as British coal, the estimation being that it is only equal to seventy-five per cent of Newcastle coal; but it is highly probable that as the pits are deepened the quality will improve. The Burdwan coal is now brought to Calcutta by the Damoodie river, at a cost of twenty shillings per ton, and to other places on the river at prices varying from eighteen to twenty-seven shillings per ton. The price of English coals at Calcutta is from thirty to thirty-three shillings per ton.

"The system of steam navigation introduced and continued by the Indian government, is that of placing the goods or passengers in small separate vessels, and the steam-engine and coals in another, which tugs or tows the cargo-boat, or passenger-boat, as the case may be. The steamers, or 'steam-tugs' are generally of iron, and about 120 feet long, twenty-two breadth of beam, eight feet deep, and draw, when fully coaled, from three to four feet of water. The engines are from forty to ninety nominal horses' power, and of excellent workmanship. The steamers are in fact similar to what were used on the Thames a few years ago, only shallower, and of fuller build. The vessel in which the passengers are placed is termed an 'accommodation-boat.' It is of similar dimensions with the steam-tug, and is fitted up with passengers' cabins, and a 'cuddy' athwartships dividing them; it carries only passengers and specie, and light packages and parcels. The freight-boat, or 'flat,' is also of the same dimensions as the steam-tug, viz., 120 feet long and twenty-two feet beam, and draws, when loaded, about three feet; it has cabins for the captain and ship's officers only, and takes no passengers.

"One only of these vessels is tugged or drawn by the steamer at a time, so that the freight and the passengers are never conveyed together by the same steamer.

"The twin vessels are linked to each other at the bows and stern by a flat beam of wood, which acts as a hinge, and serves also the purpose of a plank for the crew to pass from one vessel to the other. When this system was introduced in India, there existed

no examples in this country of steamers carrying cargo upon a light draught of water, and as carrying power was a *sine quâ non* in the Ganges, the plan adopted of double vessels was a very natural one. Besides, it seemed to present other advantages, such as the following: 'in case of getting aground, it would be easier to get off two small vessels than a large one; in the sharp turns or bends of the Soonderbunds, they could more easily wind their way through them than a long vessel, &c.; the goods and passengers would be safer and cooler in a separate vessel.' The freight-carrying power of the cargo-boat or flat is not, however, very considerable; the range is between sixty and one hundred tons of dead weight, varying with the season or depth of the river. This weight of measurement goods (that is of articles the bulk of a ton weight of which exceeds forty cubic feet) will of course make a great deal more tonnage upon which freight is chargeable. The capacity of the accommodation-boat for passengers, owing to the large space deemed necessary for a cabin passenger in India, is somewhat limited; the average being cabins for sixteen passengers, with their servants, &c.

"The steamer or tug, and the vessels for freight and passengers, have each their own captain, officers, and crew; and the steamer has, of course, in addition, its engineers, stokers, &c.

"The speed of the government double steamers varies considerably, those of recent construction being the fastest. With an average cargo and the usual coals on board, the velocity of the slower ones through still water is probably six miles and a half per hour; that of the faster, seven miles and a half per hour. When going with the stream, the velocity of the current is of course to be added; and when going against it, to be deducted from the velocity through still water; thus in a current of four miles an hour it would be eleven miles and a half in one case and three and a half in another. Like the native boats, steamers are obliged to stop running during the dark of night. In the dry season, the average passage up is twenty-four days, and down fifteen days. In the rains, the average passage up is twenty days and down eight days. Or during the dry season of fifty miles per day on the upward, and eighty miles per day upon the downward passage; and in the rainy period, of forty miles up and 100 miles down. The number of voyages made annually by each, has been nearly six. In 1844 there were seven government steamers with their accompanying vessels, kept in activity. This number has since been increased by two more, specially adapted for troops.

"The rate for passengers was fixed at 30*l.* per cabin passenger for the whole distance, not including provisions, the passenger providing his own bedstead and bedding, according to the custom of India.

"The earnings of the government steamers, it is understood, have paid their cost many times over. They have unquestionably answered well in many respects.

"As to the question of the desirableness of the government keeping up a steam flotilla on the Ganges for the conveyance of troops, military stores, and treasure, it will be at once conceded, that to carry on the general steam traffic is not the proper business of the government. The field is far too extensive for the government to attempt to occupy it.

Objections to the double vessel system.—"The first is the slowness of the performance of the steamers. Fifteen days taken for doing a distance of 800 miles with the stream, that is eighty miles per day, and twenty-four days against the stream, or fifty miles per day, must appear incredibly slow.

"2. The double vessel or tug system is wasteful of power; the resistance of water to vessels propelled through it is chiefly at the bows and stern, and not much at the sides of a vessel, where it is only that due to simple friction. There is consequently far more resistance than there would be in a single vessel of the capacity of the two. Now as wastefulness of power is the same thing as waste of fuel, and as that is the chief expense in all steamers, and emphatically so in India, this is a weighty objection.

"3. The force of the current in the Ganges, as already observed, varies greatly from place to place, setting down round the points in the bends of the river in a rush of six or eight miles per hour, while below the points the current may be running only two or three miles an hour, or there may even be a counter current or eddy setting upwards. When the double vessels meet these unequal or opposite currents, they frequently become

unmanageable in spite of the greatest exertions of the helmsmen and crew of each vessel, fall foul of each other, and are driven at the mercy of the current sometimes a distance of four or five miles down again before they can recover themselves. At some of the 'rushes' of the river round the points during the high-water season, they are unable to pass up without the further aid to the machinery of bullocks and men, tracking along the shore with lines attached to the steamer.

"4. As to the presumed necessity for short vessels in the Soonderbunds, it did not appear to the writer to exist; and the double vessels, owing to the impossibility of steering them with precision in such places, notwithstanding their shortness, frequently strike against the bank in the sharp turns of the Soonderbund channels.

"5. The advantages of the separation of the passenger vessel or 'accommodation-boat' from the steamer, is probably in some measure counterbalanced by its being close behind, and receiving some of the products of combustion from the funnel of the steamer and the heat of the engines.

"6. In the rainy or high-water season, as has been shown, there is plenty of depth in every part of the Ganges, and it would then be very desirable to be able to load a large extra cargo; but the freight vessels in question, from their small size, admit of this to a small extent only.

"7. The expense of maintaining a nearly double personal establishment of captain, officers, and crew, which appears to be necessary upon the double vessel system, is a considerable item.

New System.—"Up to 1844, no attempt had been made by private parties to follow the example set by the East India Company. In that year, after Mr. Robinson communicating his views, a company was formed for establishing and running a line of iron steamers upon his plans for conveying freight and passengers between Calcutta and Allahabad or Mirzapore, and to which was given the name of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company."*

Three steamers afterwards made to fuel on a new plan, for great speed and for the carriage of goods, were built for this Company, of which Mr. Robinson gives the following description of the first steamer, named the *Putna*, as actually constructed, and the second, named the *Benares*, as identical with the *Putna*.

General Arrangement of Vessel, Engines, and Cabins.—"The hull below the main deck is appropriated to cargo, with the exception of the space occupied by the boilers, and the condensers and air-pumps of the engines. The main deck projects over the sides all round, tapering in at the bows, forming 'guards' which increase the room on deck.* The engine cylinders lie horizontally on the main deck. The saloon and cabins are also placed upon it, 'forward' of the engines and boilers. Over the cabins, and extending nearly to the stern, is a light promenade deck and the part of it for cabin passengers is covered by an awning.

"The frame and deck beams and paddle-box frames are of iron, and the shell of iron plates; the main deck is of wood; the cabins and the promenade deck over are entirely of wood; the length is, at load water line, 195 feet; the beam or breadth of hull is twenty-eight feet; the extreme breadth over paddles is forty-six feet nine inches; the

* The agitation of the question about the same time by other parties had the effect of drawing the attention of some of the Calcutta merchants to the subject, who got up another steamboat company, raised a capital, and ordered their steamers from London. It was named the "General Inland Steam Navigation Company," and is perfectly distinct from the association whose steamers form the subject of this paper. This company's steamers are upon the tug system, but differ from those of the government in being of greater power, and being intended to tug or tow two small cargo vessels at once, the passenger cabins being on board the steamer. The names of those which have been put on the line are, the *Sir Herbert Muddock*, the *General McLeod*, and the *Sir Frederick Currie*; the second of these was, however, unfortunately lost in the Hooghly, and the company have recently purchased the Assam Tea Company's steamer, *Assam*.

depth of iron hull is ten feet three inches at the engine-room ; and the rest of the hull, seven feet nine inches ; the bottom or floor is nearly flat, rising on each side only sufficient to throw the bilge-water towards the keel ; the bows are full, but with a good and fine entrance ; the stern is as full as was considered admissible, and is in character with the bows ; the mean angle subtended by the bows is thirty-two degrees ; and by the stern, fifty-four degrees ; the 'parallel body,' or midship, without curves, is one-third of the length of the vessel ; the tonnage of the hull, exclusive of cabins and upper deck, builders' measurement, is 400 tons ; the entire cubic contents of the interior of the hull is 38,434 cubic feet ; the machinery and coals occupy a space of 12,800 cubic feet, leaving for cargo a space of 25,634 cubic feet, or 641 tons measurement. The 'displacement,' or cubic contents of the immersed body or hull, and the weight of water displaced, or carrying power of the vessel, is, at each six inches draught, from two to four and a half feet, as follows :—

At 2 feet 0 inches,	12,812	cubic feet	=	205 tons.
2 " 6 "	16,625	"	=	266
3 " 0 "	20,500	"	=	328
3 " 6 "	24,438	"	=	391
4 " 0 "	28,437	"	=	455
4 " 6 "	32,437	"	=	519

"There is no external keel ; it is replaced by an internal one, or keelson, formed of a light hollow iron beam, 2 feet deep and nine inches wide, and which is riveted to the inner frames of the bottom of the floor. Between this keelson and the iron deck beams, and riveted at their upper and lower ends to both, are light stiff stanchions of iron, which have the effect of both trusses and ties, binding the floor and deck together. The sides of the vessel are vertical, and the iron frames which run up to form them finish at the gunwale in a strong cornice, formed of angle iron and a narrow plate. The heads of the frames, the upper edge of the top strake of plate, and the ends of the iron deck beams, are thus all riveted together. The powerful connection by this means, formed between the bottom or floor and the deck, both by the sides of the vessel and the midship trussing, constitute the entire hull into one large hollow iron beam. The sides themselves are, for the third of the vessel's length amidships, strengthened by diagonal ties, crossing the ribs or frames at an angle of forty-five degrees, and riveted to each rib. All the iron in the frame, flooring, and shell, is of light scantling, but of a quality and make giving the greatest tenacity and strength.

"The paddle-boxes are built upon the ends of two light hollow iron beams, which cross the vessel under the deck and project beyond the sides for the purpose, as well as for supporting the engine bearers. The paddle-boxes are framed of angle iron.

"The rudder is twelve feet broad, and is worked from a point at the back, instead of by a tiller.

"The rudder chains lead to a steering wheel placed near the bows upon the upper deck, from which position the helmsman and pilot command a view of the river and of the best course.

"The deck plank and covering of paddle-boxes are of teak wood, the former being only one inch and five-eighths thick ; they are fastened to the deck beams and framing of paddle-boxes by wood strews.

"The entire weight of the vessel with paddle-boxes, and exclusive of machinery, cabins, and stores, is 142 tons.

Steam Engines.—"The engines are medium pressure condensing, unconnected, and of the nominal power of 120 horses.

Cabins.—"The saloon and cabins for first-class passengers occupy an area upon the main deck forward of the engines, fifty-four feet by thirty-two feet, and stand eight feet high ; the saloon is forty feet by fifteen feet, and is placed lengthwise, the end opening towards the bows. There are twelve private passenger cabins, averaging nine feet by seven feet six inches. The promenade deck over the cabins is continued over the engine cylinders, and to near the stern ; under it also is the captain's, the officers' and engineer's cabins, and a large space for light goods or carriages, horses, and deck passengers. The entire weight of the cabins and promenade deck is twelve tons.

"The weight of the vessel and paddle-boxes has been stated to be 142 tons, the engines, boilers, and propelling machinery and engine bearers, 106 tons, and the cabins and upper deck, twelve tons, making a total of 260 tons. In addition there is to be taken into calculation the water in boilers, twenty-one tons; fuel for twelve hours' steaming, ten tons; sundries, furniture, stores, &c., fifteen tons, making the working weight 306 tons. This weight requires an equal displacement, and which is obtained by an immersion of the hull to two feet ten inches. All above this will be the carrying power for cargo. Thus at three feet six inches she carries eighty-five tons; at four feet, 149 tons; and at four feet six inches, 213 tons 'dead weight' of cargo. The carrying power for cargo is of course diminished by the passenger carrying accommodation to the extent of the weight of the cabins and stores, shown above to be twenty-seven tons; and without these the working draught of the steamer would be only a fraction above two feet seven inches.

Mode of Construction.—"The iron vessel and the engines, which together form one of these steamers, are both designed in all their details by the same firm, who, being iron ship-builders as well as engineers, were enabled to produce a combination of the nature described. Each vessel and pair of engines were constructed simultaneously at their establishment; and when completed, the engines were fitted on board the vessel on the stocks; every thing was put in place, and the engines worked, to make sure that there would be nothing to fit or do to them abroad. The parts of the engines where they were joined to each other and to the iron vessel were then marked, taken asunder, and packed up for the voyage. The whole work of the vessel was then painted in the inside four different colours, each quarter being of one colour; and the plates of the shell and the ribs, as well as every piece, were marked with paint, and stamped with letters and numbers, to facilitate and insure the correct putting together in India. The vessel was then taken in pieces, and the whole carefully shipped and stowed on board a ship of the ordinary size, bound for Calcutta. Accompanying the parts was sent accurate drawings of the whole, and a model of the vessel, painted and marked exactly like the original. Upon arrival after only a four months' voyage, the parts were landed at the establishment of the 'Ganges Steam Navigation Company,' near Calcutta, the iron vessel put together in a dry dock, decked, and floated out. The work was performed chiefly by native mechanics, under the superintendence of the writer; and the first steamer was put together in *only nine weeks from the day of landing*. The engines were then fitted in, and the cabins put up, of teak wood, to the working drawings. The whole was completely finished and the steamer fitted out and started on the trial trip in a little more than four months.*

The "Patna."—"Upon trying the engines, they were found to work with even more smoothness than was anticipated; the cranks went over the centres freely, and the reversing, stopping, and starting of each engine separately was performed by the link motion with the greatest ease and promptitude. The boilers were found to generate steam enough with the Burdwan coals, and easy firing. There was no perceptible vibration in the vessel from the action of the engines. The time taken for a distance of fifteen miles down the Hooghly, against the flood-tide, was 1 hour 34 minutes, and back again to the place of starting, with the tide, 1 hour 03 min.; more than eleven miles an hour. The steamer was by the action of the engines made to turn round in her own length several times. The steerage by the rudder was hardly as quick as was anticipated, but this was afterwards remedied.

* The *Friend of India* newspaper of July 2, 1846, observes:—"The next day, the *Patna* steamer, the first vessel of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, was launched without noise or parade. She is the most magnificent river steamer ever launched in India, and has been put together in the short period of two months and five days. The commencement of these improvements in our internal steam communication after a pause of nearly twelve years, during which we have seen the truth of the old adage exemplified, that not to advance is to go back, will form a new era in the history of steam in India. Under the competition of private enterprise, we may now look forward to an increase of speed, and to such a diminution of expense as shall place the luxury of steamers within reach of the community generally, and take up the commercial freight of the country."

"Upon the 28th of September, 1846, the *Patna* took on board upwards of 200 tons of measurement goods, six carriages, and five horses, reckoned to weigh 140 tons dead weight, twenty tons of coals, and thirty-five passengers,—total dead weight 164 tons. Her mean draught of water was then 4 feet 5 inches: this was a larger cargo than should have been taken upon a first trip with an inexperienced captain, and at a period when the river was falling rapidly. The destination was Mirzapore, 706 miles above Calcutta, and eighty-six below Allahabad. The river was then high with a strong current, so that the Soonderbunds were not resorted to, and the short passage by the Bhaugruttee was taken. The passage was, with the exception of grounding several times, performed most successfully,—the 'hauling-off' gear effecting at once the re-floating on every occasion but one, when, through mismanagement, the steamer stuck fast for three days. Notwithstanding this untoward event, the *Patna* reached Mirzapore on the 13th of October, or fifteen days from Calcutta, passing four government steamers. The average time of the government steamers up, in the month of October, is stated officially at twenty-two days.

"The downward passage was performed between the 16th and 26th of October, *via* the dreaded Soonderbunds, and the entire voyage thus done within a month.

"The second voyage of the *Patna* was performed both up and down by the Soonderbunds, and without any incident beyond occasional grounding.*

"The *Patna* continued to perform successfully her voyages between Calcutta and Mirzapore, under the command of her first captain, but did not attain the expected shortening of the time till the voyage commenced upon the 20th of June, 1847, under a new commander. She then, with a full cargo on board, did the upward passage by the Soonderbunds' route in twelve days, and the downward passage by the Bhaugruttee in six days and a half, and was only twenty days and a half absent from Calcutta. •

"This performance is recorded by one of the public journals thus:—

"We find that we were in error the other day when we assumed that the period of twenty days and a half in which the *Patna* steamer made her last trip to Mirzapore, *via* the Soonderbunds and back through the Bhaugruttee, included only the time spent on the actual passage. It included, we are now informed, the entire time of the vessel's absence from Calcutta,—voyage, stoppages, detentions, every thing.'—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 20, 1847.

"The succeeding voyage of the *Patna* affords evidence to the same effect, as it was done in even still shorter time, namely, nineteen days;—it is noticed by another recorder of passing events, as follows:—

"The *Patna* steamer has again made one of her usual rapid voyages to and from Mirzapore. The upward voyage occupied eleven days and a half, and the downward, excluding half a day's detention, five days. The distance is estimated at 730 miles. Including two days and a half in which she was detained, she has left Calcutta and returned to it in nineteen days, which is, we believe, the shortest voyage ever made.'—*Friend of India*, August 12, 1847.

"The second steamer, named the *Benares*, was despatched to India in parts, and put together there in the same manner as the *Patna*, already described.

"She left Calcutta on her first voyage on the 4th of March, 1847, when the river was at the lowest, and took the Soonderbunds' route. Fortunately, the captain was an experienced Ganges navigator. The *Benares*, although a day was lost aground, reached her destination, Mirzapore, on the 16th of March, that is, in twelve days. †

* Extract from the "*Friend of India*," December, 1846.—"The two trips which the *Patna* has now succeeded in making have served completely to banish the idea that its great length would prevent its making progress through the corkscrew windings of the Soonderbunds. This vessel, from the superior arrangement of its cabins, not less than from its speed, appears to be a favourite, if we may judge from the large batch of passengers who have just gone up in her. During the hot and sultry months of the year, she is sure to have a preference, because of the excellent system of ventilation adopted through the vessel, and which will tend to keep down the thermometer five or six degrees."

† From the "*Englishman*," March 13, 1847.—"The *Benares* left Calcutta on the 4th instant at

"The down trip of the first voyage of the *Benares* by the Soonderbunds was done in nine days, or seven less than the average of the government steamers in March."

"During the rest of the dry season, the *Benares'* performances were equally satisfactory, making her voyages to and from Mirzapore within a month each.

"Upon the return of the wet season (June, 1847), when the direct route by the Bhaugruttee was taken both ways, her time was, up to Mirzapore, twelve days and a half; and down, five days and a quarter,—absence from Calcutta, twenty days, including detentions and stoppages to coal, &c.

"Both steamers have, since the above period, till the date of the latest accounts, been regularly plying on the Ganges, carrying passengers and cargo. They have met with no serious accidents,† and their average performances have been such as to justify the conclusion that the success of the principle is complete.

"The '*Chunar*.'—The third steamer is of precisely similar form and dimensions, and consequently of similar displacement also to the *Patna*, but is designed for cargo only: there are consequently no cabins but those for the captain and officers. She has non-condensing engines of 140 horses' power. Both the vessel and her machinery are lighter than the *Patna*. The weights are as follow:—

"The vessel, 136 tons—the engines and boilers, eighty-five tons;—total 221 tons. Draught, without water in boilers, coals, or cargo, two feet one inch and a half.

"The '*Mirzapore*' and the '*Ghazipore*,' the fourth and fifth steamers, being exactly alike in dimensions and power, and nearly alike in other respects, a reference to one will apply with sufficient exactness to both. It will be observed that they are a great deal larger than the *Patna* and the *Benares*.

"They are designed for cargo only—cabins for captains and officers, and protection for carriages and horses, and light goods on deck.

"The dimensions of the *Mirzapore* are:—

"Length at load water line, 250 feet; breadth of beam, thirty-eight feet; breadth over paddles, sixty-six feet; depth amidship, ten feet.

1 p.m. and was at Rajmahal on the 9th, at 2 20 p.m. We extract from the published notices of our two fleet the time in which this distance has been done on the last upward voyages in January:—

<i>Sathdaj</i> (Government's steamer)	11 days.
<i>Madlock</i> (Inland Company's steamer)	11 "
<i>McLeod</i> (ditto)	13 "
<i>Benares</i> (Ganges Company's steamer)	5!!!

From the "*Friend of India*," March 18, 1847.—"The voyage of the *Benares* steamer is an event in the annals of river steam navigation in the Gangetic valley which deserves more than a mere passing notice in our brief daily epitome."

* From the "*Bengal Hukam*," July 20, 1847.—"The *Benares* steamer performed the passage to Mirzapore in twelve days and a half: left Mirzapore on the 13th of July, at 1 p.m.; left Dinapore the 15th of July, at 6 a.m.; arrived at Calcutta the 18th of July, at 1 p.m.; time occupied in downward trip five days and three hours; absent from Calcutta on the voyage nineteen days and three-quarters, including all stoppages."

From the same (at another part).—"The *Benares*, which arrived on Sunday, left Cossipore (four miles above Calcutta) on the morning of the 29th ult., and returned to town on the afternoon of the 18th, having been away somewhat less than twenty days. It must be remembered, however, that she went up the Bhaugruttee, while the *Patna* went through the Soonderbunds. The downward passage of the *Benares* has been rapid beyond example, we believe, being only five days three hours from Mirzapore to Calcutta."

From the "*Friend of India*," September 9, 1847.—"The steamer *Benares*, on her last trip, performed the distance between Mirzapore and Chunar, thirty-three miles, in an hour and thirty minutes, at the astonishing speed (with the current) of twenty-two miles an hour. During the rains, these splendid vessels generally reach Calcutta before their departure from Mirzapore is announced here."

† Accidents of a serious nature have frequently happened to the government steamers and "flats," and some have been totally lost. The loss of the *Jellinghee* is a recent instance. The Inland Company's steamer *General McLeod*, was lost soon after being placed upon the river.

The displacement is at each six inches' draught of water as follows :

At 2 feet 0 inches.....	330 tons.	At 4 feet 0 inches.....	745 tons.
2 „ 6 „	431 „	4 „ 6 „	863 „
3 „ 0 „	533 „	5 „ 0 „	960 „
3 „ 6 „	639 „		

“The measurement of the hold for cargo is 54,000 cubic feet, clear of every thing, or 1350 tons' measurement.

“The weight of the vessel alone, including paddle-boxes and deck-houses, without machinery, is 224 tons; the weight of engines, boilers, and paddle-propellers, is 134 tons; consequently the entire steamer complete weighs 358 tons; and the light immersion or draught without water in the boilers, or coals, is only two feet two inches. These steamers possess great carrying power, immense stowage for cargo, are lighter in proportion to the size than the *Patna*, and draw less water.

“The chief difference between the design of the iron vessel and the *Patna* consists in the deck being convex, or curved upwards transversely, like the back of a violin, and in the *bracing* or *trussing* between the deck and the bottom or ‘floor’ of the vessel being in the form of a diagonal lattice-work, instead of vertical bars or stanchions, as in the *Patna*. The curvature of the deck was admissible from the absence of passenger accommodation or cabins, and the diagonal framing or ‘spine’ was admissible from the circumstance of the engines being non-condensing, and entirely above deck.

“These three steamers, after being completely fitted with their machinery in the building-yard in London, were sent out to India in parts, in the same manner as the *Patna* and the *Benares*. They are all, except the *Ghazepore*, now (April, 1848) launched on the Ganges.

“The *Mirzapore*, at the public trial which took place on the 24th of January, 1848, proved perfectly manageable, and steered well, notwithstanding her great size: the speed was fully equal to that of the *Patna*, and close upon twelve miles per hour.

“She started upon her first voyage on the 3rd of February, when the river was extremely low and unfavourable to navigation, laden with 230 tons' weight of cargo and coals, taking the Soonderbunds route. On the 6th of February, she had passed through the Soonderbunds on her upward voyage in the most satisfactory manner, and reached Dinapore or Patna in eleven days from Calcutta.* Thus, under all the disadvantages of a first trip, and the bad state of the river, performing this distance in five days less than the average time of the government steamers at that season.

“The new steamers put upon the Ganges up to the present time consist, as has been stated, of—two of 120 horses' power each for passengers and cargo; one of 140 horses' power, for cargo only; two of 250 horses' power each for cargo only.

“The total cost of the whole five steamers completed and started on the Ganges, exclusive of spare boilers, &c., and of interest upon the capital employed prior to the steamers coming into activity, does not exceed the sum of 96,000*l.*, which is made up thus :—

	£
Steam-engines (880 horse-power).....	41,800
Vessels, cabins, &c.....	39,686
Cost in London	81,486
Transportation to India	5,875
Re-construction and equipment	9,199
Cost on the Ganges	96,560

* “*Friend of India*,” 17th of February, 1848.—“The Gauges Company's new boat the *Mirzapore*, known as the ‘Big Boat,’ the ‘Great Eastern,’ which we noticed as having started on her first voyage, reached Dinapore in eleven days from Calcutta, which, taking the season of the year into consideration, the lowness of the water, the frequency of sandbanks, and the want of any regular channel, she has done exceedingly well. She passed through the intricate channels of the Soonderbunds beautifully, removing all doubts and fears that were entertained by many on this head before her starting. The river is worse in many parts this year than has been known for many years.”

To which perhaps should be added interest for an average period of eighteen months upon a part of the sum, say upon 55,000*l.*, and seven and a half per cent per annum, 6187*l.* This would make up a sum of 102,747*l.* No preliminary expenses or charges for the 'direction' were incurred. Be it observed this is no mere estimate, but the actual cost of the thing done.

"The charges of running these steamers are made up of items as nearly as possible like those incurred by steamers in this country; they may be classed under the heads of 1st. fuel; 2nd, the personal establishment (or the salaries and wages of the commander, engineers, officers, and people on board); 3rd, stores and provisions; 4th, repairs; 5th, annual depreciation; 6th, insurance against loss and fire; 7th, management. The experience had upon this subject, not being as yet sufficiently extended, nor the time sufficient to bring the arrangements into that order which results in economy with efficiency, an attempt to exhibit the total charges would be only likely to mislead.

"The item of fuel is at present a heavy one (about 350*l.* each voyage of the *Patna*); there is, however, little doubt that in another year or two coals will be delivered on board at a lower price. The cost of the personal establishment of each steamer is, even at its present high amount (about 148*l.* each voyage of the *Patna*), much less than the steamers on the tug system.*

CONCLUDING REMARKS.—Pilot Service on the Ganges Navigation.—"The unstable nature of the bed of the Ganges, noticed in a preceding page, is a great impediment in the way of obtaining an effective pilot service; but in the Lower Mississippi, although there is a greater depth of water, it is nearly as changeable, and yet we find a river-pilot service of the most efficient kind. Three things combine to produce the difference; on the Mississippi, hundreds of steamers have for many years been plying; the pilots are men of high intelligence and generally of education, and they are regularly trained to their vocation, and do nothing else; whereas on the Ganges, until recently, only five or six steamers have been on the river; the men who act as pilots to them are not even of the most intelligent class of natives, and they have neither been trained to the business nor do they follow it regularly. The consequence is, they are merely pilots in name, and the captain of the steamer is virtually, in most cases obliged to act as pilot himself. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the changes that take place at particular seasons in the bed of the river, good pilotage would be almost invaluable. A higher class of men must be attracted to the service by better pay, and the stimulus applied to keep up attention, of prizes for the greatest amount of good service in each division of the river.

Improvement of the Navigation.—"When it is considered that a steamer that can carry only itself at two feet six inches draught, shall carry 200 tons at three feet six inches, 400 tons at 4 feet six inches, it will be perceived that the last foot is worth the other three and a half. A consequence flowing from this is, that with the first-named draught of water, the steamer, if dependent upon freight, could only be run at a loss; with the second would probably pay a profit; and with the third would return a large profit.

"But the advantages which would result to steam navigation from a greater depth of water of one and a half or two feet, in the present shallow parts of the river, do not stop here; a better form might be given to the freight steamers, so that less power would propel them at the same speed; and less power of course implies a lesser weight of machinery and fuel, with a smaller expense of running. The rates of steam freights might be reduced and the sphere of utility enlarged. Passenger steamers of a speed of sixteen or eighteen miles an hour, with spacious and elegant accommodation for a hundred passengers, and which would, with a good pilot service, perform the distance up to Allahabad in from five to seven days, and down in two and a half to four days, according to

* The personal establishment of a government steam-tug and cargo flat is as follows: two captains, two mates, first and second engineers, one clerk, two searings, two tindals, eight seccunnies, twenty-four Lascars, one tindal of stokers, eight stokers, four cooks, two topazs: and costs, including provisions, about 200*l.* per month, or 2400*l.* per annum, which, divided by even seven voyages per annum, gives 345*l.* per voyage.

the season, might be introduced on the Ganges. The traffic by the native boats, too, would be greatly facilitated.

"The importance of increased depth, thus shown to be so great, naturally leads to the inquiry whether it is practicable to obtain it, and if it be practicable, whether at an expense that could be met.

"It has been already stated that the bed of the river is composed of sand ; the exceptions (of which there are few) do not affect the question, because there is abundance of depth over the hard parts of its bed. This sandy formation, which is the cause of the evil of the extreme shallowness, affords facilities for remedying it ; and the deepening of the channel where necessary, without permanent or costly engineering works, is a task which the author believes to be perfectly practicable. All that is wanted is, to aid the slow but certain powers of Nature by the application of scientific skill and practical experience, combined with the cheap labour and the simple means and appliances already in existence in India, and with, in some places, the steam-engine applied to machinery afloat.

"The principles upon which these views are based, are, 1st, that the water of the Ganges holds in suspension the fine sand with which it forms the shallows, the bars, and the banks : 2nd, that just in the measure that the water is kept in agitation, (whether by the natural action of the current or other means), will it hold more or less of this fine sand in suspension ; 3rd, that wherever the agitation exceeds a certain degree at any spot there the water is deepening ; and wherever at any spot it is minus this degree of agitation, there the water is shoaling.

"In the month of April (the worst part of the dry season), in 1847, at a place a few miles above Benares, the water had gradually shallowed to 2 feet 6 inches. Upon this shoal several of the government steamers, as well as the new steamer *Benares*, stuck fast, and met with much detention before getting over. Being near a military station, the officer in command of it took great interest in the proceedings of getting off the *Benares* ; and after she had passed down, he in the most spirited manner (acting upon the writer's suggestion, that some good result might be produced by manual interposition) collected a number of natives, whom he directed so skilfully to disturb the sand at the bottom of the water with pointed poles or bamboos, that in a few days so much of the sand had been carried away by the current, that a channel through the shoal of four feet and a half deep, and amply wide enough for a steamer, was thus formed. This channel then remained open during the rest of the dry season, and the steamers passed through it without once grounding.

"It is perfectly curious to observe, as the writer has often done, the way in which any slight artificial obstruction, such as even a pole stuck into the bottom, or parts of wrecks of native boats, collects sand about it, and produces a miniature bank or shoal : the effect of which is, of course, to obstruct the passage of the water at the spot, and to force it to run at a greater velocity on one side, and consequently to deepen the channel there.

"The means of effecting the contemplated improvements would not be wanting : they may, indeed, be said to exist already in the tolls collected on the boats passing through the *Bhaugruttee* to the amount of 16,000*L.*, and through the *Soonderbunds* to the amount of 17,000*L.* per annum, and even additional tolls would be readily and freely paid both by the native boat, and the steam traffic for real improvements in the navigation ; but, as already observed, permanent and costly engineering works are not necessary, and it is believed the outlay required would be very moderate, whilst enormous good to the country would be the result."

STATEMENT of Traffic on the Rivers Ganges and Hooghly, from officially authenticated Government Returns.

GOODS' TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA.	Tonnage.
In the year 1844-5, it appears, from the official statement of the collector of tolls at Juggesore, on the Bhagiruttee River, that boats passed through that branch of the river, or, taking 67 maunds to the ton, the tonnage of the laden cargo boats was	21,407,750
by the vessels coming through the vessel coming through	796,213
availing Tolly's Nullah, and the Great Cut Canal at Calcutta. The toll is half a rupee for every hundred maunds of tonnage (boats of less than a hundred maunds not being counted), and in 1844-5 it yielded 171,791 rupees, showing that 35,558,200 maunds of tonnage had passed through it, which, at the rate of 27 maunds to the ton, gives per annum	1,316,970
Traffic in native boats is therefore	2,113,183
In 1844-5, seven steamers made 30 trips upwards, and carried 112,765 measurement feet, and 1,156,000 lbs. weight of cargo. Reckoning a cubic foot to weigh 30 lbs., we have carried upwards by steamers	2,027
The goods carried downwards is about	675

Total of Goods carried on the Ganges and Hooghly

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA.—A fleet of splendid ships, built in the docks of the river Thames, the Tyne, Mersey, and Clyde, belonging to private builders and shipowners, have replaced the East India Company's fleets, and carry on a much greater trade than the latter ever did between the United Kingdom, and countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. Those ships, built with several decks, carry passengers and merchandise of all kinds. (See Tables of Navigation, &c., with Oriental Countries, in a former part of this work).

STEAM NAVIGATION WITH INDIA.—The enterprise carried forward on a magnificent scale with superb steam-ships, by the Oriental and Peninsular Company, from Southampton to Egypt, and from Suez, by the Red Sea, to India, Ceylon, Singapore, and China, has rendered the communication with Asia wonderfully short and certain in regard to time, and there is no doubt that steam communication with all parts of the East, as with every part of the world, will rapidly increase, and, great as it now is, will yearly acquire more power and importance. The East India Company's steamboats, which were not at first efficient, have been replaced by steamships of a superior character.

THE RED SEA PASSAGE.—The length of the Red Sea, from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Suez, is 1200 miles; its medium breadth about 150 miles, and its direction nearly north-north-west, and south-south-east.

Its coasts on either side are fringed with coral reefs, which render it dangerous, in navigating it, to approach near its shores, but otherwise it does not appear to be of more difficult navigation than any other narrow sea. In the southern part of it,—say from the latitude of Jidda to Bab-el-Mandeb, being about one-half of its whole length,—the southerly monsoon predominates nearly two-thirds of the year, commencing in October, and ending in May or June. The northerly winds then set in, and continue about four months,—say June, July, August, and September.

Outside the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, the wind generally prevails from the eastward for six months, say from October to May, and from the westward during the other part of the year.

In the northern part of the sea, from Jidda to Suez, but more particularly near to Suez, the prevailing winds for nine months of the year are northerly; and in the months of June, July, and August, it is very difficult for sailing vessels to beat up to Suez.

In this part of the Red Sea, southerly breezes are at all times but of short duration.

The best time of sailing from Suez for India, &c., is about the end of August, which will enable vessels to clear the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb in September, before the easterly winds commence in the gulf outside.

RAILWAYS.—No country more than India naturally requires, for the development of its resources, the construction of railways. None of those projected have as yet been commenced. We trust that this neglect will not continue long; and that the company or individuals will immediately commence railway operations.

NORTH-WEST, AND NEWLY-ACQUIRED TERRITORIES.—These extensive regions ought to afford new openings for commerce, and, under British rule, will no doubt acquire importance as places of trade. The obstacles are those too generally common to India—the difficulties of internal transport. But the new and projected steam vessels, adapted for the navigation of the Ganges and its branches, and even for the Indus and its branches, and the completion of canals and the Bombay railroad, would open thoroughly to our commerce these fertile and splendid regions.

INDIAN STATISTICS.—The Supreme Government of India has turned its attention earnestly to the collection of more correct statistical details regarding the different presidencies and dependencies; and the following circular has some time ago been issued to its officers by the Court of Directors, and which we think may be of interest to some of our colonies:—

“*Our Governor-General of India in Council.*—1. The great practical importance of statistical inquiries, and the attention which they now receive from the most enlightened European Governments, have induced us to take measures for investigating the statistics of the countries under our administration, and for arranging and preserving, in a form, convenient for reference, the information which may be attainable.

“2. With the view of accomplishing these ends, we have formed a statistical department in our home establishment, in which the requisite inquiries will be conducted, and the materials thereby obtained classified and compared.

“3. The voluminous records and documents in our possession contain a vast amount of statistical information, and the labours of the new department will, in the first instance, be directed to extracting and rendering it available for reference; these duties, which have already commenced, will continue for a long period to claim a large share of the time and attention of the department, but the results will be imperfect unless by the co-operation of our Governments in India in collecting and transmitting statistical information we are enabled to remedy the

defects, correct the inaccuracies, and as the condition and circumstances of all countries are in many respects constantly varying, to note the changes which time or other causes may prove.

"4. We do not doubt that our servants will cheerfully afford their assistance for these purposes; and as the aid which they may render in this respect is not intended, and must not be permitted, to interfere in any degree with their ordinary duties, no detriment will arise to the public service, but on the contrary much advantage may be expected from the transmission home of such information as to local details which so many of our servants cannot fail to possess.

"5. Information will be most desirable on such subjects as the following:—

"*Land*.—Area—Geological structure—Natural aspect—Soil—Atmosphere and Climate—Productions—Modes of cultivation—Prices of principal products—Tenure and occupation—Modes and rate of Assessment—Labour employed, and its remuneration.

"*Water*.—Navigable Rivers—Description of—Length of—How far navigable—Vessels employed on them.

"*Lakes*.—Description and situation.

"*Canals*.—Their purposes—Length and depth—Vessels employed on them—Cost and return on the outlay—Wells and Tanks—Means of irrigation in each district—Harbours, and Shipping frequenting them.

"*Cities*.—Towns and Villages—Situation and general description—Number of houses, and whether Puckha or Kutchha.

"*Population*.—Numbers of people of different descriptions—Employment—Languages—Condition—Health and Disease—Ditto of Troops especially—with presumed causes of healthy or diseased state, and the treatment (not strictly medical) found to be useful.

"*Wealth*.—Education, and method of pursuing it—Charitable Institutions not Educational—State of litigation and of crime—Police, number, remuneration, and efficiency.

"*Commerce*.—Manufactures—Capital employed—Imports and Exports from Official Sources—Exchange—Weights and Measures—Coins—Banking operations—Lending and borrowing—Modes of transit and communication—By Land—By Water—Impediments, and their duration—Fords, Ferries, and Bridges—Postal arrangements—Taxation—Sources of Revenue, and produce of each Tax—Mode of Collection—Number in Sepahdary or other Corps, engaged in collecting Revenue—History and Antiquities, facts illustrative of early or more recent history, and of changes, Political or Agricultural—Public Buildings.

"6. We need scarcely observe that in Statistical investigations, the most rigid accuracy as to matters of fact is indispensable. Erroneous information will be worse than none, because it can but tend to mislead.

"7. There may be some objects, especially those relating to physical science, with which our Servants generally may not be minutely acquainted, and no statement on these or any other matters of inquiry will be of any value unless they be both precise and accurate. Where the requisite measure of scientific knowledge is not possessed by others, it may, perhaps, in many cases, be supplied by our Medical Officers, and their aid will, we doubt not, be cheerfully rendered whenever required.

"8. In conclusion, we direct attention to the following general instructions:—

"9. In all cases where practicable, reports should be the result of the personal knowledge of the Officer reporting, and where such is the fact it should be mentioned.

"10. Where from any cause the personal knowledge of the Officer cannot be extended to any object of inquiry, the authority on which the reported facts rest must invariably be stated either in the margin or in the body of the report.

"11. When estimates only can be furnished, the grounds of each estimate must be stated, and the reasons for adopting it.

"12. Where information is orally given it should be committed to writing at the time—in like manner personal observations should be recorded at the moment of making them.

"13. In addition to the names by which places are known among Europeans, it would be desirable that the original names should be given, both in the Devánagari* and Urdu character, according to the best authorities, especially local and native.

"14. In regard to coins, weights, and measures, care must be taken to preserve uniformity as to valuation, comparison, and conversion, and to insure this, Prinsep's 'Useful Tables' may be taken as a guide.

"15. Where any material variations exist in different parts of any country, or divisions of a country, reported on, the nature and limits of such variations should be precisely pointed out.

"16. It will be observed that the greater part of the instructions above are designed to ensure accuracy, the importance of which we have already adverted to. It is the more necessary to

* "The Proclamation and State Advertisements in the *Calcutta Gazette* are usually printed in the Devánagari, as well as in Urdu or Arabic character."

" Estimated produce from cane in maunds of goor of lbs. each.

" The estimated number of date-trees.

" The estimated produce from date in maunds of goor of lbs. each.

" The estimated consumption of the district whether in sugar, khar, goor, or the raw cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in goor, in maunds of lbs. each.

" Computed at an average of per head during the year, on the assumed, or ascertained population.

" The object sought by the returns is to ascertain the quantity of sugar produced, and the quantity consumed in India.

" The form sent isto show the best way of furnishing the information.

" As the produce is exhibited in different conditions it is desirable to adopt one into which all the others may be converted. In the above form goor has been taken, being the denomination of the sugar after the first boiling of the juice expressed, and the equivalents in goor of all the other quantities may be easily ascertained by inquiry. More than an approximation to the actual consumption is not expected. At the close of the heading of the last column is suggested what appears to be the readiest mode of attaining that."

CHAPTER XX.

SCINDE.

KURRACHEE.—When this country was subjected to British authority it was divided into three districts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore. The first is considered the favourite station, and has the advantage of the sea-air; but there is great scarcity of good fresh water. For a small civil station it is well adapted, but not for the head quarters of a province. The buildings that have been erected for the civil and military service are numerous, but few are well built. The barracks are commodious and comfortable buildings, well situated. The horticultural garden does great credit to those who have planted and superintended it. The right bank of the Indus forms the principal boundary line of this division until within a few miles above Sewan.

HYDRABAD is a sudder or a collectorate station, far more central than Kurrachee. It was so during the Sikh rule. This large dirty city is situated on a hill to the north of the fort. When the filthy state of the town is taken into account, it would be considered tolerably healthy, were it but kept in a clean state. The fort and the mud wall tandahs are the residences of Europeans; the latter kind of uncomfortable erections are also dwellings of the natives. The Hyderabad district includes all the country between the left bank of the Indus and the desert, and northward as far as the territories ceded to Ali Morad.

SHIKARPORE is not situated on a navigable river. This district extends northwards to the boundaries of the independent states on the right and left shores of the Indus.

Soil of the Scindian Provinces.—"Near the banks of the river the soil is in many places of a loose sandy description; but where this does not form the principal characteristic, it consists of a fine loamy rich clay, exceedingly fertile; large tracts of land are impregnated with nitre, and of course valueless for agricultural purposes. The hills are composed of sandstone, and therefore barren; still in the distance they form a pleasing back-ground to the view and a relief to the eye. Some of the limestone occasionally met with are of a variegated nature; red and green hues. Numerous fossil sea shells have been discovered in these hills, full 200 miles from the sea.

Irrigation.—"This is principally effected by river and canal water; wells are very seldom resorted to. During the height of the flow of water, which lasts about two months, little or no exertion is necessary for leading them to an approximate land. At other times the Persian wheels are used; these are of a most deplorably clumsy construction, generally worked by a camel, whose tall ungainly gait looks most miserable, and even ludicrous, when harnessed to the apparatus blindfolded, and stalking round and round all day; the trough that receives the water from the pots on the wheel is so badly constructed, that full a moiety returns from whence it came, thus causing double labour. When the rivers get very low, and the waters have to be raised fifty or one hundred feet, it is usual to have a reservoir midway; and in that case two wheels and a double set of camels, or cattle, are required to bring the water to the desired level. Canals are constructed in every possible direction, but though necessary, they are the cause of constant expense and vexation. The canal clearing season is the annual harvest-home to numerous people, who receive large advances for clearing them of the sand, &c., which settle in the beds during the past inundation. It is usual with the parties thus engaged to put off all debts and difficulties till this period, when they are liquidated instantaneously from the advances received from government. It appears a necessary evil, but no doubt, when time will admit, the sarkar will get ten times the labour, and consequently good, done for one-half the present outlay. Watercourses are constructed of a considerable length from the different canals; these intersect the country in every direction, and greatly impede travelling. As rain cannot be depended on, these artificial contrivances are actually necessary. When, however, by good chance any heavy rain falls about the end of June, it proves a perfect godsend, as it enables the seed to be sown before the rise of the rivers. Such seasons prove plentiful, but they are rare indeed.

Cultivation.—"As the natives of Scinde have not yet learnt the value of an export trade, the cultivation of the country is confined to such produce as they require for home consumption. Indigo, cotton, tobacco, &c., could be grown to any extent, and prove as productive as in any part of India—but at present these staple articles of trade are neglected, except to the extent of local consumption, and will be so till European capital and skill are brought into play. In Lower Scinde the staple growth consists of Joar (*Holcus Sorgum*) and Bajree (*H. spicatus*) and Dhan. This harvest, which is gathered in December and January, is that which is principally depended upon. Dhan proves highly productive on well-flooded lands, when the river has risen to its full height; but in some seasons this crop fails, and cannot be depended on, as well as the first-mentioned grains, which are produced by artificial irrigation. The sugar-cane thrives well in many parts of Lower Scinde, is capable of vast improvement, and might be greatly extended. Indian corn, sweet potato (*Convolvulus batatas*) and various other nutritious productions thrive well, but the cultivation is very limited indeed, scarcely enough for local consumption. In Upper Scinde, wheat, barley, and gram are staple grains under cultivation, and any excess of produce finds its way by easy transit to Lower Scinde, where it is retailed to great advantage, and at a high price.

Jageer and Waste Lands.—"The Jageer lands are far more extensive in Lower than Upper Scinde. They comprise more than a fourth of the territories attached to the British rule. It was a wise policy, and certainly a just one, of Sir Charles, to restore to the Jageerdars their rent-free lands; and his orders, from all I can hear, have been judiciously carried out. When lapses by death take place in any of the Jageerdars who have been confirmed in their Jageers by the English government, a fourth of the value or produce of the said rent-free lands, viz., the Jageerdar's share, is to revert to government. This is a fair provision, as it does not affect the incumbents, and may be looked upon in the light of tribute. These parties have undisputed and quiet possession of their lands, and where they derive water for irrigation from canals formed at the expense of government, there they are called upon to pay a certain sum as their share for the benefits derived.

"The waste lands are very extensive, principally situated in unfavourable localities for irrigation. Such tracts as are impregnated with carbonate of soda, nitre, and muriate

of soda, are of course utterly unproductive, and the extent of such tracts is very great; the waste lands first mentioned are not however completely useless, as the shrubs and jungle found on them serve to feed large herds of camels and cattle.

Population.—"The Mussulman sect predominate over the Hindoo, it is said, by three to two. A year or two ago an attempt was made to ascertain the extent of the population, both as to number and classes, but the people appeared averse to giving the necessary information, and the governor has a too noble and English spirit to ascertain the fact by force; all attempts were therefore withdrawn, and it must be left to some future period to ascertain the fact. It is next to impossible to form a tolerably correct guess—of the large cities and towns a pretty near estimate could be made, but that is of little use. The territory is said to be thinly peopled, and perhaps correctly so, owing to agricultural pursuits being confined to the localities which have the means of irrigation by rivers and canals. If wells were resorted to more generally, as is the case in Upper India, there is no doubt that numbers would be attracted to the province, as the land is very productive when properly attended to. The Scindians are, generally speaking, strong and hardy, many of them tall, with dark complexions. Those who are in comfortable circumstances, and not exposed, are however very fair. This is particularly the case with the women, who are secluded, and may correctly be termed of the fair caste. Very few Rajpoots, Brahmins, or ladies to be seen. Meat and wine do not come amiss to them. They are a very industrious set, and the most wealthy as the natural consequence. All are addicted to smoking to an alarming extent: a hookah peculiar to this part of India, is in use; the hookah bottom is of earthenware—very large, to which a nearly horizontal snake is attached, so adjusted as to enable the smoker to sit at his ease on the floor, and continue his work, smoking at the same time: the snakes are often four or five feet in length. They smoke tobacco, as also ganjah (*Cannabis Indica*), to a great extent, supplied from Candahar, Cabul, and the countries between the Indus and Herat. They use and smoke it the same way as the Egyptians. The dress of the people is unlike any other part of India. Their caps are extremely fanciful and pretty, but give no shade to the face: they are made of quilted cloth, and of all the colours of the rainbow; some are worked in with gold and silver thread. The turbans worn by the Hindoos are of an immense magnitude, and it puzzles the beholder to know how they can be constructed; these turbans are the repositories of any valuable documents they may have, as well as jewels, or other light property. Nearly all, whether Mussulmans or Hindoos, wear beards, which they often dye of a red colour. The women are also fond of dyeing the hair. The better class of Scindians wear a long shirt, of fine or coarse cloth, agreeably to the circumstances of the wearer, which reaches nearly to the ankles, and is unconfined by any waistband—also loose drawers underneath. All the poor and working classes have an enormous quantity of superfluous clothes on, generally dyed blue, and they wear them round the waist. Indeed, so enveloped are they, that had they been inhabitants of a cold region, they could not have required more clothing than is now resorted to. The better class of females follow the practice of the Egyptian women, and when walking abroad are covered with an immense piece of cloth in the shape of an extinguisher, which is gathered together on the crown of the head, reaching to the soles of the feet, having small eyelet-holes perforated in front, before the eyes, to enable them to see their way; these envelopes are of white cloth, and the wearers look like so many walking ghosts. The population suffers greatly occasionally from epidemic disorders, as is the case in all parts of India, and therefore must be calculated upon accordingly.

Revenue Collections.—"The system in vogue during the native administration is still carried on, with very trifling modifications, which, under European management, is considered objectionable. The land revenue, I have been informed is, with some very trifling exceptions, taken in grain, and the average share appropriated to government varies a third and a fourth. The other two portions are immediately and widely spread by the cultivators, to satisfy the present wants of themselves and the surrounding population; while the government share must be stored until the markets get exhausted, or else dis-

posed of at a very low rate. It also places it in the power of the government to create a monopoly, if such should be wished, and which ought not to exist. From casual inquiries I have made, I am led to believe a cash revenue settlement could not be introduced without much trouble, and then at a very low figure, as a preliminary measure. It would also require the aid of well experienced settlement officers to carry out such a plan successfully. The system of taking revenue in kind was not so objectionable during the time the Ameers had the rule, as they paid their troops, public and domestic servants, &c., in grain—thereby finding a vent for the produce, which under the European system of management, cannot be resorted to. The farming practice prevails for minor revenue collections in Upper and Lower Scinde, as in the time of the native reigns. Indeed it will be out of the question altering the old system without the aid of experienced revenue officers, and even to them it will be a difficult task to persuade the rural population to swerve from old and established customs. A very experienced and well-informed Scindian whom I met at Jussulmere, gave me the minutiae of the former and present management of revenue matters; but with actual experience, it would not be correct to give publicity to what he said. The measures and weights by which the revenue is collected have exclusive application to Scinde.

Climate.—"So much prejudice exists in disfavour of the climate of Scinde, that any individual attempting to speak in its favour has a fair chance of not being credited. In my progress through the country, I have seen as many sturdy, old gray-headed men in the villages, as are to be met with in any portion of the Company's dominions. The great loss of European life amongst the military, must be attributed, in most cases, to provisions, or existing exposure in a newly ceded province. When the troops can command as many comforts and conveniences in Scinde as are to be found in Gangetic India, little doubt can exist that it is equally free from disease. I hear that very few casualties have occurred among the European officers, civil and military, the last year or two, and such will generally be the case among those who are comfortably sheltered, are temperate, and devote themselves to mental and bodily exercise in moderation. Some of the staff and others, have resided in the province from three to seven years, and enjoy as good health as they could have done had they been in any favoured station attached to the Bombay Presidency. In a good house, well secured by glazed doors and windows, and with a single tattee, the temperature during May and June will not exceed 83 deg., and without the latter, 86 deg. or 88 deg. Good houses are however rare. A few are to be found at Kurrachee, one at Hyderabad, and one or two at Sukkur. When commodious and well-constructed mansions are as numerous in Scinde as they are in the other provinces of India, we shall hear no more of the hue and cry that it has been the fashion to make, without reference to the causes, since the province became a component part of the East India Company's Possessions. During all the hot season, that is from the 15th of April to the end of November, such an occurrence as a hot night is seldom known; on the contrary, the nights are cold, and I have heard of officers, living in well-situated localities, finding it necessary to use more covering at night than they would think it expedient using in England during the summer months. From October to the middle of April the weather is charmingly pleasant, and from the middle of November to the same period in February, the cold is intense morning and evening for India. The extreme heat complained of at Sukkur, can be accounted for by the position of the cantonments. All the barracks and officers' houses are situated on barren calcareous formations—they can hardly be designated hills; these rocks become so hot at mid-day that none can walk on them barefooted with impunity. The heat is retained, more or less, the whole night, and the place never becomes cool, except for the few months of cold weather. It is not just to judge of the old province from a residence at this awful station. A far more pleasant and agreeable locality could have been selected for a military station a few miles lower down the stream, where the banks of the river are very high and firm, and the scenery romantically pretty, with the advantage of being 10 deg. or 15 deg. cooler. The dust that prevails in Scinde is, perhaps, more distressing than any degree of heat. But, by artificial contrivances, and some expence, the European resident is not

inconvenienced. Dust equally prevails in many of the military stations in the North-western Provinces, particularly those on the banks of the Sutledge; but houses with every convenience and comfort have been constructed, at any expense, at those stations, to insure comfort from the external enemies, heat and dust. When such is the case in the Scindian province, I doubt not we shall hear nothing more of the evils now complained of.

Rivers.—"The Indus is the only navigable river all the year round; from its left bank many small streams, called river-, branch off. These are only of use for irrigation. The Indus, after the junction of the Sutledge, or rather the Gharra River, with it, has no tributaries in its whole course to the sea. This is one reason why it is so far inferior to its sister stream, the Ganges. Though these two grand rivers take an opposite course to the sea from their source—the Ganges running from west to east, and the Indus from north to south (leaving out the varying points of the compass), still the prevailing winds during the inundation of both rivers are adapted for each, for the navigation against the stream; the prevailing wind in Scinde during that period being south and south-west, and, on the Ganges, east and south-east; and we may be led truly to exclaim with the immortal poet, 'These are thy wondrous works, Parent of Good.'

Scenery.—"The traveller who only penetrates a few miles on either side of the Indus, would pronounce Scinde a sterile country, and devoid of all picturesque beauties. Such, however, is not the case, and though not very rich in forest scenery, still, very handsome groves of trees are to be met with. Some of the views on the banks of the small winding tributary rivers—more particularly at the season of the inundation—are charming to the eye; the foliage of the trees along the banks being rich in the extreme. In the neighbourhood of Hydrabad, for many miles along the winding Fullailee, this is the case. The river view of Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree, with the Rocky Island, is also exceedingly imposing as you approach from the south. It would form a rich painting, if transferred to canvass at the time of the rise of the river. At Khyrpore, the residence of Meer-Ali Moorad, are numerous beautiful gardens, which would be an ornament in any part of the continent. The babool tree (*Mimosa Arabica, et Farnesiana*) attains great perfection in Scinde, such as is not to be met with in any other part of India. Occasionally the banian tree (*Ficus Indica*) is to be met with, but by no means common. Some inferior specimens of the preepul (*Ficus religiosa*) are to be met with, and are valued according to their seariness by the Hindoos. The elegant neem tree (*Melia Azadirachta*) makes up, however, by its richness, for the poverty of those just enumerated, and vies with the babool in giving effect to the sylvan views. Many other shrubs, too numerous to enumerate, are scattered about; and, in orchards, the mango-tree thrives remarkably well, and the fruit is well flavoured as any to be found in this country. The view of the fort and citadel of Hydrabad is also very imposing from a distance—being well elevated on a limestone rock.

General Observations.—"Numerous articles of export, such as indigo, saltpetre, buffaloes' hides, and horns, goat-skin, &c., are procurable in large quantities and remunerative prices, between Hydrabad and Mooltan, principally near the latter place, it is to be owned; but then at such prices and at such an advantageous weight, that the expense of river carriage will fall very light. The indigo is very fine and the saltpetre very pure. The buffaloes' hides are also large, and of the best description. An agency from any influential house in Bombay would find a branch agency in Scinde highly advantageous. I am not well acquainted with the customs' duties leviable on export transit goods of this description, but I feel sure the governor would afford every facility in encouraging trade in the province. Funds to a considerable amount, would be available monthly, for good bills on Bombay, at a slight premium.

"With the exception of the direct road from the city of Hydrabad to Roree, there is nothing worthy of the name in Scinde. Wheeled carriage is unknown; indeed, the face of the country is so cut up by canals and water-courses, that no wheeled conveyances could be used. Camels, bullocks, asses, &c., are the only means in use as land carriage. The former are poor weak creatures compared to those in use in the Punjaub and provinces. Mules, of an excellent breed, are readily to be had, but at rather high prices. The bazars of the principal towns are generally well stocked, but the price of all articles

exorbitantly dear; and as nericks are not countenanced, a few wealthy men create monopolies, and keep up prices of every description of goods. At Kurrachee, Hydrabad, Sukkur, and Shikarpore, are well-supplied Parsee shops, where almost all descriptions of European goods are to be had; and it is a wonder these traders do not look to the advantages they could derive by exporting inland produce to Bombay, instead of making remittances. The only reason that can be assigned is, that it is not their profession. At the principal station of Kurrachee it was highly pleasing to hear the eulogiums passed by the native population on the excellent Sir Charles, who, it appears, by their account, lends an attentive ear to every complaint, and permits the poorest persons to approach his residence with any petitions they may have, and that at any hour.

"In the way of natural curiosities, the botanist could readily fill an herbal with choice and nondescript specimens, and the mineralogist and geologist be equally successful. For four months in the year these researches could be followed. Fossil specimens are abundant, of a description to enchant a Cuvier.

"I have almost omitted to say that salt is an untaxed article in Scinde, and to be purchased for eight or ten annas per maund. This is a great blessing to the poor."—*Notes of a Traveller who has sojourned in the country.*

The above extracts, dated Mofussil, appear to be the best sketch which we have yet read of this country.

CHAPTER XXI.

ASSAM—ARACAN—AND TENASSERIM.

ASSAM.—This inland and well-watered territory is, as yet, little known. Even its boundaries seem to us to be but imperfectly determined. It was divided into Upper, Central, and Lower Assam, inclosing an estimated area of from 18,000 to 20,000 square miles, and a population of from 500,000 to 600,000.

It is well known that the country, generally low, is very fertile, with districts of undulating hills. It is watered by the Bahrapootra and numerous streams, which, during the flood season, inundates all the low grounds. Assam owes its celebrity, likely, to the establishment of the Assam Tea Company, who have succeeded in cultivating several tea plantations, whether profitably or otherwise we have no means of knowing. The following extracts are from a sketch of the country recently written by an officer, who was sent to the district by the Indian government.

He describes the jungle fever as fearful to Europeans, and the ascent in the river craft, he says, is extremely tedious. He was two months ascending in a budgerow, which he exchanged for a canoe forty-eight feet long, being a hollowed single tree. Of the latter part of the voyage he says,—

"The solitariness of my position, only enlivened by the song of eighteen merry paddlers, pulling from morning to night, at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, against a rapid stream, was perhaps the worst part of the story. The scenery, if not positively devoid of picturesque beauty, wearied me from its monotonous character. Sand-banks, woods, and hills, unvaried by the residence of man or the slightest token of civilisation, constituted its leading features. Occasionally a boat might be encountered, but excepting from the rude salutation of the wild crew, the screaming of wild fowl, and the loud crash of falling banks, prostrating lofty trees into the bosom of the river, not a sound was heard to relieve the pervading solitude."

He reached Burpetah, his station for eight months ; he says—

“The population of Burpetah is estimated at about three thousand souls ; their huts are built without any regularity on high artificial mounds of earth, in the centre of gardens of betel nut and plantain trees, clumps of bamboos, cane, and grass jungle, mango, and other large trees, under the shade of which, impervious to the sun, roads or channels intersect the town in every direction. In the rainy season these channels, owing to the inundation of the country, are filled with water many feet in depth. Every house, consequently, is provided with one or more canoes, in which the inhabitants visit each other's isolated positions ; and the cattle are brought upon the little eminences at night, and housed oftentimes under the same roof with the family, if not in the same room. Daily may the cattle be seen swimming across these street-streams in search of a dry spot of land on which to graze. In this manner for four months of each year—June, July, August, and September—are the people surrounded by floods ; but, as if endowed with amphibious natures, they seem equally happy in or out of the water, and pass their time on board their boats in trading with other villages throughout Assam.”

Burpetah is subject to other visitations besides water :—

“In January, February, March, and April the whole country adjoining Burpetah presents a spectacle seldom seen elsewhere ; the natives set fire to the jungle to clear the land for cultivation, and to open the thoroughfares between the different villages, and the awful roar and rapidity with which the flames spread cannot be conceived. A space of many miles of grass jungle, twenty feet high, is cleared in a few hours ; and the black ashes scattered over the face of the earth after such recent verdure, form one of the most gloomy and desolate landscapes that can well be imagined. But so rapid is vegetation in Assam, that a few days suffice to alter the scene ; the jungle speedily shoots up with greater strength than ever, and at the approach of the heavy rains in June it again attains a height of many feet. On more occasions than one, though mounted on an elephant, I have had the greatest difficulty to out-flank a fierce roaring fire, rapidly moving with the wind, in a long line over the country. The elephant, of all animals, is the most fearful of fire ; and on hearing the approach of the element he instantly takes to flight ; but the rapidity with which the flames spread renders escape most hazardous, especially if the wind is high and *right aft*. The best plan to adopt if a fire breaks out to windward, is to circle round the nearest flank with all expedition, gaining the space burnt by the advancing flames. On foot, escape would be almost impossible ; the jungle being impenetrable except by a narrow footpath, and this being frequently overgrown with grass, if no open spot be near at hand, inevitable destruction must be the fate of any unfortunate traveller to leeward of the fire.”

Hunting buffaloes and elephants, deer-shooting and hog-shooting are the principal sports. For the short period of six months, twenty cases of men killed by wild elephants and buffaloes are recorded. Great improvement might be expected from the extension of tea-plantations ; but this is resisted by several of the tribes. This appears to have caused the insurrection of the Singphos, in 1843 :—

“The real origin of the insurrection was the occupation of the Koojoo tea garden and other tea tracts. The constant desertion of the Dooaneah slaves and dependents, who are the people chiefly employed in cultivation under the Singphos, besides the advance of civilisation consequent on the establishment of a considerable village at Jey-pore with European residents, was the source of much heart-burning. The occupation of Muttuck, formerly under native management, must also have proved distasteful to a savage people possessing a wild country and delighting in extensive hunting-grounds.

“The tea plant is indigenous in Muttuck, and the Assam Tea Company have cultivated many gardens, greatly to the benefit of Upper Assam ; and if the company steadily prosecute the speculation, thousands of labourers will, in the course of time, resort thither for employment, and become permanent settlers. Tea, it is believed, may

be grown in sufficient quantity to supply the English market, and afford a handsome remuneration to the speculators. An inconsiderate expenditure of capital placed the Assam Tea Company in great jeopardy, and at one time it was feared the scheme would be abandoned. The number of managers and assistants appointed by the Assam Company to carry on their affairs, and superintend their tea gardens on large salaries, was quite unnecessary: one or two experienced European superintendents to direct the native establishment would have answered every purpose. A vast number of Coolies (or labourers) were induced to proceed to Upper Assam, on high wages, to cultivate the gardens; but bad arrangements having been made to supply them with proper wholesome food, many were seized with sickness. On their arrival at the tea-plantations, in the midst of high and dense tea jungle, numbers absconded, and others met an untimely end. The rice served out to the Coolies from the Assam Tea Company's store rooms was so bad as not to be fit to be given to elephants, much less to human beings. The loss of these labourers, who had been conveyed to Upper Assam at a great expense, deprived the company of the means of cultivating so great an extent of country as would otherwise have been ensured; for the scanty population of Upper Assam offered no means of replacing the deficiency of hands. Another importation of labourers seems desirable, to facilitate and accomplish an undertaking formed under most auspicious circumstances. Nor was the improvidence of the company in respect to labourers the only instance of their mismanagement. Although the company must have known that they had no real use or necessity for a steamer, a huge vessel was nevertheless purchased, and frequently sent up and down the Bahrampootra river from Calcutta; carrying little else than a few thousand rupees for the payment of their establishment in Upper Assam, which might have been transmitted through native bankers, and have saved the company a most lavish and unprofitable expenditure of capital."

Gold-washing has become so unprofitable in Assam, that it has been almost wholly abandoned: there are, however, products which a people less indolent and less addicted to smoking than the Assamese might turn to profitable account:—

"In many parts of the province, coal of a good quality is found; and indeed the soil of Assam generally may be considered extremely rich: it abounds in valuable products, such as rice, sugar-cane, moongah silk, pepper, mustard-seed, and cotton. But the bounty of nature is marred by the indolence and apathy of man: the cultivator seldom looks beyond his immediate wants, and makes no attempt to improve his condition. In fact, in agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry, this country may be considered at least a century behind Bengal; and there seems little prospect of improvement, excepting by the introduction of a more active and industrious people, who might stimulate the natives to increased exertions."

The marriage customs of the Assamese have many points of similarity to those of the patriarchs of Israel:—

"Jacob served Laban as a servant or bondsman many years to obtain in marriage Leah and Rachel, who were sisters; and he was not allowed to marry the younger before the elder. So in Assam a man may marry two sisters, but he must not marry the elder before the younger. This is not uncommon, when a man is poverty-stricken, to engage to live and work for several years for the father of the girl he wishes to marry. He is then called a Chapunea, a kind of bondsman, and is entitled to receive bhat kupper, food, and clothing, but no wages; and at the expiration of the period of servitude, if the girl does not dislike him, the marriage takes place. The man is looked on in the family as a khamu damad (or son-in-law), and is treated kindly. If the girl's father be very wealthy, and he has no sons, he will sometimes select, from some equally respectable family, a husband for his daughter, and bring him up in his own house. The youth so selected is likewise called a Chapunea, and inherits the whole of his father-in-law's property. If a woman's husband dies, though she may be only eighteen or twenty years of age, she can never marry again."

This officer says, of the country of the Garrows,

"An immense quantity of cotton is grown on their hills. This, until 1843, was subject to a tax paid by the purchaser to government, at the market where the Garrows bring

down their cotton for sale; but, owing to the mal-practices of the native collectors appointed to receive the customs, little profit accrued to government after the expenses of the establishment had been paid. For the encouragement of trade and a freer intercourse with our people, the customs have lately been entirely abolished; but it is supposed that a plan for the assessment of the whole of the Garrow cultivation will, if possible, shortly be adopted. The climate of the Garrow hills, however, offers a serious obstacle to this measure; for, according to our present information, no European constitution could endure a lengthened residence amongst them; and without the constant presence of a British officer, armed with authority to arrange their affairs, neither the advancement of civilisation, nor the realisation of a revenue sufficient to defray the expense of retaining and settling the country, could be accomplished."

The Garrows are a wild uncivilised race. Disciplined troops would be necessary to protect the cultivators of cotton or other crops from their swords, spears, and poisoned arrows; their neighbours, the Cosseahs, are an athletic race—who, if disciplined, would be more than a match for the Sepoys. Assam, if properly opened, and if steam-navigation were put into regular operation, and if the people of the country were thoroughly subjected to order, would become a most productive and commercial region.

ARACAN.

THIS fertile but unhealthy district is included within the presidency, and extends along the east side of the Bay of Bengal, from Cape Nigrais 15 deg. 53 min. to 21 deg. 30 min., and was wrested from the Burmese in 1824, and forms a narrow district, with many good harbours and several small inlets. Its length is about 500 miles, its breadth from forty to eighty-five miles. The population was formerly estimated at more than 2,500,000 of inhabitants; at present at not probably 250,000. It is generally an undulated region, but with unhealthy marshes along many parts of the inlets and shores. The rivers are numerous, and mostly navigable for small craft; vessels of about 250 tons enter the Aracan. There are several islands and rocks off the coast. Extensive forests cover a great part of the country. This territory is capable of yielding every tropical product, but on coming into British possession, it was in the most savage state, and the people, under the King of Burmah, in the most degraded condition. Under the Indian government, much in the way of improvement has been effected; but the country, generally, is susceptible of infinitely greater cultivation, and of profitable exploration. Salt is prepared along the salt creeks. Teak and other valuable timber trees are abundant; and, where cultivated, rice, and every other tropical product grow in profusion. Many fruits, as the orange, mango, plantain, and other kinds, grow in natural luxuriance. Elephants abound. Cattle also thrive, and the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea are said to be plentiful. Rice, paddy, salt, timber, buffalo horns and hides, elephants' teeth, oils, and some sugar, tobacco, silk, cotton, wax, &c., appear among the exports, which latter are included in the tabular accounts of the exports from Bengal. Akyab is the chief port, and Aracan, the capital, is the next in importance.

ance for trade. This country will no doubt become a valuable productive, and consequently commercial district. In fact, the whole of the regions, extending from Chittagong to the extremity of Malabar are, with even greater natural resources and products, in comparison to Asia, what all Italy may be considered with respect to Europe—the Asiatic regions having the superiority of great rivers and numerous safe and capacious harbours.

THE PROVINCES OF TENASSERIM.

THE province, or provinces, of Tenasserim were acquired by conquest from the Burmese in 1825-6. Tenasserim is divided from Siam by a high mountain range, and extends west of those mountains along the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, from between 11 deg. and 19 deg. north lat. The savage regions and people of Burmah separate Tenasserim from the British territory of Aracan, and Lower Siam, which stretches south to the Malay peninsula. Tenasserim is far more healthy than Aracan. The rainy and dry seasons nearly divide the year into equal parts. The dry has its cold and hot periods. Various crops are cultivated, among others, tobacco very generally, sugar canes, cotton, hemp, indigo, various vegetables, long pepper, cardamons, catechu, and various fruits, nuts, &c., grow wild; valuable teak and other useful timber abound in the forests; salt is made along the coasts; minerals are also said to be plentiful, coal and iron have been discovered.

The progressive development of the natural resources of Tenasserim has been of great commercial value since the occupation of the country by British authority. The teak timber trade, and ship-building, have been the prominent occupations.

MOULMEIN, the capital, has thriven since its foundation in 1825, by Sir Archibald Campbell, more rapidly than any other European settlement in the East, unless Singapore be excepted. The governor resides at Moulmein, and subordinate authorities are established at Tavoy, Mergui, &c. Moulmein is in the northern division of Tenasserim, called Martaban, and situated on the river Khan-Luen. The island of Balu forms a natural breakwater, which completely shelters the harbour. The internal river navigation, and its port, with the rich internal country, renders Moulmein one of the best seats for a commercial emporium in the East. These advantages account for its flourishing trade and for its prosperity. Its direct trade with London commenced in 1837.

STANDARD OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, FOR BRITISH INDIA.

A considerable amount of business is transacted according to measures and weights recognised by local usage, which are noticed elsewhere, according to the Presidencies in which they prevail; but the following, having been declared standard throughout the British territories in India, are here inserted.—See also Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Coinage.—The standard coin of British India is the Company's rupee, weighing 180 grains

troy, or one tola, and containing eleven-twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy, to which the other silver coins, viz., double, half, and quarter rupees, and two anna pieces, bear in all respect a due proportion. The value of the Company's rupee is nearly the same as that of the Madras, Bombay, Ferrukabad, and Sonat, and is equal to fifteen-sixteenths of the late sicca rupee.

The following are subdivisions of the Company's rupee :—

3 pie = 1 pysa | 4 pysa = 1 anna. | 10 annas = 1 rupee.

Weights.—The unit of the British Indian ponderary system is called the tolah. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz., chittak, seer, and mun (or maund); and by its subdivision the small, or jeweller's weights, called mashas, ruttees, and dhans.

4 Dhan = 1 ruttee = 1.875 gr. troy. | 5 tolah = 1 chittak = 1 oz. 17 dwt. 12 gr. tr.
8 ruttees = 1 masha = 15 " | 16 chittaks = 1 seer = 2 lbs. 6 oz. troy.
12 masha = 1 tola = 7 dwt. 12 gr. | 5 seer = 1 pusseree.
8 pusseree = 1 mun = 100 lb. troy, or 82 2-lb. avoirdupois.

The mun is sometimes called the British India, sometimes the new bazar mun, or maund.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice :—

lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grain.	Tolas and Decimals.
1	12	240	5760	32.000
	1	20	480	2.6666, &c.
		1	24	0.1333, &c.
			1	0.0055, &c.

The agreement of the mun weight with the 100 lb. troy, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, as tables of the latter are generally expressed in weights troy.

Troy weight being used only for bullion, some rules are necessary for the conversion of Indian into avoirdupois weight, the latter being used exclusively for commercial transactions.

As 35 seers Indian weight are equal to 72 lb. avoirdupois, the following scale may be adopted for mutual conversion; viz. to convert Indian into avoirdupois weight, multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35, and the result will be the weight in lb. avoirdupois. Or, multiply the weight in muns by 36, and divide by 49, and the result will be the weight in cwt. avoirdupois.

To convert avoirdupois into Indian weight, multiply the weight in lbs. by 35, and divide by 72, and the result will be the weight in seers. Or, multiply the weight in cwt. by 49, and divide by 36, and the result will be the weight in muns or maunds.

To facilitate calculations it may further be observed, that 7 muns are equal to 576 lbs.; 49 muns to 36 cwt.; and 254 muns to 180 cwt., or 9 tons; or one ton avoirdupois is equal to about 27½ muns.

PUBLIC LOANS IN INDIA.

India Stock.—Capital 6,000,000*l.* bearing interest at 10½ per cent., which rate is to be maintained during continuance of the charter.

India Bonds bearing interest 2½ per cent., payable 31st of March, and 30th of September.

New Five per Cent Transfer Remittable Loan.—This loan bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to residents in India in cash, and in Europe in bills at twelve months' date, at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per sicca rupee. This loan cannot be paid off before the 22nd of April, 1854, and not till after fifteen months' previous notice. The principal receivable at the option of the holder, either in cash at the general treasury at Calcutta, or in bills on London at twelve months' date at 2*s.* 1*d.* per sicca rupee, the Court of Directors having the option of postponing payment of the same for one, two, or three years, paying interest at 5 per cent per annum.

Transfers of this loan may be registered at the India House.

Bengal Book Debts of 31st Dec. 1834, 10th Aug. 1835, and 15th January, 1836.—These loans bear interest at 5 per cent, payable half-yearly.

CHAPTER XXII.

CEYLON.

THE island of Ceylon is separated from the Tinnevelly Coast of India by the Gulf of Manaar; the gulf is bounded to the north-east by a narrow ridge of sand and rocks, mostly dry: it is called Adam's Bridge, and it extends nearly east and west nine or ten leagues; the east end joining to the Island Mañjaar, which is close to Ceylon, in about latitude 9 deg. north, and the west end to the Island of Ramisseram, situated close to the continent. There is a narrow passage for small country trading boats, drawing about three feet water, between the island and the main, but this bar or reef excludes all other navigation.

Ceylon extends from north to south between 5 deg. 56 min. north, to 9 deg. 50 min. north latitude. From Dondra Head to Point Pedro, its length is about 270 miles, and in its greatest breadth about 145.

The Portuguese landed here in 1505; twelve years after which they began to settle factories. They were previously opposed by the Arabs, who apprehended the loss of the trade in cinnamon; with which the latter had until then supplied all Europe. The Portuguese were kindly received, and formed a treaty with the King of Candy, who agreed to pay annually 250,000 lbs. of cinnamon, on condition that the fleets of Portugal should defend his coasts from invasion. The Portuguese then obtained permission to build a fort at Colombo. In 1623 the King of Candy made war against them; but being defeated, he was obliged to accept of a peace, on condition of paying the Portuguese a tribute of two elephants annually.

The Dutch landed in Ceylon in 1602; and in 1638, in consequence of the alleged cruelties and insolence of the Portuguese, the King of Candy sent an embassy to Batavia, to request the assistance of the Dutch against them; and the Dutch sent an army and fleet for that service; "and," says Milburne, "by open wars and secret contrivances, they in the course of about fifty years expelled the Portuguese from the island, of which they retained possession till 1796, when the ports belonging to them were taken by the English forces, who continued masters of the sea-coasts of the island. It was fully conceded to the British in 1814—15. Wild animals of all kinds, from the elephant downwards, abound."

The principal ports and trading places have been Aripo, Calpenteen, Negombo, Colombo, Matura, Point de Galle, Batticaloe, Trincomalee, and Jaffnapatam. Of these, Colombo, Point de Galle, and Trincomalee were the only ones frequented by large ships. But recent changes have been made. The following sketch of Ceylon, drawn by Mr. Cushing, American minister to China, appears to us the most correct, as it is the most recent:—

"This island, the Taprobane of the Greeks, the Sereudib of the Arabs, the Lanca

of the Brahmins of India, the Ceylon of Europeans, has a very good name of its own, to wit, Singhala.

"It is inhabited chiefly by a race of men similar in their physical characteristics to the natives of the south of India, but for the most part of the Buddhist, and not of the Brahminical species of the general religion of India; and after having been in part subdued, and for a time occupied, first by the Portuguese and then by the Dutch, it is now wholly conquered and possessed by the British, as a colony in immediate dependence on the metropolitan government.

"Although situated nearer to the equator than is the Indian peninsula, the meteorological position of Ceylon is a more advantageous one, so that its climate is milder and more equable. its surface is better watered, to which also the nature of its geological formation contributes; and in consequence of all this, and of its peculiar political condition, it affords a very favourable specimen of the most fertile and productive of the intertropical regions of Asia.

"Ceylon is egg-shaped, and its coast is very little broken by inlets or other irregularities of outline.

"It presents to the eye the general aspect of a region of irregularly-disposed mountain ranges, several of the peaks being of great height, and the whole surrounded by a wide belt of more champaign country on the sea-coast, intersected by many rivers of extremely circuitous course, and covered with vegetation, including a great variety of fruit and forest trees and shrubs, affording for its principal agricultural productions the cocoa, banana, and areca palms (with arrack, oil, and coir cordage, made from the cocoa-tree), cinnamon, coffee, tobacco, sugar, both of the cane and the cocoa-tree, and rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants.

"In addition to these agricultural productions, its land or its sea affords to commerce several varieties of building, cabinet, and dye woods, buck-horns, gems, chank shells and pearls.

"It abounds in elephants; but these are of little use in commerce, as they generally afford no ivory, and have ceased to be much in demand for war and labour, and they are slaughtered in great numbers as wild game and to deliver the cultivators from the injury they do to the crops. There is an English officer now in Ceylon who, it is well known there, has killed with his own hand nearly a thousand elephants, simply as objects of chase.

"Ceylon consists, with reservation of parts of the sea-coast and of some few exceptional substances in the interior, wholly of primitive rock, as greenstone, granite, syenite, and especially gneiss; these rocks, in every degree of combination, forming the body of the island, and the soil consisting of its disintegrated or decomposed ingredients, in which felspar and quartz greatly predominate, enriched in some parts, though very slightly, by vegetable accretions, and by natural or artificial irrigation.

"Among the mineral substances exceptional to the general substance of the interior of the island, are nitre caves, plumbago, manganese, and iron ores, and small ledges of dolomite. Gold and quicksilver are spoken of by some authors, but Davy and other careful inquirers positively aver that no such things are to be found in Ceylon.

"The mountains and hills of Ceylon, according to what is usual elsewhere, in the case of rocks of the same family, generally have rounded summits and sides, but with deep valleys and ravines in which the rivers flow. It is a singularity of their structure here, that, with scarcely a marked exception, all the valleys have outlets, and it is very rare to see in the interior a lake or a pond. All the valley bottoms and descending gorges, as well as the levels, are planted with rice; the soil, where the nature of the ground requires it, being trained into terraces one above the other, fronted with small embankments, which retain the water, and afford the means of crossing the overflowed paddy fields.

"In certain parts of the island the earth is capable of being cut up into cubical lumps of a substance called by the natives *caboak*, which is much used in building walls as a substitute for brick. It is a highly felspathic granite rock, in a state of imperfect decomposition. And the great quantity of felspar occurring in parts of the island,

gives to the soil of those tracts a hardish clayey structure, which is very distinguishable in the smooth and firm substance of the roadsides in the interior, wherever the disposition of the ground has given occasion for deep cuts.

"Calcareous and sand rocks are found in some tracts of the sea-coast, but they are obviously superficial, foreign to the general structure of the island, and formed, according to the best opinions on the subject, by maritime causes, altogether confined to the relation between the coast and the sea, and local even there. Of this description seems to be the reef or isthmus of sand, sand-rock, and coral, which almost unites Ceylon to the mainland of India. It is not well settled whether this reef is now in the course of growth or decrease, or whether it has alternate periods of both.' Tradition among the people of India assumes that in some former condition of this reef, and of the small islands of Manaar and Rameswaram, by means of it Ceylon once formed part of the Indian peninsula, and the relative configuration of the two coasts seems to support this tradition.

"Such in general are the formation and the most important productions of Ceylon.

"Simple as the structure of this island is, the gravest errors on this subject appear in works of well-deserved reputation and authority.

"Hamilton ('Eastern Gazetteer,' *sub voce*) gives a more exact idea of the soil of Ceylon, describing it as 'deriyed from the decomposition of gneiss, granite, or clay ironstone, the principal ingredient of the three being quartz, in the form of sand or gravel, and decomposed felspar in the state of clay, combined in different proportions with the oxide of iron.' But Hamilton proceeds to say, 'It seems extraordinary that, in an island the foundations of which are calcareous, there should be so little calcareous matter and so large a proportion of silicious matter in the soil.' When Hamilton saw so plainly that the assumed premises led necessarily to a false conclusion, it is very strange that he did not reject, or at least question, his premises. The assumption that the foundations of the island are calcareous is a gross error, which keeps possession of its place in the books, it is inconceivable why, in the face of the most obvious and circumstantial facts.

"Leaving these general topics, it may be acceptable to dwell more at length on some particular ones which are quite special to Ceylon—namely, the cinnamon culture, the cocoa culture, the chank and pearl fishery, the building, cabinet, and dye woods, and precious stones.

"First, as to *cinnamon culture*. This production in its perfect state is almost a monopoly of the island of Ceylon, and its growth is confined to a very narrow tract of land on the south-west side of the island, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Colombo. This does not seem to be the result of political arrangement merely, but to arise from some inappreciable virtue in the combination of climate, soil, and water, and their relation to each other, in this island of Ceylon, and in this part of it. Some of these peculiarities it is easy to indicate, without its being so easy to understand why the particular consequence should follow.

"The tract of country in which alone the cinnamon grows to perfection, is situated on the sea-coast, exposed to the air of the ocean. It is in a climate of equable temperature, which is at once hot and moist—hot from its tropical position, and moist from the frequency and plentifulness of rains. The general level of the country is low, in the midst of fresh-water lakes, divided from the sea by a narrow riband of land. And the water in the soil of the cinnamon gardens is of extraordinary purity, so as to be for that reason much in request in the neighbouring city as a beverage. This exact combination of influences does not occur any where else in the island, at least not in the same degree.

"But the crowning fact is the nature of the soil. It is in great part pure quartz sand, of a greyish to a pearly white lustre. A specimen of it being carefully dried by Dr. Davy, was found to consist of 98.5 silicious sand, 0.5 vegetable matter, and 1 water. This circumstance impresses one very strongly on visiting the cinnamon gardens, it seems so strange to see a plain of pure quartz sand whitened in the sun, and yet covered over with a luxuriant growth of trees. 'In richer soils the *aroma* is said not to develop itself in the same concentrated form.

"These plantations may well suggest a doubt as to the truth of the proposition so unqualifiedly laid down by some authors, that 'earth, destitute of organic matter, cannot sustain vegetation.' Certainly it is not organic matter which supports the cinnamon trees of Colombo. Another case to the same effect is that of Ayun Musa (the sources of Moses), in Arabia where I saw a spot of the most unmixed and unpromising sand converted into a garden simply by diurnal irrigation.

"Perhaps the name of garden, which is commonly applied to the cinnamon plantations may lead to an erroneous conception of their nature. The cinnamon tree (*Laurus cinnamomum*), in its natural state, grows to the height of about twenty feet; but the bark, which is the only valuable part, is found to lose much of its highly aromatic quality in the mature tree. Accordingly, the trees are cut young, when the stems are only five or six feet long, and less than an inch thick at the largest end. The bark is then stripped or peeled off in long pieces, like willow bark, scraped carefully to remove its cuticle, and laid out to dry, in doing which it curls up in quills, as they are called, and it is then ready for the market, but improves by keeping for a while. The wood is good for nothing but fuel. Owing to this mode of cultivation, the cinnamon garden has very much the appearance of a forest of scrub oak, the rich bright green leaves of the small trees being strikingly in contrast with the white sand of the plain in which they grow.

"It is possible that the fragrance of the cinnamon groves may have been sensible to voyagers along the coast of Ceylon, but I do not believe that it often happens; no such fact was perceived on board the *Brandywine*. There is very little of this fragrance perceptible in the gardens themselves, and the idea of its extending out to sea is laughed at in Colombo.

"Secondly, the *cocoa tree*. In the moist, warm climate of Ceylon, many species of palm flourish, and they constitute a class of objects among the most beautiful in the landscapes of the island. They are of great and various uses in the arts of life and in commerce. The talipot, the areca, the banana, the royal cocoa, and the ordinary cocoa trees are the most conspicuous and interesting of the trees of this class. The cocoa tree, above all, is valuable not only for its esculent nut and its milk, but for the arrack, the sugar, the oil, the cordage, the thatching, and other secondary things which are derived from its trunk, its fruit, or its leaves, in consequence of which every cocoa tree is a precious property, and is the subject of a tax to the government.

"Thirdly, the *chank* and *pearl fisheries*. All the women of India are accustomed to wear a number of rings on their ancles and arms, especially on the latter. These are made sometimes of metal, sometimes of other materials, among which a large shell found in the waters of Ceylon, a species of *buccinum*, is very much in request, and of which a great amount is sent to other parts of British India.

"But the demand for pearls is still more universal in the East; and their adoption as an article of personal ornament in Christendom also, extends the demand to Europe. The pearl oyster beds lie in the Straits of Manaar, between Ceylon and the mainland of India.

"These two fisheries are held by the government and farmed out to individuals under very stringent regulations. The pearl oyster beds, especially, require repose for the renovation and growth of the oyster, without which the whole fishery would soon be exhausted by irregular divers, and thus destroyed. Accordingly, it is only at intervals of several years that pearl-fishing is permitted by the government.

"Fourthly, as to the *building, cabinet, and dye woods*. Of these a great diversity is found in Ceylon, among which the most noticeable are—

"1. *Teak wood*.—There is said to be but one species of teak-wood, and yet three woods are sold in Ceylon under this name, which closely resemble each other in colour, form, or fibre, and so forth, but differ very materially in closeness of grain and in weight. Whether they are distinct species of the *Tectona*, or varieties of the *Tectona grandis*, or trees of some other genus resembling teak-wood, are questions which I am unable to answer. Either of these things may be quite possible, for on comparing the forest trees of Europe and of the United States, we find many examples of trees scarcely distinguishable by any botanical difference, and yet producing woods of very dissimilar qualities. I have

already, in a previous letter, expressed the opinion, derived from competent judges, the best of the teak timber of India is, on the whole, inferior to the best of the oak timber of the United States. At the same time, however, this on comparison may prove, the teak-wood, it is said, is tough and strong—that it requires little seasoning and little care of preservation in any climate, is very durable, and being oily is good for iron fastenings, and is undoubtedly the best ship timber of India. One of the avenues of the Pavilion (Government House in Kandy is of young teak trees, but it proves quite unfit to be used as an ornamental timber tree, owing to the extreme deciduousness of its large leaves, which perpetually encumber and defile the grounds.

“2. Ebony (*Diospyrus ebenus*).—This wood is one of the staples of Ceylon. The tree is small, and it is only the inner part of the trunk which is valuable, the exterior or sappy layers of it being rejected. Its qualities of extreme hardness, susceptibility of polish, and black tint are well known. It is employed in Ceylon in the fabrication of carved cabinet work, such as chairs and bed-posts, which are manufactured at Galle with much taste and beauty.

“3. Calamander wood.—This wood is very hard, exhibiting when polished a variety of mixed colours, in which black and fine chocolate predominate, with some lines of a fawn colour. It is made into tables, in which it greatly resembles the black walnut of the United States.

“4. Jack wood (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).—This is a light wood, nearly of the colour and grain of the Havana cigar box wood, but approaching more to the tint of the palest varieties of Bay Mahogany.

“5. Black wood (*Dalbergia latifolia*).—This resembles ebony, but is not so dark or so compact and heavy as that.

“6. Nepair wood.—This wood when polished, presents a surface of which the groundwork is a light brown, and in which are seen large and unequal fibres of black, which though longitudinal, yet remind one of the black lines in graphic granite.

“7. Satin wood.—This cabinet wood is of a pale yellow, receives a fine polish, and is one of the handsomest of the ornamental woods of Ceylon. This wood is abundant and cheap notwithstanding its uses for ornamental purposes. It is the material with which the beautiful bridge over the Maha-welle-ganga, at Peradenia, near Candy, is constructed.

“8. Sandal wood (*Santalum album*).—This wood has great celebrity throughout the East, being used from India to China, as a choice cabinet wood, and as a perfume in the funeral ceremonies of the Hindoos. It is of close grain, with a colour resembling that of the finest cedar, but a good deal lighter, and, like it, has a peculiar aromatic fragrance—both which qualities cause it to be employed very much for the wood work of fans, as a lining for glove cases, ladies' work boxes, and various other select ornamental manufactures of the same class. The colour of the true sandal wood is a very light red. There is another wood, however, of a redder tint, which has somewhat of the characteristic odour of the true sandal wood, and is used occasionally in cabinet work. Sandal wood constitutes a primary article of commerce on the coast of the Indian Archipelago.

“Some of the foregoing woods are very beautiful, but I do not think they equal in beauty the mahogany, maple, black walnut, curled birch, cherry tree, and others, which are commonly employed for cabinet work in America.

“9. Sapan wood (*Casalpinia sapan*).—This is a dye-stuff. Its colour is yellowish, like that of Brazil wood, but it does not yield of dye matter either so much in quantity or so good in quality.

“To which let me add, though it be not a forest tree, the dye root called Chay. This is a plant cultivated for the roots alone, which furnish the colouring matter for the durable red, for which the chintzes of India are famous. The wild plant in Ceylon is considered preferable to the cultivated, and the right to dig for it is farmed out. This dye-stuff has been tried in Europe, but not with very advantageous results.”

The laws and commercial regulations and the tariff of Ceylon, with almost every form of administration, require a thorough reform.

Some good roads have been made in Ceylon.—See the following condensed statements from official returns for 1847.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS CONDENSED FROM THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT
REPORTS OF CEYLON.

Population.—The returns for 1843 exhibit a total of 1,421,631; and, adding a moderate per centage for the natural increase since the census of 1843, the population may be safely taken at one million and a half.

- So imperfect is the means of our information, that it is said to be even impossible to ascertain the exact proportion of Europeans (exclusive of military), who are now settled in the island; nor does any attempt appear at any time to have been made to arrive at an accurate result as to the industrial and vital statistics of the island, the relative numbers employed in each branch of manufactures and other occupations of the people, or the fluctuations occasioned in the several districts by the extension of cultivation and the arrival of European settlers.

Again, as regards the table exhibiting births, marriages, and deaths, during the year 1846, its materials profess to be extracted from the current records of the native Thombo holders, or registrars; but on examination, it was found to be a mere transcript of the return made for the year 1845, and, in fact, that in every year since 1843, the same figures have been made to serve, as the totals in each are repeated without the variation of a unit.

Religion.—In a despatch which accompanied the “Blue Book” for 1845, well-merited testimony was borne to the zeal and ability displayed by the Bishop of Colombo, who had just then entered on the discharge of his momentous duties.

“Of the reformed religion, the most numerous sections amongst the Europeans and their descendants, and the wealthier classes of the Cingalese, are those of the church of England, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians both of the church of Scotland and the Dutch church. The latter having been the established form of worship during the period when Ceylon was a colony of Holland, the Dutch consistories have still been left in the possession of the churches, and the most beneficial impulse has been given to the extension of Christianity amongst the natives by the liberality with which they have at all times given the use of their buildings to the clergy of the church of England. In the central province of the island a large proportion, perhaps the majority, of the Europeans employed in the superintendence of coffee cultivation are Scotchmen and Presbyterians; and a most important point would be gained if the places of worship (of which there are lamentably few throughout these districts) to be hereafter erected by aid from the public treasury, could be opened on the principle which obtains in some of the West Indian and Australian colonies, of their joint use by the ministers both of the churches of England and Scotland.

“As regards the progress of the church of England, three new churches have been sufficiently advanced during the year 1846 to admit of their being opened for the solemnisation of Divine worship; and one, Trinity Church, at Colombo, has lately been consecrated by the bishop. The new church at Kandy is far advanced towards completion, but, owing to injudicious management on the part of the committee, the cost for architectural display has been much greater than was justified by the demand for church accommodation throughout the colony. A small church has likewise been licensed at Kotmalie; another has been commenced at Nuwera Ellia; and others are proposed at Badulla, Rambodde, and Putlam. Two in the district of Bulatgamme, at Ambagamo and Gallanagalla, are to be served by Mr. Simons, the recently appointed colonial chaplain, on his arrival, jointly with that in Kotmalie. In the neighbourhood of Colombo it is probable that several new churches will be built by native Christians. Applications have been made to the bishop for clergymen from several very populous districts, and he hopes, through the aid of the two Church Missionary Societies, to be enabled to encourage so very unusual and commendable a proposal on the part of the native Cingalese. Within the same period, the ministrations of the church have been carried to many of the out-stations; Putlam, Calpentin, and Chilaw are served by one

missionary; Bellegamme, Tangalle, and Hambantotte have been newly attached to the mission at Matura; Batticaloa is visited from Trincomalee; Manaar and Mulletwoe from Jaffna. In the interior, Kornegalle, Matele, Cabragalla, Gampola, and Puselawa, have all been periodically visited by itinerant clergymen, the extent of country being so wide, and the residents so scattered, that in no other way, and by no other means, can they be reached.

"As regards the Church of Scotland, a minister has, within the last year, commenced his duties in Kandy, where ample funds have been raised for the building of a church, which will, I trust, be shortly completed. It is hoped that places of worship will be provided throughout those districts of the Central Province, where the majority of the European residents on the coffee estates are Scotch Presbyterians, but are at present entirely deprived of the services of a minister of their own persuasion.

"As regards the advance of conversion amongst the native population, although there is an external appearance of progress, there is reason to fear that but little way has been really made in the establishment of a firm conviction of the truths of Christianity. And it is a lamentable fact that multitudes who outwardly profess to be Christians and attend on the ordinances of religion, are equally attached to the superstitions of Buddhism, and resort to its temples and priests upon every emergency.*

"At the same time the great body of the natives exhibit no antagonism to Christianity, such as prevails amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans; with them the chief difficulty to be contended with being their apathy and indifference to religion of all kinds.

Education.—"Estimating the population of this island at a million and a half, the portion receiving education from approved sources does not exceed one-eightieth of the whole.

"In all the government schools, in which there are upward of 3000 pupils, and a few of the mission schools, English is taught as well as the vernacular languages; and small though the number receiving this the most desirable form of education may be, yet there is too good reason to apprehend that at present English education can scarcely be carried with advantage much beyond its present extent. The character of the natives is such, that it is only in localities where there is European superintendence that the duties of a teacher of a language of which the parents of the pupils are ignorant, can be performed with any degree of attention or success.

"Besides government and the missionary bodies, there are a great many village and temple schools conducted by Buddhist priests and others, in which the pupils are taught to read and write the vernacular in such numbers that these attainments appear to be as generally possessed by the Cingalese as in the ordinary communities of Europe. The number, therefore, who are in a condition to profit by useful books in the native languages is very different from the small fraction of the population given above as receiving education. But it is a matter of deep regret that the books which form the curriculum in the priests' and private schools are wholly of a legendary character, puerile and unprofitable to the last degree, and in a language, too, very different from the vernacular. It is also a melancholy fact that there are scarcely any good and useful books to be found in the Cingalese language. To the department of translation, however, the school commission is now applying more sedulously than formerly, and a sum of 468*l.* has been estimated for the service of the year in this department.

"In connexion with vernacular education, the school commission, under the presidency of the Bishop of Colombo, continues to give its services in the cause of education as formerly, and it has been agreed that thirty new vernacular schools shall be established this year, if practicable, for which a sum of 1142*l.* has been voted. This will be conducted by masters, who during the last two years have been under training in the native normal seminary, an institution which is admirably conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kessen. Here forty young men and ten young women, all Cingalese, receive a

* Roman Catholic chapels, many of them large, are far more numerous than Protestant places of worship in Ceylon.

suitable education, and adequate subsistence money, at a cost not exceeding 75% per annum.

"At present about one-fifth of the entire sum devoted to educational purposes (viz. 12,600*l.*) is apportioned for education in the vernacular.

Agriculture.—"In Ceylon, agriculture in all its branches, must be regarded as an art almost unknown. Notwithstanding all its advantages in variety of soil, gradations of temperature, and adaptability of climate, the cultivation of rice may be said to be the only successful tillage of the natives. And yet with the favourable circumstances alluded to, and the expanse of surface to be applied, it is impossible to foresee the extent to which the productions of nearly every other country might be domesticated and extended throughout this island. In the highlands and mountain regions, and particularly in the wooded valleys and open plains which are found at an elevation of from 3000 to 7000 feet, there is an encouraging field for the introduction of most of the grains and vegetable productions of Europe, and from the limited experiments which have been made up to the present time, there is good reason for believing that more extended operations would be attended with very beneficial results to the colony.

"In this conviction, the government has had numerous applications for lands in the hills suitable for the rearing of stock and European crops, for which a ready market would be found in the coffee districts and the towns and villages of the central province; and the intimation of your lordship's readiness to permit the leasing of lands for these purposes is likely to give a rapid extension to such undertakings.

"Under the head of agriculture, however, the most important topic is that of the cultivation of

Coffee.—"The extent to which the production of this article has increased within the last ten years is very remarkable. The export to England was—

In 1835	. . . . .	1,870,143 lbs.
In 1845	. . . . .	16,657,239 lbs.
And in 1846	. . . . .	18,350,341 lbs.

"Coffee has at all times been produced in small quantities in Ceylon, off trees planted by the road-side, or round the dwelling-houses of the natives; but it was never systematically raised by them as an article of commerce, nor was its cultivation attempted on a great scale by Europeans till within the last few years.

"*Native Coffee* is still brought to market in small quantities, but during the last year its export has greatly diminished, owing to its indifferent quality and low price in the London market. This is ascribable to the inaptitude of the native character for conducting its cultivation with energy and success.

"A few Cingalese and native headmen in the employment of government have within the last few years, established small coffee plantations, in imitation of the English, but as the situation and soil were not chosen with skill or experience, they have not been eminently successful, a circumstance much to be regretted, as discouragements which would scarcely affect a more energetic race, are all but fatal to enterprise amongst the apathetic natives of this island.

"The quantity of land brought under coffee cultivation by European capitalists since 1834 will probably approach 100,000 acres; but lands intended to be so employed, and now more or less in process of preparation, have been purchased from government to the extent of 400,000 acres.

"In almost every particular the cultivation, even on this extended scale, has been essentially an experiment. The possibility of procuring labour, the means of transport, the quality of the crop, and its favour in the home market, were all points to be ascertained by experience; and in addition to these, the climate itself, the nature of the soil, the geniality of the temperature, the treatment of the plant and its probable duration, have all been matter of uncertainty and speculation; as no other producing country presented a direct analogy either in the character of these requisites or in the proportion of their combination.

"Soils in Ceylon which appeared favourable were attempted, but abandoned after proofs of unsuitability. Apparently luxuriant localities were cleared and planted, but

only led to a similar result, as forest land alone has hitherto been found to answer the purpose; the richest grass land in its immediate vicinity failing to produce a crop of coffee; and even forest land, where it lies over clay or any impermeable basis, has been proved unfavourable to the more delicate plant.

"Again, rich forests have been cut down in the lower ranges of hills and converted into plantations, but though the coffee tree grew luxuriantly and rapidly, it failed to yield fruit in proportion, and speedily ceased altogether to bear, demonstrating the necessity of altitude and its accompaniments of moisture and temperature.

"Observing that native coffee grew best under the shade of other trees, and that in Java and elsewhere, plantations are so formed, shade was at first resorted to in Ceylon on the larger plantations; but contrary to calculation and example, the result was unsatisfactory, and the trees were removed, frequently to the destruction of the plants beneath them.

"A combination of rich soil, a lofty elevation, a warm sun and regular rains have been now ascertained to be the main desiderata; but even when these are apparently combined, the estates on different aspects of the same mountain, though with equal soil, and to all appearance alike in climate and temperature, have been found to exhibit totally different results; those to the north-east and south-west, having the full advantage of the rains in the two monsoons, whilst those of the opposite extremities are partially deprived of it. Again, some estates, with every favour of altitude and moisture, are swept by untimely winds to the destruction of the trees, and in some districts, which are affected by only one monsoon, and lose the benefit of the other, the coffee, though in external appearance equal in every particular to the best, is found so deficient in solidity, after being cleared of the pulp, as to require one-third more by measurement, to make a given weight, the difference being nevertheless chargeable with a due proportion of every attendant expense.

"Experience alone, sometimes at variance with theory and calculation, has demonstrated that all these, and an infinity of other and minuter particulars, each more or less affecting the cost of production, and the quality and price of the produce, are incidental to particular localities, and the discovery has naturally led to the total or partial abandonment of ill situated estates, and proportionate extension of those positions ascertained to be more favoured, and as the gross quantity of land, already brought under coffee cultivation, or purchased with a view to it, bears but a small proportion to the great extent now demonstrated to be suitable for it, but hitherto unapplied, there is every reason to conclude, not merely that an enhanced value has been given by the experiment to those situations which enjoy the requisite combination of advantages; but that these are of so considerable an expanse as to present an ample field for investment, and to supply the fullest demand which is likely to arise in the European market for the coffee of Ceylon.

"Projected Ceylon Railroad.—"The number of bullock-carts employed on the Kandy road, although trebled within the last four years, are still found insufficient for the planters' wants. Even in May, 1847, it is calculated that with all the available means of transport kept constantly at work on the main roads, it will still require a period of four months longer to bring the coffee of 1846 from the interior to Colombo, whereas, looking to the approaching unfavourable weather, the whole of it should have long since been in store there, and the greater part already shipped for Europe. Many mercantile firms have still to ship two-thirds of their crops, and those two-thirds must necessarily be deteriorated by five to ten per cent, in addition to the interest at nine per cent on the value of the produce thus detained; in addition to which, as the season advances, shipping is becoming scarcer, and freight rising day by day."

"It was a foreshadowing of these coming embarrassments which led to the formation in 1845, of a provisional committee, for the purpose of organising a railway company for Ceylon. Various lines of road have since been surveyed, and a favourable one selected, along which it is stated by the engineer, of the company, that the railway may be carried from the coast at Colombo, to the central capital at Kandy, in the heart of the coffee districts, at a gross outlay of 800,000*l.*, including several costly bridges and an

extensive viaduct. It is suggested; however, that the more expensive portion of the work at the Kandy extremity, where the line begins to ascend the hills, should be delayed, and only those portions more easily accomplished finished in the first instance, so as to give about sixty-five out of eighty miles, for an outlay of about 500,000*l.*; the remainder to be completed hereafter, and in the meantime the ordinary vehicles might be employed at both ends of the line.

Conveyance Company.—"This Company is progressing, and with every prospect of success. Indeed it can scarcely be otherwise, for so large is their interest in coffee estates of most of the shareholders of the Company, that their own produce alone is amply sufficient to employ the establishment of the Company to a considerable profit, even allowing for lower rates arising from their competition with the native carriers. Their intention is to import bullocks from India, build carts of a peculiar construction, and organise a regular line of communication between Kandy and Colombo, the distinguishing feature of the undertaking being to supersede the long and tedious journeys now made by one pair of oxen from end to end of the line, whereas the conveyances of the Company will be expedited from stage to stage, by relays of cattle, thus reducing the time consumed from eight to ten days, to two or three, and securing the coffee from pillage and deterioration during its present tedious detention.

"Simultaneously with these efforts to facilitate the means of carriage, a material reduction has taken place in the outlay on estates for management, salaries, and other incidental expenses; confidence is being gradually restored."

"The character of the Ceylon produce is rising rapidly on the continent, as well as in England; and I have just heard of a considerable order for coffee on French account, now executing in Colombo; the first, I believe, that has yet been shipped from the island for that destination. But unfortunately, as few French vessels touch here, this coffee has to be shipped in the first instance to Pondicherry, and will thus reach France, burdened with extra charges for freight and insurance.

"*Sugar* has been attempted to be cultivated on a considerable scale in Ceylon, but as yet with only problematical success. Between the year 1837, when the first estate was opened, and the present time, some ten or twelve plantations have been attempted, and capital applied, varying in each case from 5000*l.* to 25,000*l.*; but even the most promising of these is still but experimental, and most of the others have been abandoned.

"The estates attempted in the alluvial soils and near the banks of rivers have been hitherto the most promising, and next to them, those in the moist lands which had formerly been employed in the cultivation of rice. The plantations in elevated situations have all been more or less unsuccessful, and even the finest forest land seems speedily to lose its richness after yielding one or two crops of canes. The plant rises with great luxuriance and apparent vigour, but the juice, when expressed, is found to be deficient in saccharine and crystallisable matter.

"Improved treatment, and the use of manures may, perhaps, remedy this defect; but the latter is difficult to procure, owing to the limited use of cattle in agriculture, and the great expense attendant on all artificial substitutes.

"There are still many unattempted soils in the unexplored parts of the island which may exhibit a different result, but up to the present time, sugar has not been an encouraging speculation, and the island is still dependent for its own consumption on the annual supplies from the other British possessions. These are, to some extent, displaced by the native growth, but only in the inferior qualities, and in situations where the cost of carriage places the imported sugar at a disadvantage compared with the price of that grown in the interior.

The Cocoa-Nut Palm.—"The cultivation of this tree has, of late years, become as important as an article of commerce and export, as it has always been as an article of food and home consumption to the inhabitants. During the last six years, between 4000 and 5000 acres have been planted by Europeans, and land suitable for this purpose is still in demand. The produce of these 4000 acres may be estimated at 4000 candelies of copperahs,* capable of yielding 550 tons of oil, and this at a very moderate

The fleshy part of the nut dried in the sun preparatory to crushing.

calculation. These new estates lie chiefly in the districts of Negombo, Jaffna, and Batticaloa, and when the addition thus made within so short a period is taken into consideration along with the prodigious extent of native plantations previously existing, which extend in a belt along the western coast of the island almost from south to north, and on the east as low down as Batticaloa, an idea may be formed of the prodigious capabilities of Ceylon in this one article now rising into so much demand in Europe. Large establishments for crushing the oil by steam have been opened at Colombo, where it is shipped to England, for the manufacture of candles by compression.

“By the recent improvements in cultivation introduced by the English speculators, the trees are now beginning to yield fruit in the fifth year, whereas native plantations seldom bear before the ninth or tenth. Unfortunately the years 1845 and 1846 have been characterised by unusual drought in the low countries, and the cocoa-nut crops have been so deficient in consequence that the export of native oil has seriously declined, but is certain to revive. The consumption of the nuts for food has likewise greatly increased, owing to the influx of Malabar coolies; and as the demand for this purpose must always be steady, the cultivation of this important tree may be looked on as one of the safest investments in Ceylon.

“The export of *Coir* (the fibre which lines the husk of the cocoa-nut), and its manufacture into ropes and cordage, have simultaneously increased. But the rudeness of the process, and the want of proper machinery, must always be a check on its improvement and extension. The subjoined return shows the export of cocoa-nut oil and coir for each year since 1837, and under the former head exhibits the diminution I have alluded to as occasioned by the recent droughts.

STATEMENT of Cocoa-nut Oil and Coir exported from Ceylon in the ten Years ended 1846.

YEARS.	C O C O A - N U T O						C O I R.										
	Quantity		Value.		Duty.		Quantity.		Value.		Duty.						
	gallons.	caskt.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1837.....	628,677	8,976	28,334	3	11	708	7	2	36,737	3	4	8,140	17	2	203	10	6
1838.....	242,080	284	16,653	6	1	416	6	8	24,895	3	14	9,250	10	11	232	3	4
1839.....	357,543		26,590	16	3	664	18	6	22,195	1	0	7,741	13	11	193	11	0
1840.....	475,742		32,482	16	4	812	1	6	23,440	3	24	7,399	1	9	184	19	7
1841.....	321,966		24,061	16	4	601	11	0	21,043	1	2	7,130	15	6	178	5	6
1842.....	475,967		34,242	11	7	856	1	4	26,130	3	26	10,162	1	7	254	1	1
1843.....	726,206		43,873	17	9	1096	17	0	22,147	1	7	9,118	16	10	227	19	0
1844.....	443,301		24,068	15	9	601	13	6	25,977	0	25	9,704	6	0	242	12	2
1845.....	282,186		15,945	1	10	398	12	7	19,540	2	0	8,255	8	0	206	7	9
1846.....	123,981	..	7,939	6	7	198	9	8	23,197	2	19	8,724	13	10	218	2	4

Cotton.—“The cultivation of this article has hitherto been very limited, and confined almost exclusively to the northern parts of the island, where there is reason to fear that the most suitable soils were not selected, nor the most approved details of cultivation adopted. But now that the success of the great cotton experiment of the East India Company has been pretty well established in several parts of their possessions, and when the consumers of cotton in England are looking to the east for a more certain supply than that which foreign countries afford, the cultivation in Ceylon offers a fair field for agricultural industry. Dr. Gardner, the able superintendent of the Ceylon Botanical Gardens (who has seen much of cotton cultivation both in the northern provinces of Brazil, and in different parts of India), and who lately visited the northern and eastern portions of Ceylon, has stated in some remarks which he has published on the subject, that there are large tracts in that part of the island called the Wanny, which he believes to be admirably adapted to the production of cotton.”

TRINCOMALEE is one of the finest harbours in the world. This was the opinion of Nelson. It is strongly fortified.

COLOMBO, the capital, is situated on the west side of the island. It is also

strongly fortified. The harbour is far from being good. Population above 30,000.

POINT DE GALLE has a good harbour, at the south end of the island, and is strongly fortified. The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Ships stop here on their way to and from Calcutta, and a branch-line proceeds from Ceylon, Singapore, and China.

Ceylon has always been famous for its cinnamon and its pearl fisheries.

THE population of Ceylon in 1835 comprised the following numbers :—

DESCRIPTION.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.
Whites.....	5,510	3,605	9,121
Free Blacks.....	620,465	568,017	1,194,482
Slaves.....	14,104	13,289	27,397
Aliens and resident strangers.....	..	..	10,825
TOTAL.....	646,089	584,911	1,241,825

It is supposed that this number has increased to about 1,500,000. The native population consists of Beddahs or Veddahs, the aboriginal inhabitants, who live without clothes or houses, in the great forests, their food consisting of wild fruits and the produce of hunting, &c. Cingalese, descended from the Rajpoots of India, occupy Candy and the south-west and south coasts of the island. Malabars are settled on the north and east coasts ; and the Mussulman descendants of the people of Upper India ;—the last are dispersed over the island. There are also Chinese, Javanese, Malays, Caffres, Parsee traders, half-caste descendants from native mothers and European fathers, and Portuguese, Dutch, and English. The Cingalese are in religion Buddhists, and the Malabars are Hindoos.

GOVERNMENT.—For some years after its capture, Ceylon was under the control of the East India Company ; but from the beginning of 1802 it became entirely a royal government, and was placed under the immediate direction of his majesty's ministers, who now regulate the affairs of its settlements. The executive council is composed of the governor, the chief justice, the commander of the forces, who is also lieutenant-governor, and the secretary to government. There is also a legislative council, which includes the members of the executive council, and thirteen other members. The other civil officers are assistant colonial secretary, treasurer, auditor, collector of customs, and several subordinate officers. There is a military establishment, with a commander-in-chief of the forces. In 1802 a supreme court of judicature was established, consisting of a chief justice and a puisne judge ; annexed to it are his majesty's advocate, registrar, sheriff, and other officers. The chief justice takes precedence of all his majesty's subjects on the island excepting the governor ; the commander of the forces ranks next, and after him the puisne and district judges.

COMPARATIVE Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Ceylon, from 1833 to 1836.

SEPARATE TAX OR DUTY.	1833	1834	1835	1836
	£	£	£	£
REVENUE OF FORMER YEARS.				
Revenue balance outstanding recovered.....	5,263	4,910	5,719	4,413
Cinnamon and cinnamon oil (balance of sales in England).....	105,511	65,470	21,000	
REVENUE OF THE CURRENT YEAR				
Sea customs duty on imports and exports, exclusive of cinnamon).....	64,419	103,030	66,578	60,418
Export duty on cinnamon.....			17,816	74,631
Sale of cinnamon.....	59,758	9,679	13,029	52,534
Paddy farms rented and unrented.....	32,396	41,414	32,540	32,461
Rice grain farms, ditto, ditto.....	2,991	3,150	2,796	2,734
Garden farms, ditto, ditto.....	1,103	318	406	466
Salt farms, ditto, ditto.....	29,044	35,542	32,306	31,872
Arrack and toddy farms, ditto.....	31,208	25,265	31,594	32,296
Fish farms.....	6,380	5,387	6,783	7,412
Chank farms.....	13	1,594	1,211	
Ferry-bridge, canal, and lock tolls.....	5,020	5,064	5,262	5,706
Duty on arrack stills.....	1,644	2,428	1,559	2,305
Pearl fishery.....	25,043		40,346	25,816
Sale of blank stamps.....	3,121	2,735	2,710	2,806
Sale of judicial stamps.....	10,172	10,786	10,299	10,874
Collection of postage.....	1,823	2,585	2,468	2,507
Profit and loss, premium on sale of bills, interest on arrears of rent, &c.....	5,376	5,632	3,730	3,872
Rent and sale of lands and houses.....	817	3,740	4,830	6,884
Commissariat and colonial stores and provisions, &c.....	23,107	30,131	29,205	27,251
Miscellaneous.....	20,924	15,030	205,597	7,153
TOTAL.....	435,296	375,700	568,188	400,533

The accounts of the expenditures for these years, and until later years, appear too confused for us to introduce the same, and we consider the following statements sufficient in order to understand the present fiscal state of Ceylon.

Abstract from the Official Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon, for the Year 1846.

"Compared with the revenue of 1845, the receipts of 1846 exhibit a decrease, under particular heads, amounting to 51,089*l.*; and, after deducting from this a simultaneous increase on others to the extent of 13,347*l.*, the returns still show a diminution of income equal to 37,742*l.*

"The main sources of income, the sea customs, the salt sales, and the stamps and excise, exhibit no tendency to decline; those in which a fluctuation has been perceptible, are rather the casual than the permanent sources of income.

	£	s.	d.
The revenue and receipts of 1845 were	454,146	6	6
Those of 1846	416,403	15	24

Decrease 37,742 11 31

"The falling off in the proceeds from the sale of *government lands*, accounts for 24,892*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* of this sum.

"Another item which enters into the decrease of 1846 is 6479*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, arising from the sale of a *residue of the old stock of government cinnamon*; but this may properly be regarded as a casualty, that source of income having ceased with the abolition of the government monopoly.

"In the tax upon *paddy and fine grain farms*, there was a falling-off of 4092*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*, owing to a diminished production, occasioned by the untoward drought of the season.

"On *arrack and toddy farms* there was also a decrease of 2768*l.*; but as these are always sold by public competition, their sale is liable to be affected by external and often capricious causes, otherwise inexplicable.

"After deducting the increased heads from the gross deficiency of the year, the nett diminution of income, 37,742*l.* will be exhibited as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Decrease on sale of laids.				24,892	9	9
on sale of cinnamon.....				6,479	1	9
on customs (principally in the northern province)				4,380	5	8½
on paddy and hue grain farms.....				4,092	14	10½
on arrack and toddy farms.....				2,708	1	1½
on tolls.....				1,598	10	3½
on judicial stamps.....				1,138	18	1
on sale of coals.....				1,775	9	4½
on commissariat stores and provisions.....				811	13	2½
on other heads of revenue and judicial receipts...				3,152	8	5
Deduct Increase on the following Heads:—				51,089	12	6½
On arrears of revenue of former years recovered.	1844	13	2½			
" salt.....	1902	19	2			
" blank stamps.....	1162	10	8½			
assessment tax on houses.....	1700	13	2½			
freight and passage per steamer "Seaforth".	783	0	1½			
abatements of salaries of the civil service.....	768	5	5			
surcharges recovered.....	2281	18	7½			
other heads of receipts.....	2903	0	10½			
				13,347	1	8
Nett decrease.....				37,742	11	3½

"The increase of the income of salt has arisen, not merely from" an increased activity in the trade in that article in the interior of the island, but likewise from an increased exportation to Bengal, and the Straits' settlement. The recent great reductions of duty on Indian salt in India, will occasion the export from Ceylon to elsewhere.

Expenditure.—"As compared with the expenditure of 1845, that of 1846 exhibits an increase of nearly 50,000*l.* Expenditure, 1846, 498,205*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; 1845, 448,232*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Increase, 1846, 49,972*l.* 17*s.* And as compared with the receipts within the year, the outlay exceeds it by upwards of 80,000*l.*

REVENUE and Expenditure of 1846.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenues and receipts in the colony.	415,023	5	7½			
Receipts by the agent in England...	1,910	9	7			
Expenditure in the colony.....	464,545	10	10	416,403	15	2½
Expenditure by the agent in England	33,659	18	0			
				498,205	8	10
Excess of Expenditure.....				81,801	13	7½

"As compared with the expenditure of 1845, the increase in that of 1846 is accounted for under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Increase in civil expenditure..	39,129	3	8½
Ditto military ditto ...	1,990	3	7½
Ditto commissariat ditto.	9,056	19	5½
Deduct decrease on the expenditure of agent in England.	50,176	6	0
Nett increase.....	49,972	17	0

Public Works.—"In the department of Public Works, valuable progress has been made during the past year, the advantages of which will be immediate and permanent.

"During the early part of 1846, extensive surveys were made of the cinnamon plantations which extend on all sides around Colombo.

"In the central province, a map of one district, embracing 30,000 acres has been nearly completed; and simultaneously with the scientific advantage thus secured, allotments of crown lands, to the extent of 2600 acres, have been defined and partly disposed of.

"In the town of Badulla, several new streets have been opened, along which allotments have been surveyed and sold, and plans have been prepared for the purpose of enabling the government to issue grants in perpetuity to persons who have occupied land in that town upon temporary certificates, or who claim prescription.

"In addition to surveys of ninety tracts of land, containing 4770 acres, were executed during the same year for various purposes; either for sale, for the arrangement of contending claims, or for special reports to government.

"In the eastern province, seventeen allotments, containing 5425 acres, have been surveyed for sale; and in the northern province, upwards of 1000 acres. Some progress has also been made with a minute survey of the town, and gravets of Jaffna.

Roads.—"The extent of roads in Ceylon in 1841 (including the entire coast line from Putlam through Jaffna, Trincomallee, and Batticaloa to Hambantotte), was 15,722 miles; at the end of 1846 it was 2358 miles; 786 miles having been opened during the five years.

"It is necessary, however, to explain that along the 538 miles of coast above-mentioned from Putlam to Jaffna, and thence down the entire eastern coast to Hambantotte the road consists of nothing more than a time-worn track, for the most part over arid sandy flats.

"But the 786 miles opened are through all varieties of country, and differ in their state of completion, from that resulting from an expenditure of 20*l.* a mile in the low flat countries, to that of nearly 500*l.* a mile in some of the mountain districts. The following is a statement (fractions excluded) of expenditure on roads, and amount of tolls from 1842 to 1846:—

DESCRIPTION.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure	23,147	24,855	35,431	57,166	61,022	201,621
Tolls	10,988	16,580	19,383	27,288	32,927	107,066
DIFFERENCE.....	12,159	8,275	16,048	29,878	28,195	94,555

Civil Engineer's Department.—"Of the public buildings in progress under the Civil Engineer's Department during the year, the prisons are the most important. The new criminal gaol at Wellicadde, two miles from the Fort of Colombo, has had an addition of sixty separate chambers or cells in one range of two stories divided by a corridor. Two wings have been commenced containing each twenty chambers, and these are to be connected with the main range by an observatory, on the Panoptikon system. A wall sixteen feet high encloses the premises; 200 criminals are confined, and being taught, under the instructions of the Civil Engineers' Department, to work as artificers, &c.; they have been extensively employed in the buildings now in progress at the prison. Outside the walls a guard-house, store-room, and cottages for overseers, and other works have been constructed. The whole will be finished at a cost of 4400*l.* and will, when completed, be the best arranged and most secure public prison in the East.

"At Hulsfordp, in the immediate vicinity of the supreme and district court houses, prison has been built at a cost of 3800*l.*; it has eight wards for the confinement of ninety-six civil prisoners and women, and twenty-six chambers of twelve by eight feet for persons under trial for criminal offences.

"Extensive alterations have been made at the gaol at Kandy, at an outlay of 1000*l.* A lock-up house at Matele has been enlarged at a charge of 200*l.*, and another at Kaigalle, on which 290*l.* has been expended.

"A lunatic asylum is far advanced towards completion at Colombo, at a cost of 4200*l.*, with accommodation calculated for 120 patients, and residences for their attendants and medical officer.

"The supreme and district court house at Jaffna has been thoroughly repaired, at a cost of 350*l.* A residence is now in course of preparation at Jaffna for the judges on circuit, which, when completed, will cost 800*l.* At Kandy a commodious police-station house has been constructed for 680*l.*, and another at Kaigalle for 540*l.*

"At Peradenia, near Kandy, a new residence for the superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden has been erected at a cost of 800*l.*; and at Colombo, a range of public offices, with accommodation for the civil engineer, the surveyor-general, and the commissioner of roads, have been nearly completed by private contractors for the sum of 3800*l.*, voted by the Legislative Council.

"An addition has also been made, at a cost of 780*l.*, to the government printing-office, to give room for the bookbinding establishment and records; and a record-room and other additions have been made to the Colombo cutcherry, and its offices, at a cost of 840*l.* There is still, however, not sufficient room for the numerous records of this office.

"At Kandy, an office has been created for the Civil Engineer's Department, at a cost of 340*l.*; and at Nuwera Ellia a commissariat store-house is in progress on an estimate for 1570*l.*, superintended by the Royal Engineer Department.

"In the Fort of Colombo, a large upper-roomed building with offices, has been erected at a cost of 1890*l.*, as a rest-house, and let to an hotel-keeper at an annual rent of 150*l.*

"At Kurnegalle, a rest-house and offices have been built at a cost of 500*l.*; and at Matele, sixteen miles from Kandy, on the Trincomalee road, a rest-house and offices have also been built at a cost of 760*l.*

"Five masonry bridges, of from ten to thirty feet span, have been erected at Colombo, Cotta, Paratareka, Negombo, and Trincomalee, at an expense of 852*l.* A fine bridge of two arches, each thirty-five feet span, has been thrown across a dangerous river, the Talata Oya, about four miles from Kandy on the Trincomalee road, at a cost of 1900*l.*; and 2700*l.* have been voted by the legislative council for the repairs of the great wooden bridge across the Mahawella ganga at Peradenia.

"Important improvements have likewise been made, at a serious cost, in the town of Kandy; and the unfortunate frequency of the visits of cholera during the last year, and its ravages amongst the European troops, will render further expenditure indispensable for the completion of the sewerage, and the improvement of the artificial lake, to whose noxious exhalations much of the prevailing disease has been, with too much apparent justice, ascribed."

Notwithstanding the glowing accounts given of the revenue and expenditure of Ceylon, both appear to us as requiring great revision.

Cinnamon.—"The best cinnamon is known by the following properties; it is thin, and rather pliable; it ought to be about the substance of royal paper, or somewhat thicker. It is of a light colour, and rather inclinable to yellow, bordering but little upon the brown: it possesses a sweetish taste, at the same time is not stronger than can be borne without pain, and is not succeeded by any after taste. The more cinnamon departs from these characteristics, the coarser and less serviceable it is esteemed, and should be rejected if it be hard, and thick as a half-crown piece; if it be very dark-coloured or brown; if it be very pungent and hot upon the tongue, with a taste bordering upon that of cloves, so that it cannot be suffered without pain, and so that the mucus upon the tongue is consumed by it when several trials are made of it; or if it has any after taste, such as to be harsh, bitter, and mucilaginous. Particular care should be taken that it is not false packed, or mixed with cinnamon of a common sort.

"This spice was known to the ancients long before nutmegs or cloves. In 1621 no mention is made of cinnamon as an article of import from India. The Portuguese being in possession of Ceylon, it was to be procured only at Lisbon. In 1686 the Dutch imported from the island 170,000*lbs.* of cinnamon, which is stated to have been rather less in quantity than in some preceding years. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to trace the quantities brought into Europe at this early period. In 1730 it appears the Dutch imported in ten ships 640,000*lbs.* In 1776 the King of Candy agreed to deliver to the Dutch all the cinnamon which grew in his territories at five pagodas per bale of 88*lbs.* In the five years, 1775 to 1779 inclusive, the amount sold on an average was 380,000*lbs.* per annum.

"The following is an account of the quantities of cinnamon sold at the Dutch East India sales in the years 1785 to 1791 inclusive, together with the sale amount in each year.

		Value.	Y 1785 to 1791.	Quantity.	
	Rs.	£		lbs.	£
1785.	300,010	193,470	1789.	163,400	259,785
1786.	453,020	286,005	1790.	375,920	305,045
1787.	143,000	82,470	1791.	183,765	100,235

"In 1795, on the capture of Ceylon by the English, the East India Company paid £1,000 to the captors as the value of the cinnamon found in the various storehouses on island.

"The following is an account of the quantities of cinnamon belonging to the East India Company, sold at their sales, in the years 1803 to 1810 inclusive, with the sale amount thereof, likewise the quantities retained for home consumption, and the nett revenue collected thereon.

Y E A R S.	March Sale.		September Sale.		Tot		Retained.		Revenue nett.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	
1803	128,673	27,403	158,594	36,101	287,267	63,504	8,762	675	
1804	158,501	34,509	190,182	41,150	357,683	78,659	9,830	2084	
1805	28,432	6,986	172,530	45,579	200,962	52,565	6,972	1466	
1806	121,195	29,111	140,601	32,105	261,796	61,216	10,349	3513	
1807	168,072	48,587	198,674	67,911	366,746	116,501	7,974	2453	
1808	167,817	57,374	166,814	57,600	334,631	114,974	13,116	3613	
1809	230,969	72,851	202,655	40,772	433,624	153,620	10,367	3467	
1810	180,134	75,426	123,820	50,132	303,954	125,552	11,564		

"The following is a statement of the cinnamon exported from Ceylon, in the year ending 31st of December, 1844:—First sort, 32,836½ lbs.; second sort, 210,354½ lbs.; third sort, 100,788 lbs.; quality unknown, 697,321 lbs.; total, 1,041,320 lbs.

MEMORANDUM of Government assorted Cinnamon in the Warehouse at Colombo, on the 31st of December, 1844.

DESCRIPTION.	1st Sort. 2d Sort. 3d Sort. TOTAL.			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cinnamon of 1838 . . . . .	..	1	..	1
" 1839 . . . . .	..	1	..	1
" 1840 . . . . .	..	3	..	3
" 1841	5	7	1	13
" 1842	21	161	61	243
Total	29	173	62	264

"The production of the present year is likely to be but small, many gardens having been quite neglected, owing to the indifferent prospects of the trade. A few properties only have been carefully attended to, and kept in good order, and in these the produce will probably be large, and of good quality. But the wild or jungle cinnamon has ceased to be peeled for the last two years, nor is it likely to be resumed so long as the duty remains at its present high amount. In fact, although the government monopoly of sales was abolished, and the gardens sold by public sale, the monstrous export duties have nearly ruined the cinnamon planters."

Other Spices.—"Hitherto the cultivation of spices, except cinnamon, has been scarcely attended to, though both the soil and climate appear, from the little which has been done, to be admirably adapted to their more extended production. Within the last few years, a few small plantations of cloves and nutmegs have been established from plants and seeds supplied from the botanical gardens at Peradenia, and the result is looked forward to with great interest. Cardamoms and ginger might also be successfully cultivated to any extent, and would be a profitable occupation for the natives were they as industrious as those of the Malabar country, where both these articles are extensively cultivated. The same observations apply to different kinds of plants which are valuable as dye-stuffs, such for example as the choya-root and the indigo, both of which are indigenous to the soil."

Chocolate.—"Chocolate is another production which might be extensively cultivated here, particularly in the hot and humid parts of the low country, which Dr. Gardner states to be very similar to those parts of South America in which the tree is so extensively cultivated. There is a small plantation in the botanical gardens, but at that elevation, nearly 2000 feet, the tree does not grow freely. A considerable quantity of

seed is, however, now produced annually, from which plantations could be established without difficulty."

Tea.—"The tea plant has lately been cultivated to some extent by the Messrs. Worms, the most enterprising planters in the island, at their estate at Pesalawa. The climate of that district, which is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, seems well adapted for the growth of the plant, but the very great difference between the price of labour in Ceylon and China will, it is feared, prevent its profitable cultivation."

Timber.—"The forests, especially in the interior, and on the eastern side of the island, abound in magnificent trees, many of which are well known to be valuable, not merely for economical purposes, but from their extreme beauty, and suitability for cabinet work. As yet, less attention has been directed to the productions of the forests of the interior than to those of the coast, and ebony is the only export, and even this to a trifling amount."

Rice.—"In former times, rice was much more extensively produced in Ceylon than it now is, more especially in the northern parts of the island, the decrease being obviously connected with the decrease of the Tamil population in that quarter from political causes. All that appears to be requisite for the extension of the cultivation of this essential article of food, is the re-introduction of that industrious people, and the restoration of the tanks which have fallen into decay, for the purpose of irrigation."

"Ceylon has this year, however (1847), exhibited the unusual circumstance of an export of rice to Great Britain. This has arisen from the extraordinary demand, and the high price of bread stuffs at home, and advantage has been taken of the favourable state of freights as compared with Bengal, to re-export to England grain which had been imported for consumption in the colony."

The Ceylon Botanic Garden.—"The attention of its superintendent, Dr. Gardner, has been directed not merely to scientific investigation, but to the introduction from other countries, and the acclimatised cultivation of such exotic plants, as are likely to add to the agricultural wealth of the island."

"Previously to the arrival of the present superintendent, who was selected by Sir W. Hooker, the garden had been so neglected as to be almost valueless to the colony. By Dr. Gardner's attention and exertions, it is now one of the most flourishing and useful institutions in India; large nurseries have been established for the propagation and distribution of useful plants, which are sold at a trifling price to the public, and numbers of foreign trees and vegetables have been successfully introduced. The result has been, that hundreds of thousands of trees and plants of all descriptions, have been dispersed throughout the island, at a very moderate cost to the Government. Dr. Gardner is likewise engaged in the preparation of a 'Flora Ceylonica,' a work which will contain descriptions of all the plants indigenous to the island, so far as he can obtain them, and thus make known to the scientific world the history and uses of the vegetable productions of a region, of which less is known to the botanists of Europe, than any other portion of India of equal extent."

Minerals.—"With the exception of a very brief sketch in Davy's 'Ceylon,' nothing has been published, and little is known of the geology or mineral productions of the island. The formations are essentially primitive, and present but few features of novelty; gneiss being the principal rock. Dolomite is found in isolated positions in the interior, and is the source of the lime used by the natives in that part of the country; burnt coral being in general use in the north, and along the coasts."

"Coal is not likely to be discovered in any great quantity, although the unusual circumstances under which it has lately been found in Northern India, render any dictum on this subject hazardous."

"Iron ore is frequent, and has been worked from time immemorial by the natives; but it is questionable, whether the richness of the veins is sufficient to justify any extensive operations."

"Tin has been found in the Saffragam district by Dr. Gyax, a Swiss mineralogist of some eminence, and it is not unlikely that it may yet be opened in considerable quantity, as it is principally in metamorphic rocks like those of Ceylon that mineral

veins are found to exist, and generally in mountainous districts or their immediate vicinity.

“*Copper* ore has also been discovered in the south, and in the immediate vicinity of water-carriage. But without more satisfactory examination and evidence, engagements for working it cannot safely be entered into.

“*Quicksilver* has lately been procured at Cottah, in the immediate neighbourhood of Colombo, but only in small quantities; it had been discovered in the same spot in 1799.

“In the Galle district, *kaolin*, or decomposed feldspar, of a fine white quality and even texture, has been recently found in great abundance. It is well adapted for the manufacture of the finer kinds of pottery and paving tiles, but the art of pottery and brick-making is here in the very rudest state, and much good would result from introducing some simple improvements in this branch of industry.

“*Anthracite* coal has lately been turned up in Saffragam.

“*Mumbago* is at present the only mineral which is exported on a large scale. It is found at the depth of eight or ten yards, in pretty rich streams in the neighbourhood of Caltura. The trade in it, during the last seven years, is exhibited by the following return:—

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1840.....	991 0 0	122 10 1	3 1 4
1841.....	2,002 2 7	268 9 4	6 14 3
1842.....	7,285 0 3	1231 14 4	30 16 0
1843.....	3,676 3 20	523 17 4	13 2 0
1844.....	9,014 3 21	1294 12 10	32 7 4
1845.....	19,245 0 15	2451 19 7	61 6 0
1846.....	25,046 3 7	3036 2 5	75 18 1

VALUE of Imports and Exports.

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS	
YEARS.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£		£
1842.....	622,147	172,311	794,758	1842.....	465,445
1843.....	720,145	314,306	1,034,531	1843.....	421,083
1844.....	819,242	317,795	1,366,037	1844.....	531,586
1845.....	1,053,970	411,156	1,495,126	1845.....	583,100
1846.....	990,859	381,842	1,372,701	1846.....	679,286

“These inferences and observations, however, apply almost exclusively to the operations of Europeans and the results and success of foreign investments and the speculations of others, than the natives of Ceylon. It is a remarkable circumstance, but one easily accounted for, that all the activity and energy now so busily manifested throughout every district of the island, and applied to every encouraging department of commercial enterprise, is confined to strangers and immigrants alone, and that the Cingalese themselves take no apparent interest, and show no evidence of being participants in the general prosperity.

“Though seldom in want of the first necessities of life, and although the great mass of the population is very much elevated above that which constitutes poverty in other countries, it is a singular fact, and somewhat discouraging, that *there is not a single native capitalist in Ceylon*; though some are proprietors of land to a considerable extent, and enjoy a corresponding rank and influence in their localities.

“Under their former rulers, the low country was in the hands of the Dutch, who asserted their monopoly over all commerce under capital penalties. The population of the high lands and mountains of the interior were in like manner prohibited by their rulers from all trade, or even intercourse with foreigners; money was unknown amongst them, inasmuch as there was nothing on which to expend or in which to invest it. The king was the absolute owner of all lands, and never permitted their alienation to private parties, merely permitting their temporary cultivation as the reward of public services:

and thus property in land being unattainable and commerce prohibited, the accumulation of money was never thought of by the natives; and rank and the power of oppression became the sole objects of ambition.

"This spirit, though checked in its manifestation, still lives in its results, and to the present day, the upper classes have neither the means nor the inclination to embark in active pursuits, and the lower classes universally refuse to labour, or to enter into the service of any but their immediate chiefs.

"Even the few headmen who have recently ventured to undertake plantations of coffee and cinnamon, employ not Cingalese but Malabar labourers.

"No Cingalese is the owner of a vessel larger than a fishing-boat, and no Cingalese is a merchant at Colombo, or any seaport in the island; the small craft by which the coasting trade, and the intercourse with India is carried on, being exclusively the property of Moormen, Parsees, and Malabar Chetties, from the Coromandel coast. A few Dutchmen navigate square-rigged vessels, but there are very few.

"The craft generally in use consist of brigs, schooners, and dhoneys, varying in size from 1 to 150 tons; the latter are badly built, cannot beat against the wind, and, consequently, are chiefly employed only during the north-east monsoon, from November to April, and laid up for the rest of the year. Their brigs and schooners run round the island, and visit both the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, chiefly for grain. They sail also, during some part of the south-west monsoon, but are not generally considered very seaworthy. They are all manned by Lascars, and, in almost every case, are commanded by Portuguese or Dutch.

"The *registered tonnage* of the Colombo district is 15,000 tons, and of the rest of the island about 20,000 tons. This description of property is evidently on the increase, and as the demand for timber and cattle from the eastern side of the island increases, and the large tracts of land planted with cocoa-nuts in the northern and eastern districts become productive, there will be a much greater demand for tonnage of this description.

"Most of the dhoneys are built at Ceylon, but the schooners and large vessels are nearly all built at Cochin, on the Malabar coast.

"The native Cingalese are equally unconnected with the internal commerce of the island, all of which is conducted by Moormen, Malabars, Parsees, and strangers, many of whom only come over from the coast of India for a season, and return again to their wives and families. All the business of the country is carried on with the capital of these men, and that of the British merchants and planters; and the Cingalese themselves see these operations going on from day to day for the advantage of foreigners without an effort to participate, either as employers or labourers, in the general benefits which are increasing around them."

Foreign Shipping.—"The amount of shipping inwards and outwards, during the year 1846, exceeds that of the former or any previous year, being,

Inwards . .	211,946 tons.
Outwards . .	211,424 tons.

"Freights formerly ruled higher in Ceylon than in the presidencies of India. But owing to the late advances in the price of cotton, and the demand for bread-stuffs in Great Britain, freights in Bombay and Calcutta are considerably higher than at Galle or Colombo; and another circumstance, which has considerable influence in keeping down the rates, is that Ceylon is more resorted to than formerly by seeking ships, as well as by vessels arriving with coal for the steam vessels, and which, of course, look to obtain a homeward freight in return."

Banks, Interest, and Exchange.—"There are two banks, both formed by a proprietary almost unconnected with Ceylon. The bank of Ceylon was incorporated by royal charter in 1840, and its operations are confined exclusively to this colony. The Oriental Bank is a branch of more considerable establishment, with a board of directors in London and another in Bombay, where its operations are considerable, as well as at Calcutta, Madras, Canton, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

"The capital of either establishments, as applied to this island, is not considerable, being about 100,000*l.* to 125,000*l.* each. The circulation of either is proportionally

limited, that of the 'Oriental Bank' being about 15,000*l.*, in 1846, and that of the other 27,487*l.*

• "The operations of both are principally confined to the receipt of deposits, the sale of bills on England and the presidencies of India, and to local discounts to merchants and traders. The latter mainly comprise purchases made by the Chetties from importers, chiefly of British produce, and the acceptances of the Moormen retailers, whose paper is for smaller amounts, proportionate to their minor transactions.

"As regards deposits and the usual business of banking, the transactions of the year 1846 show a considerable increase over that of 1845, the payments made by parties keeping accounts being in the latter year about one million and a half; whilst those of 1846 are considerably above two millions. So far as I can collect opinions, the nature of the business at present carried on by the merchants of Ceylon generally, is of a sound and steady description, and partakes little of a speculative character; whilst the statements given above afford a fair view of the increasing value and importance of their operations."

Money.—"Mercantile accounts are kept in British currency, but the following moneys also circulate in the island, viz. :—

3 challies = 1 pice.

4 pice = 1 fanam = 1*½d.*

12 fanams = 1 rix dollar = 1*s. 6d.*

The Company's rupee is current at 2*s.*, and the Spanish and American dollar at 4*s. 2d.*

RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

	per cent.
On all sales, purchases, and shipments	5
With the following exceptions :—	
On all purchases of cinnamon, on purchase-money, and duty included	2½
On the returns made with the proceeds of goods on which commission has been previously charged, if in coffee or cocoa-nut oil	5
In every other description of produce	2½
On diamonds, pearls, precious stones, and jewellery	2½
On treasure and bullion	1
On all property withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order	2½
On guaranteeing sales, bills, bonds, contracts, or other engagements	2½
On ship's disbursements	5
On advertising for freights and passengers on the amount of freight or passage money, whether the same pass through agent's hands or not	5
On effecting or writing orders for insurance	0½
On settling losses, partial, or general, and returns of premium	1
On procuring money on <i>respondentia</i>	2½
On attending the delivery of contract goods, or receiving and delivering private commissions of merchandise	2½
On total sum of debit or credit side of an account at the option of the agent, excepting items on which a commission of 5 per cent is chargeable	1
On effecting remittances, or purchasing, or selling, or negotiating bills of exchange	1½
On letters of credit granted	2½
On the management of estates as executors, administrators, or attorneys	5
On debts where process at law or arbitration is required	2½
And if recovered by such means	5
On bills of exchange, notes, &c., dishonoured	1
On over-due debts collected for absentees	5

TARIFF.—INWARDS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ale and all other malt liquors in casks per gallon	0	2½	Rice, per bushel	0	7
Do., in bottles, per doz.	0	6	Spirits and liqueurs, per gallon	4	6
Books, bullion, pearls, and precious stones, coal, copperah, garden seeds and plants, cattle, instruments, machinery, and implements for agriculture and manufacture, army clothing, &c., and timber	free.		Tea, per lb.	0	6
Opium, per lb.	1	0	Wine in bottles, per gallon	2	0
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	3	do. not in bottles	1	0
Paddy, per bushel	3	0	do. the produce of the British possessions	0	6
			Goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, being the produce of the United Kingdom or British possessions, on the market value, per cent	5	0
			Do. of foreign states	10	0

Prohibited.—Arms and gunpowder (except by special authority from the governor), cinnamon, do. oil, cassia, do. buds, coffee (except for warehousing), rum, rum shrub, or sugar (except for warehousing), the produce of any foreign country or British possession into which foreign sugar can legally be imported.

OUTWARDS.

Books, bullion, coin, pearls, precious	Cinnamon oil, per oz.....	0	4
stones, cattle, iron tanks, casks, staves,	Goods, wares, and merchandise, the pro-		
headings, and hoops	duce of Ceylon, not being subject to		
Cinnamon, per lb.	other duty on the value.....per cent	0	2½
		1	0

"The interest on money, at all times high in Ceylon, has been especially so during the last year; on mortgage of landed property and other undoubted securities, seven and eight per cent could have been obtained during 1843, 1844, and 1845; but in 1846 similar accommodations have cost nine and ten per cent habitually, and even so high as twelve and fourteen. In some instances, so much as eighteen per cent has been given on the security of houses and ground in Colombo, and as this was paid in advance, the charge may fairly be taken as an equivalent to twenty-two per cent per annum."

Gold.—"The quantity of gold imported during 1846 has been very considerable. It would, however, be impracticable, to ascertain the amount, as large sums are daily brought into the island by private individuals, who of course never enter such at the custom-house. The high price maintained for the precious metal is very surprising; the average may be quoted at 11. 2s. 6d. per sovereign."

Pearl Fishery.—"The result of an inquiry led to the appointment, as resident-supervisor of the pearl banks, of an old naval officer, well informed in his own line, but entirely destitute of that local experience so necessary in such a position. This measure, so far as the pearl-fishery was concerned, appears to have been not only useless, but unfortunate. 'We cannot say with respect to this absurd government monopoly,' observes the *Colombo Observer*, 'that on this score we feel any great regret. Indeed, notwithstanding the recent legislation on the subject, we cannot help hazarding the supposition that it would be well if no more measures were taken and no more anxiety felt respecting the pearl-fishery. Would it not be far better to throw an extensive range of coast open to the untrammelled exertions of industrious fishermen, than to resort to stringent enactments to secure at best a very *uncertain* revenue from a product that adds nothing to the comfort and happiness of 'the many,' how much soever it may be valued by the idle, the rich, and the luxurious? The recurrence of a pearl-fishery would once more bring a stream of living beings to line and animate the coast extending from the village of Aripo to that of Silawatoire:—Asiatics would be there to speculate and Europeans would once more look curiously on, and fancy their appetites improved by the vapours of putrefaction—supplies of all kinds (not forgetting coffins!) would pour in, and 'the revenue would be fattened with the rich result.' But at what cost would this 'rich result' be obtained? at that of the morals and happiness of immense numbers; for drunkenness, debauchery, and gambling of the worst kinds are the inevitable concomitants of a pearl-fishery.'

"Perhaps the protection of the banks costs more than has been realised: these guineas are not therefore to be valued like common guineas, and we dare say the prize-holders in the *pearl lottery* think their pearls as valuable as in the days of Cleopatra.

"The most productive pearl-banks, are situated off Condatchy, extending thirty miles from N. to S. and twenty miles from E. to W. The fishery commences in March, when the calm weather permits the boats to go out and return daily.

"Kilecarré is most probably the Colchi mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythrean sea as the site of these fisheries; and they are carried on in the same manner as described by travellers several centuries ago. The ancient towns of Mantotte and Putlam probably derived much of their importance from their vicinity. In 1803, 1250 divers were employed, of whom 1100 were volunteers from the opposite coast. The share of profits gave each individual 5s. 9d. per day for the time he was employed; the price of ordinary labour being 6d. per day. But each bank being available only for one period, of about twenty days in every seven years, sometimes the fishery is smaller, and sometimes there

is none at all ; and in no season does it last for more than thirty or thirty-five days, commencing with the calm weather about the 5th of March. The divers in six or seven fathoms of water, remain immersed from fifty to fifty-five seconds—very rarely longer. A reward being offered to him who should remain the longest under water, it was gained by one who remained eighty-seven seconds. The diver's sack is not fastened round his neck, but is attached to a cord held by the man in the boat above : and it is pulled up when full, at the signal of the diver, who, if he choose, is drawn up with it. So far from the occupation being unhealthy, it is the belief of the natives that divers live longer than other labourers ; and its short season is hailed as a gainful holiday by the divers themselves, who at other times are engaged in ordinary labour. If the oyster is taken before seven years old, its pearls are imperfectly developed ; vigilance is therefore necessary to prevent indiscriminate fishing, which would destroy the banks, or at least render them quite unproductive. The pearls are sold by the government to the highest bidder.

"About seven years is the maximum age of the pearl oyster ; but after six years they are apt to die suddenly in vast quantities. The nearer to seven years that they are fished the richer is the harvest ; if they live beyond that period the pearl loses its rich lustre.

"From 1799 to 1820, there were eleven fisheries which produced 297,103*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and from 1820 to 1837 there were nine fisheries, producing 227,131*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Thus twenty fisheries realised upwards of half a million of nett revenue.

"The time for inspecting the banks is in the lulls between the monsoons in October and November, and the fishery always takes place at the change in March and April. A fishery used to create the utmost excitement along the whole coast of India, and as many as 4000 or 5000 people have congregated about the barren shores of Aripo, which means *a sieve*, and which appears to derive its name from the sifting and sorting the pearls through a succession of ten or twelve brass cullenders of the size of a large saucer. The largest holes are in the one at the top, and the lower the pearl falls the less is its value.

"The days for fishing are not only limited but the hours as well as the number of boats and divers. They fish up every thing they come across, and there is little time to discriminate, as their time is so valuable ; it has sometimes been at the average of 6*l.* sterling a minute ! The most suitable depth of waters appears to be from six to seven fathoms, and the diver seldom remains below so long as a minute ; although for payment, or as a trial of strength, some of them have remained much longer, and they bring up about fifty oysters at a time.

"Among the numerous frequenters and officials at a fishery, a shark charmer is an indispensable attendant, though accidents from sharks are unknown. The office has been hereditary for several generations. He gets 9*d.* a day from government to assure the divers that he has secured the mouths of the sharks and driven them from the banks.

"The total value of the exports of jewellery and precious stones from Ceylon to Great Britain in the following five years has been as follows, but we are not able to state the precise amount of pearls comprised in these returns :

1839	£ 4458	1842. . .	£2889
1840.....	6177	1843.	3919
1841.....	2071		

"Some valuable gems are found in Ceylon ; among those the ruby and cut-eye are the best ; topaz, sapphire, and crystal are also obtained. Iron is diffused over the greater part of the island ; black oxide of manganese is found ; and plumbago (carbonate of iron) is obtained in considerable quantity, and exported. Weaving gives employment to many persons. The articles made are handkerchiefs, table-cloths, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, and a coarse kind of cloth used for their dress by the natives. There are also many oil-mills in operation, chiefly for pressing the cocoa-nut kernels. The island contains extensive forests, in which, besides the more ordinary descriptions of timber, the growth of those latitudes, there is a great variety and profusion of beautiful woods, well adapted for the use of the cabinet-maker.

"Among the animals of Ceylon, most of those found on the opposite continent are native to the island. Elephants are numerous, and sometimes do great injury to the

growing crops. Under the kings of Candy these animals were trained to perform the office of public executioners.

"The trade of the United Kingdom with Ceylon is not distinguished in the custom-house accounts from that to the continent of India. A trade is carried on with Bengal, to which presidency it exports betel-nuts, chank-shells, cordage-cocoa-cuts, and various minor articles; while it imports from that quarter cotton piece goods, sugar, rice, wheat, and gunny bags."

Post and Mail Communication.—"Ceylon is, at the present moment, the centre of operations for the mails from China, the Straits' settlements, Bengal, and Madras, as well as the French, Spanish, and Dutch possessions at Pondicherry, Java, Manilla, and elsewhere. Even these communications are still but in embryo as regards future development; and when, in addition to them, regular postal intercourse shall have been opened by means of steam with our Australian colonies and probably with Mauritius, from all of which lines must converge at Ceylon, the future importance of this island cannot fail to be apparent. And concurrently with this, will arise the grave question of the sufficiency, accessibility, and safety of the present station at Point de Galle as compared with the unrivalled harbour and facilities of Trincomalee. The superiority of accommodation at the latter for ships of war, its convenience for expediting communications between the Admiralty and the naval force in the eastern seas, and its fine commercial situation fronting the Bay of Bengal, and presenting a centre whence all the lines of postal communication must diverge, mark it strongly as the point towards which attention must ultimately be directed with a view to these objects, in preference to the imperfect harbour of Point de Galle. For packets on their way to China, Trincomalee would be an addition of twenty-four hours' steaming, but for the mails to Bengal and Madras, there would be a correspondent advance on their voyage in that direction.

"As regards the mercantile interests of the colony, there can be little doubt that Trincomalee would eventually present advantages to the commerce and trade of the island, infinitely superior to Colombo, where there is no harbour, and only an open roadstead with imperfect holding-ground, which is any thing but favourably regarded by shipping, both from its inconvenience and insecurity. The producing districts of the interior lie nearly midway between the two places; and the few miles of additional road to be traversed from Kandy to Trincomalee will be more than compensated by avoiding the three formidable mountain passes between Kandy and Colombo.

"The principal obstacle would naturally be the reluctance of the merchants to abandon their present buildings at Colombo and transfer their establishments to Trincomalee. But there can be little doubt that the only consideration which ever influenced the Dutch to establish the seat of government at Colombo in preference to Trincomalee when they had their choice, of both, was that the cinnamon plantations, from which they chiefly derived their revenue, lie in the vicinity of Colombo.

"There is daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Colombo and all part of the island, and, with one or two exceptions, between all the main stations one with the other. This communication is carried on from Colombo to Kandy in the central province, and from Colombo to Point de Galle in the southern, each a distance of seventy-two miles, which is travelled in 10½ hours by means of mail-coaches established by private parties, and under contract to government for the conveyance of the mails. From Kandy the mails are conveyed by foot-messengers to Trincomalee and all other places in the eastern province, as soon after their being received as possible. From Galle, a private coach, under contract with government, conveys the mails to Matura twenty-eight miles further in the southern province, whence they are taken by foot messengers to Tangalle and Hambantotte, which latter place is the furthest limit of the southern province where a government officer is stationed.

"The distance from Colombo to the utmost northern limit of Jaffna is 220 miles and between those two places are the intermediate stations of Negombo, Chilaw, Puttalam (the chief town of the north-western province), and Manaar. Excepting the government despatches, the correspondence between the western, and north-western, and northern provinces, is unimportant, especially when it is compared with that which daily

takes place between Colombo and the Kandyan provinces. The obstructions caused by wild animals, deep streams, and absence of local European superintendence in parts of the northern and north-western provinces are so great, that it is matter of surprise that the communication is so extremely regularly maintained, as it is very seldom that a day's mail is due between the two places. The communication, however, is by no means rapid; it occupies four days.

"The mails between Ceylon and the continent of India by land, are conveyed for eight months of the year through Jaffna and Point Pedro, whence they are taken in catamarans to Point Calymare on the opposite coast; and for the other four months through Manaar and Tutamanar, whence they are passed over in hired boats to Ramisseram. By these means letters from Colombo may reach Madras in eight to ten days, and Calcutta and Bombay in seventeen to twenty days; the variation depending on the nature of the weather at the two extremities of this island. Letters taken by the steamers from Point de Galle reach Madras in three days and Calcutta in nine; whilst those taken in the *Seaforth* steam-packet to Bombay generally arrive in less than six days.

"The communication between Ceylon and the Straits of Malacca, China, Java, and Manilla, is, of course, now efficiently carried on monthly by means of the contract steamers from Point de Galle; other opportunities are very rare and uncertain. Letters are frequently received from Australia by way of Calcutta, occupying about three months in the transit; but a direct opportunity scarcely presents itself of sending letters to Australia: one hardly occurs once in a twelvemonth. From Mauritius letters arrive almost monthly by vessels coming thence to Ceylon in search of freight; but direct opportunities of sending letters thither are unfrequent.

"Homeward-bound vessels take letters, at irregular periods, from Ceylon to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena."

Crown Lands.—"The crown land purchased by individuals from May, 1833, to 1843, without including lots under fifty acres, amounts to 170,080 acres. The one society issues circulars to obtain a return of the extent of estates, and the extent in bearing, which, as far as they have received answers, enables them to show that there are in bearing 2917 acres; in progress, 8125; total extent of coffee estates, 47,368 in 1843. These returns are understood not to be complete. Very many applications have been lately made for land about Negombo for sugar cultivation; whether advisedly or not, remains to be seen. Experience has shown that coffee planting is a certainty. As to whether the soil in the maritime provinces of Ceylon will grow canes for such a length of time as will be equally profitable, is a problem which time alone can solve. Even if land gives two tons of sugar per acre, deduct duty and expenses, and coffee land affording only ten hundred weight (sold even so low as 3/ 10s.) per acre, will be a more certain speculation.*

"Twelve years ago Ceylon was not known in England, and even in London but in the light of a valuable military key to India. The only part of Ceylon that seemed to draw forth any admiration was Trincomalee, on account solely of its harbour being the finest in the Eastern hemisphere, and being the only place of refuge for weather-driven vessels from the Bay of Bengal and the Coromandel coast, but chiefly, we believe, as a valuable naval station. After this, a new era began to dawn on Ceylon; the resources of the island began to attract the attention of the wealthy capitalists of England. From that day to this thousands upon thousands of pounds have been expended on the soil of both the maritime and interior provinces of the island; and, although it is natural there should be some failures, still it is surprising in how many a hundred-fold the money laid out has been returned. Coffee is the staple production at present of Ceylon, and not a few have already (1844) made fortunes, and others are in the fair way. Sugar has been tried, but we are sorry to add that the spirited growers have not hitherto succeeded as they had anticipated. True, one or two have succeeded, but it is only those who have. Want of the proper experience, we firmly think, has been the principal cause of the unsuccessful results. We have very little doubt on our mind as to this island being ultimately a sugar colony, and that to a greater extent than many people are inclined to believe. Ceylon is yet in its infancy. Hundreds

* A correspondent, who had vacated the sugar estates, Negombo, writes:—"I never saw any thing in Java superior to the canes here, and not often any thing to equal them. I will stake my reputation as a sugar-planter, that the canes will not be long in being equalled."

upon hundreds of acres of suitable land, which have never yet been explored, will be in a few years more all under cultivation. Ceylon is favourably situated with regard to England; the climate of two-thirds of the island, we may safely say, is not ill adapted for the European constitution. The natives of the country are well disposed towards the Europeans.

"Ceylon is emphatically the half-way house between England and China. When the resources of that vast empire become fairly open to British enterprise and capital, it will be hard to say of what real importance this island may be to England. It is invaluable, and will always be so, as a coaling station to the steamers outwards and homewards bound. It is approachable in as short, *if not a shorter*, time from England than Bombay is, and who can foresee what a valuable acquisition Ceylon must then prove to Britain, if it ever happen to be made the centre of all her operations, in her wide and far-spreading Eastern dominions, which is far from being an unlikely case if the Company's charter is even renewed in 1854, and, consequently, the government of the day take the affairs of India into their own hands; Ceylon, in that case, then would be the focus from whence would issue 'through steam, the right-arm of England,' all the home instructions destined for our princely dominions in India, our territory in China, our possessions in its seas, as also those of the Indian Ocean, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, with our various islands in the South Pacific."—*Ceylon Herald*.

Planting in the North.—"The cultivation of tobacco, with which the planters began, is almost totally abandoned. Experiments are being made in regard to exotics, and Maryland is expected to succeed. The tobacco indigenous to the country is rather coarse and strong for cigars. Cotton and cocoa-nuts will, I think, succeed. The planters have succeeded in raising almost every valuable variety of cottons. Sea-Island, Upland Georgia, Bourbon, Pernambuco, Nankeen cotton, &c. Of all these, the Bourbon is the favourite and the most extensively cultivated. It will, I think, ultimately be the staple cotton, not of Ceylon only, but of continental India. The cotton estates now look most luxuriant, presenting the appearance of extensive groves of black-currant bushes. The trees are almost constantly putting forth *boles*; they are at present covered with flowers, which will be beaten off by the heavy rains. The proper gathering seasons are February, March, August, and September. Such is the effect of our fine climate, that every variety of cotton is here perennial. The cotton trees may be expected to last five or six years, until the cocoa-nuts placed amongst them come into bearing, by which time it is hoped all expenses will be more than paid.* Cocoa-nuts possess a local value of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per annum for the produce of a tree in full bearing. Batticaloa is the place for cocoa-nuts. Fine soil, and fresh water within three feet of the surface. The soil here is a perfect paradox. Generally speaking, it is most unpromising and sterile in appearance; but, with a little manure, and plenty of irrigation, wonders of vegetation are produced from it. Dr. Davy has said, that the richest soil taken from the mountain forests of the interior contains no more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of vegetable matter. *Here* we have no forest, only low jungle, and I do not suppose our richest soil contains one-half per cent of vegetable matter. The most general is calcareous sand, in some places clayey; in others, as at Point Pedro, highly ferruginous, presenting the most extraordinary contrast to the snow-white coral limestone on which it rests. There can be little doubt that the secrets of the fertility of the soil of the Jaffna Peninsula lies in the presence of muriate of lime."

Slavery.—"In 1816, the greater number of proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces made a voluntary offer to the crown of the children who should be born of their slaves after the 12th day of August, 1816. The offer was accepted, and, in 1818, an ordinance was passed, securing their perfect freedom, and providing for their support. At the same time it was enacted, that all proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces should have them registered in the district courts, under forfeiture of all right or claim

* It appears that grapes of delicious flavour ripen in abundance at Jaffna. Alluding to wild animals, the following appears in a recent Ceylon paper:—"A very proper wholesale war has been waged with the monarchs of the forest by native hunters. No less than 150 elephants were lately killed in the district of Wannay, a reward of 15s. being paid for every elephant destroyed. A large number of them were killed also in the district of Manaar lately. In the district of Patchelapally, the elephant hunters are paid 3l. 15s. for every animal, government paying 15s. only, and the rest contributed by the planters. The tails of the elephants (in proof of the animals having been actually killed) are sent to the Cutcherry at Jaffna, where they are cut into pieces

to them; and, in the event of omitting to comply with the provisions of the act, they were declared to be absolutely free. All joint property in slaves was also declared to be illegal, and every slave was to be registered by one proprietor. In Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, where such a tenure chiefly prevails, distinct provisions were made for settling such claims to slaves. It was enacted, that no claim to a slave less than one *sixteenth* could be recognised! In order to fix to whom they belonged, he or she was to be put up to auction, and the proceeds divided amongst the claimants, while, of course, the slave went to the highest bidder. By the act of 1837, the registration system was extended to the Kandian Provinces. Every birth or change of proprietorship had to be registered, or the owner forfeited his claim to be considered such, and the slave was declared to be absolutely and *ipso facto* free. The first registration was to be made before the 1st of July, 1838, and the certificate of registry had to be renewed triennially. The judges were directed to take extraordinary precautions that no addition to the register should be allowed after that date, and of course until the lapse of the first three years, it could not be ascertained what the decrease amounted to. We have stated that at the first examination, in 1841, instead of there being 1287 on the record, there were only 379 in the whole of the Kandian Provinces; and, as we proved at some length, there is not another in the whole of the island! The registration system was very much neglected all over the maritime provinces, particularly in the northern division, where the proprietors had not resigned their rights, and had neglected altogether to register. In order, however, that no objection might be taken to the authorities acting on the old ordinance of 1818, the ordinance No. 7 of 1842 was passed, making registration imperative; in fact, re-enacting the provisions of the old act, with this clause, that if any slave was not registered *before* the 1st of January, 1843, absolute freedom was the consequence. Not a single slave was registered; and, on the morning of the 1st of January, 1843, the sun rose on nearly 23,500 freemen, who were nominally slaves the day before.”*

The resources of this colony, if its affairs shall be properly managed, would be of the greatest productive value; hitherto the imports value, for a long period, have exceeded those of exports, and from the absurd and unjust export duty on cinnamon the growers of that spice have been nearly, if not, ruined. The ports of Ceylon should, like Singapore, be made *free ports*.

The Number and Tonnage of Ships entering the Ports of Ceylon in 1828, may give an idea of the maritime trade which has since increased.

COUNTRIES.	Ships	Tons.
	Number.	tonnage.
Great Britain.....	23	
India and China.....	1837	41,682
Foreign States.....	154	9,631
TOTAL.....	1314	60,670

Note.—Manned by 14,794 men.

IMPORTS and Exports of Ceylon.

IMPORTS, 1829.		Value	EXPORTS, 1829.		Value.
	£	£		Do.	£
Cotton Cloths, Indian.....	139,341	138,353	Cinnamon, first sort.....	30,000	32,343
„ British.....	5,409		„ second sort.....	230,000	67,563
Grain, Indian.....	95,111		„ third sort.....	180,000	38,437
„ Various.....	13,128	108,239	TOTAL.....	500,000	138,343
TOTAL Grain and Cloths.....	246,862		Exports subject to Duty.....		50,927
Other articles.....	99,709		Ditto not ditto.....		39,108
TOTAL.....	346,571		Add deficient in value of Cinnamon.....		42,000
			TOTAL.....	A.	131,035
1831.			1831		
From Great Britain, valued in sterling money.....	40,777	274,576	To Great Britain, valued in sterling money.....		168,576
From British Colonies ditto.....	274,576		To British Colonies ditto.....		80,675
From Foreign States ditto.....	31,228		To Foreign States ditto.....		1,536
TOTAL value of Imports ditto.....	346,581		TOTAL value of Exports, ditto.....		250,787

† This quantity was sold, the value given exported is £180,000.

* We have examined various documents respecting the abolition of slavery in Ceylon, and are bound to state that the abolition of slavery in Ceylon was not a mere act of justice, but a necessary measure for the good of the colony.

IMPORTS and Shipping of Ceylon for the following Years.

YEARS.	Great Britain.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			TOTAL.			
	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	£ 29,984	23	8756	£ ..	1137	41,682	£ ..	..	..	£ 24,431	151	0,631	£ 223,933	1314	60,070	14,794
1829	39,290	13	4857	..	988	56,826	..	..	..	28,256	156	8,229	340,201	1157	60,912	13,081
1830	40,777	11	3911	..	878	60,157	..	..	..	34,228	169	12,982	819,582	1058	77,030	14,266
1831	28,559	7	2647	..	1044	48,339	..	..	..	27,278	171	12,847	282,988	1222	63,833	11,598
1832	47,792	13	4603	..	1186	47,911	1316	1	279	36,742	211	13,303	351,223	1411	66,096	13,320
1833	60,812	21	7083	..	1162	51,451	872	1	279	29,273	143	6,732	320,801	1327	68,648	13,200
1834	71,075	13	4015	..	1155	63,624	150	1	274	31,605	237	13,054	372,725	1406	80,967	14,429
1835	69,997	16	4959	..	1200	55,336	103	2	451	30,082	186	12,377	352,076	1404	73,128	17,612
1836	93,257	20	6859	..	1163	55,010	..	..	..	22,437	148	9,563	411,167	1331	71,232	13,503

NOTE.—Imports from all other places,* value, 1828, 269,518*l.*; 1829, 272,654*l.*; 1830, 274,576*l.*; 1831, 227,150*l.*; 1832, 263,372*l.*; 1833, 229,932*l.*; 1834, 269,833*l.*; 1835, 251,894*l.*; 1836, 293,472*l.*

* Under the head of "Other Places," the continent of India is principally alluded to, and under that of "Foreign States," the French settlements in India, the ports of China, the island of Madeira, and the dominions of the Indian princes, in alliance with the East India Company are included.

EXPORTS and Shipping of Ceylon.

YEARS.	Great Britain.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			TOTAL.			
	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828	£ 110,551	9	3551	£ ..	1048	41,800	£ ..	..	..	£ 1,631	38	3185	£ 215,372	1091	48,626	14,527
1829	195,558	13	4869	..	1098	56,946	..	..	..	1,330	26	2564	280,145	1147	64,369	13,009
1830	168,576	11	3769	..	1176	63,494	..	..	..	1,536	47	2924	250,788	1231	69,887	12,673
1831	99,963	7	2429	..	1040	53,149	..	..	..	740	28	2256	121,148	1075	57,834	10,132
1832	98,526	14	4768	..	1259	66,742	2839	1	279	559	31	1328	156,008	1305	73,317	13,721
1833	42,403	18	3286	..	1184	57,280	1702	1	279	1,264	59	2448	100,470	1262	65,293	12,799
1834	76,988	10	3083	..	1199	65,617	..	..	..	6,554	41	3803	145,833	1250	72,543	12,780
1835	79,595	18	5462	..	1208	62,131	460	1	274	15,235	54	3889	158,921	1281	72,056	13,563
1836	228,501	26	7850	..	1100	56,238	5188	1	271	8,990	73	4095	308,703	1200	68,463	12,364

NOTE.—To other places, value, 1828, 61,189*l.*; 1829, 88,256*l.*; 1830, 80,675*l.*; 1831, 60,805*l.*; 1832, 54,102*l.*; 1833, 65,100*l.*; 1834, 62,490*l.*; 1835, 63,632*l.*; 1836, 66,122*l.*

IMPORTS and Exports from 1839 to 1843, with the Value of leading Exports.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	Arraca Nuts.	Cinnamon.	Coffee.	Cocoa-nut Oil.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1839	691,920	375,608	22,956	54,016	130,597	26,597
1840	733,512	409,947	23,097	29,583	214,529	32,483
1841	743,221	398,093	22,428	24,857	190,048	24,002
1842	831,311	458,143	29,222	16,207	269,763	34,242
1843		422,424	27,028	60,270	192,891	33,871

STATEMENT of Articles Exported in 1845, from the Island of Ceylon, producing more than 10*cts.* Duty.

NAME OF ARTICLE EXPORTED.	PROVINCE OF CEYLON.		PROVINCE OF COLOMBO.		PROVINCE OF ALL OTHER PORTS AND PLACES.	
	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrack	5,641 9 11	141 1 0				
Arraca-nuts ..	31,838 1 3	796 15 4	23,835 6 2	596 10 11		
Cinnamon	40,821 2 0	20,410 11 0	40,627 12 0	20,313 16 0		
Coffee	363,250 11 3	9,081 16 8	355,992 10 3	8,900 2 7	181 0 5	
Cocoa-nuts	6,417 12 8	160 16 9				
Cair rope	8,655 8 1	216 10 6				
Oil, cocoa-nut	15,936 1 10	398 11 0	13,274 3 4	332 0 6		
Tobacco and cigars ..	16,826 17 3	420 14 4				
Wood	14,298 6 0	357 11 2				
TOTAL	603,694 10 3	31,984 7 1	433,729 11 8	30,742 10 1	7240 5 7	0 5
					24615 15 2	240 9 9

STATEMENT of Articles Imported into the Island of Ceylon in 1945, producing more than 100l. Duty.

NAME OF ARTICLE IMPORTED.	PROVINCE OF CEYLON.			PROVINCE OF COLOMBO.			PROVINCE OF GALLE.			ALL OTHER PORTS AND PLACES.		
	Value.	Amount of Duty.	£ s. d.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	£ s. d.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	£ s. d.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	£ s. d.
Apparel, wearing.....	3,399 6 11	189 6 11	£ s. d.	2,976 4 5	162 11 11	£ s. d.						
Arms and Ammunition:—												
Guns and pistols.....	3,171 10 0	168 6 7	£ s. d.	3,030 18 0	157 6 41	£ s. d.						
Gunpowder.....	1,559 1 0	308 19 8	£ s. d.	1,593 8 5	308 7 11	£ s. d.						
Confectionery and preserves.....	2,630 8 7	202 14 11	£ s. d.	2,230 7 11	164 19 61	£ s. d.						
Cotton goods.....	334,643 4 10	13,472 4 9	£ s. d.	316,058 17 5	11,340 7 25	£ s. d.	7,736 4 0	484 17 5	11,506 13 11	604 7 0		
Cotton thread.....	3,117 14 0	173 18 4	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
Curry stuffs.....	5,131 6 5	269 6 1	£ s. d.	3,490 18 7	187 14 0	£ s. d.						
Cutlery and hardware.....	11,868 2 9	628 11 1	£ s. d.	11,081 0 5	581 11 71	£ s. d.						
Earthenware.....	9,932 0 0	568 14 6	£ s. d.	9,248 4 3	508 9 53	£ s. d.	1,544 3 1	154 4 08				
Fish.....	16,266 8 10	1,395 11 4	£ s. d.	9,341 8 8	831 3 11	£ s. d.	6,082 11 0	607 13 71				
Furniture.....	2,251 17 2	106 12 4	£ s. d.	1,901 14 6	164 7 51	£ s. d.						
Glass.....	4,303 18 6	244 15 0	£ s. d.	3,770 8 11	200 9 21	£ s. d.						
Grain, gram.....	5,540 1 2	952 11 2	£ s. d.	5,981 12 0	872 8 1	£ s. d.						
— paddy.....	71,076 6 7	11,403 11 5	£ s. d.	4,339 15 11	1,389 19 51	£ s. d.	4,016 9 08	669 5 45	57,292 3 81	9,506 4 4		
— rice.....	1,815 0 11	266 7 4	£ s. d.	1,685 15 0	243 1 81	£ s. d.						
— wheat.....	280,402 11 4	63,308 0 5	£ s. d.	263,948 6 2	43,982 0 81	£ s. d.	37,881 4 10	6,313 13 43	78,635 3 21	13,012 3 11		
Gunnies and twine.....	6,227 12 11	909 17 6	£ s. d.	5,483 17 0	799 15 31	£ s. d.						
Haberdashery and millinery.....	27,859 15 5	321 13 3	£ s. d.	21,929 7 2	316 2 81	£ s. d.						
Malt liquor.....	16,475 14 10	1,133 13 11	£ s. d.	15,803 13 11	1,089 2 41	£ s. d.						
Manure.....	1,410 6 8	137 17 5	£ s. d.	1,367 6 8	135 14 41	£ s. d.	1,412 6 1	102 8 01				
Marine stores.....	2,337 18 4	142 5 5	£ s. d.	2,296 14 9	134 2 41	£ s. d.						
Medicines.....	3,747 9 6	225 10 4	£ s. d.	2,937 11 10	173 17 0	£ s. d.						
Metal, wrought and unwrought:—												
Brass.....	6,796 15 1	390 4 0	£ s. d.	4,673 11 9	241 7 81	£ s. d.						
Copper.....	7,269 15 9	392 16 4	£ s. d.	6,411 18 7	322 1 51	£ s. d.						
Iron.....	5,627 19 5	329 15 6	£ s. d.	5,349 1 2	309 12 11	£ s. d.						
Plate and Jewellery.....	2,515 8 11	140 18 8	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
Oilman stores.....	3,268 7 1	189 3 11	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
Pepper and spices.....	1,391 4 5	121 12 11	£ s. d.	3,147 4 6	179 17 81	£ s. d.						
Perfumery.....	1,397 10 2	111 11 2	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
Saddlery and harness.....	6,498 7 11	361 9 2	£ s. d.	4,447 4 11	226 3 4	£ s. d.						
Salt provisions.....	2,515 11 8	176 2 4	£ s. d.	2,394 8 3	166 12 6	£ s. d.						
Seeds.....	2,635 2 7	142 10 11	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
Shells, tortoise.....	1,901 4 0	181 0 6	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						
Shil goods.....	6,947 10 0	403 16 10	£ s. d.	2,418 12 9	140 8 21	£ s. d.	1,387 4 0	138 14 6				
Spirits, brandy.....	5,366 7 0	2,963 10 2	£ s. d.	5,151 18 0	2,937 19 11	£ s. d.	4,453 3 5	258 15 11				
— gin.....	1,844 9 0	1,034 4 0	£ s. d.	1,499 2 0	843 4 7	£ s. d.	281 18 0	158 11 41				
— whisky.....	190 8 8	107 2 5	£ s. d.	189 4 8	108 8 101	£ s. d.						
Sutlinery.....	2,638 7 11	177 17 4	£ s. d.	2,668 10 6	165 6 81	£ s. d.						
Sugar, soft.....	4,438 13 10	223 16 5	£ s. d.	3,287 14 6	165 5 41	£ s. d.						
Tea.....	2,474 3 11	481 14 3	£ s. d.	2,791 19 0	398 17 0	£ s. d.						
Tobacco and cigars.....	2,103 3 11	472 0 9	£ s. d.	2,142 14 10	137 10 61	£ s. d.						
Unbranded spirits.....	5,806 1 7	160 12 8	£ s. d.	2,042 14 8	138 8 71	£ s. d.						
Wine, Madeira.....	4,460 5 6	525 4 8	£ s. d.	5,471 10 0	504 14 8	£ s. d.						
Portugal.....	3,985 17 6	312 17 0	£ s. d.	4,412 5 0	505 11 0	£ s. d.						
Spanish.....	12,777 9 6	1,604 5 6	£ s. d.	3,083 17 6	345 16 10	£ s. d.						
Tea-tiffie.....	1,485 5 0	167 11 0	£ s. d.	1,465 5 0	167 11 0	£ s. d.						
Woolens.....	2,955 18 6	137 11 6	£ s. d.	2,602 13 8	134 12 01	£ s. d.	2,596 4 8	249 4 2	17,187 4 101	459 14 51		
TOTAL.....	906,032 11 4	110,000 0 0	£ s. d.			£ s. d.						

S U M M A R Y.

I M P O R T S, 1845.								
NAMES OF PORTS.	Value of Imports producing more than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Imports producing less than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Articles imported Duty Free.	TOTAL VALUE of all Imports.	TOTAL Amount of Duty.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WESTERN PROVINCE.								
Colombo.....	674,840 14 8	74,922 9 6	34,559 5 0	2,131 0 6	479,018 14 11	1,188,418 14 7	77,053 10 0	81
Panura.....	9,756 18 10	1,622 16 9	638 1 7	55 4 2	..	10,375 0 5	1,678 1 0	
Caltura.....	8,128 12 2	1,354 15 6	432 17 1	44 6 5	..	8,561 5 4	1,399 11 1	11
Barberyn.....	14,803 16 4	2,467 6 4	517 2 4	40 1 6	..	15,320 18 8	2,514 2	
Negombo.....	13,304 5 1	2,213 4 8	764 12 3	56 15 4	..	14,068 17 4	2,270 0 0	0
Calpentyu.....	5,176 0 6	802 13 4	1,005 6 8	112 13 7	..	6,181 7 2	975 8 11	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.								
Galle.....	67,321 7 5	9,137 10 9	11,553 15 1	934 4 1	..	72,275 2 7	1,071 14 10	
Ballepittmodre.....	4,501 11 0	709 10 11	285 15 10	29 5 9	..	5,187 6 10	729 16 8	
Dodandoewe.....	3,713 1 6	619 19 11	194 19 0	16 5 11	..	3,908 0 6	636 2 10	
Bellegam.....	1,738 5 0	289 9 10	49 18 0	4 0 2	..	1,788 3 0	293 10	
Gandurah.....	797 15 5	132 18 10	37 19 11	3 16 8	..	835 13 4	136 15 7	
NORTHERN PROVINCE.								
Jaffna.....	47,580 18 10	6,588 10 1	7,024 11 3	484 8 4	3,575 8 3	57,980 18 5	7,395 10 11	
Manaar.....	3,615 3 0	602 10 7	2,613 6 9	210 13 6	24,899 5 0	31,127 14 9	813 4 2	
Point Pedro.....	16,488 17 5	2,747 14 10	2,481 6 7	164 11 3	842 18 0	12,593 2 0	2,912 6 1	
EASTERN PROVINCE.								
Trincomelee.....	16,716 3 1	2,432 12 9	3,282 5 6	295 6 5	33 3 6	20,031 12 1	2,727 19 2	
Batticaloa.....	932 17 9	151 3 5	1,200 6 6	99 14 4	..	2,133 4 3	253 17	
TOTAL.....	889,596 6 2	107,180 17 9	67,021 9 6	4,580 15 2	508,109 9 8	1,401,787 5 5	111,861 12 11	

E X P O R T S, 1845..

NAMES OF PORTS	Value of Exports producing more than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Exports producing less than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Imports Re-exported, and of Articles from the Warehouse.	TOTAL VALUE of all Exports.	TOTAL Amount of Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Colombo.....	433,729 11 8	39,142 10 1	15,709 12 0	421 12 5	41,587 12 11	491,026 16 7	30,564 2
Panura.....	..	..	1,459 13 6	36 9 10	..	1,459 13 6	36 9
Caltura.....	..	..	2,531 8 10	63 8 2	..	2,531 8 10	63 8
Barberyn.....	..	..	4,167 17 4	102 14 10	..	4,167 17 4	102 14
Negombo.....	..	..	2,014 17 4	50 8 10	..	2,014 17 4	50 8
Calpentyu.....	..	..	2,192 5 3	54 17 8	..	2,192 5 3	54 17
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.							
Galle.....	7,240 5 7	181 0 5	18,422 17 0	560 10 6	..	5,663 2 7	741 10
Ballepittmodre.....	..	..	926 3 3	23 4 1	..	926 3 3	23 4
Dodandoewe.....	..	..	868 4 5	21 14 4	..	868 4 5	21 14
Bellegam.....	..	..	1,849 16 4	46 7 6	..	1,849 16 4	46 7
Gandurah.....	..	..	1,117 18 7	27 19 6	..	1,117 18 7	27 18
NORTHERN PROVINCE.							
Jaffna.....	17,187 4 10	429 14 5	4,601 17 7	115 13 8	2,015 4 9	23,804 7 2	545
Manaar.....	..	..	740 12 11	18 10 10	830 0 0	1,570 12 11	18 10
Point Pedro.....	4,428 10 3	110 15 3	3,802 10 3	97 10 5	67 19 0	8,308 19 7	208
EASTERN PROVINCE.							
Trincomelee.....	..	..	2,157 17 8	53 19 11	2,265 12 5	4,263 10 2	53 1
Batticaloa.....	..	..	107 15 9	2 14 3	2 16 0	1 0 11 0	2
TOTAL.....	462,585 12 5	30,884 0 3	62,713 8 1	1,507 17 2	46,709 5 1	572,098 5 4	32,561 1

Expenses of the Customs Establishment.—Fixed salaries, 772*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*; unfixed salaries, 928*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; incidental expenses, 900*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; Total, 9,256*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

CHAPTER XXIV.

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA—MOLACCA, PULO PENANG, PROVINCE WELLESLEY, AND SINGAPORE.

THE British possessions in the Straits of Malacca consist of three settlements, viz., Pulo Penang, or Pinang, or Prince of Wales' Island, embracing a dependence of it, the province of Wellesley—Singapore, and Malacca. Penang and Singapore are islands, but Province Wellesley and Malacca are situated on the Malayan peninsula. The settlements are separated by a long country coast, extending along the sea, in the occupation of Malay princes, all of which, with very trifling exceptions, is covered with a dense mass of forests, indented here and there by small streams and noble rivers. Singapore is in latitude 2 deg. 14 min. north, and Penang in latitude 5 deg. 14 min. north.

PULO PENANG (or Betel Nut), or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, is situated in the Straits of Malacca, near the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, between Lat. 5 deg. 15 min. and 5 deg. 29 min. north, and Long. 100 deg. 25 min. east. From north to south it is about sixteen miles long, and eleven broad at the northern extremity, but at the south it is in some places not more than six miles. Its area is estimated at 160 square miles. Probably two thirds of the island are mountainous; the remaining consists of valleys and plains. The former consists of two ranges, which run north and south, and are of very unequal height and length, the highest about 2800 feet above the sea. The west range stretches from one end to the other of the island, but has a low division across it, near to its centre; the east or lesser range extends from nearly opposite to the low part of the west range, from which it extends southward to near the centre of the southern part of the west range. The low parts of the island consist of several distinct vales, the greater number and chief of which are situated on the east side of the mountains. The only road of communication between the plains on the east and west is through the low cuts across the west range, known as Captain Low's route. When first known to Europeans, Penang appeared uninhabited and covered with forests.

The mountains and the smaller hills are composed of fine gray granite, excepting some heights near the coast formed of laterite, as is also Saddle Island on the south-west angle of Penang. A tin mine was worked some years ago, and it is said valuable minerals exist in the mountains.

The soil is generally a light dark mould mixed with gravelly clay; in some parts there is a rich vegetable soil, formed by the decayed leaves of the forests with which the island had for ages been covered; the coast soil is light sandy but rather fertile.

Climate.—January and February constitute the dry and hot seasons, November and December the rainy; however, the island is seldom long without refreshing showers. The thermometer on Flag-staff Hill (2248 feet high) never rises beyond 78 deg. Fah. (seldom to 74 deg.) and falls to 66 deg.; on the plain it ranges from 76 deg. to 90 deg. Penang is considered remarkably healthy.

In 1785, Penang was granted to Francis Light, captain of a country ship, by the King of Quetta, as a marriage-portion with his daughter. Light transferred his grant to the East India Company, and was by them appointed first governor of the island. From the appearance of the interior, and the number of tombs discovered there soon after the colony was formed, the tradition of its having been formerly inhabited, is no doubt true; when taken possession of there were only a few miserable fishermen living along the sea-coast. When placed under proper authority, it was resorted to by British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Malays, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Chuliahs, Burmans, Siamese, Javanese, &c., &c.

In 1805, the colony having acquired importance, the Company determined to constitute it a government only subordinate to the Governor-general of India. The enormous expense incurred by the establishment, led, in 1830, to its being reduced to a residency, under the Bengal government. There is a resident (a governor nominally) over the three settlements, and a deputy resident, or resident counsellor, at each place. There is a court of judicature, and a recorder, for the whole; consequently the judge must go on circuit at stated times, to each settlement. The population of Penang, according to the last census, ending 1833, amounted to 40,322 souls; and on the opposite shore, or Wellesley province, to 45,953.

When the Company's Establishment was formed at Penang in 1786, the only inhabitants were a few miserable fishermen on the sea coast. In consequence of the disturbances in the Malayan principalities, and the encouragement given to settlers by the East India Company, a native population of various descriptions arose. The population of the settlement has been stated as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Population.	* Y E A R S.	Population.
	number.		number.
1821.....	38,057	1826.....	55,116
1832.....	51,207	1827.....	57,986
1834.....	53,669	1828.....	60,153

The following tabular return, compiled from the accounts prepared at the East India House, shows the races of Penang:—

CENSUS of the Population of Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, Province Wellesley, and adjacent Isles, up to the 31st of December, 1828.

DISTRICTS.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
PENANG.														
George Town.....	3,374	26	300	3,972	3732	295	82	113	17	13	656	7	12,082	
Teluk Ayer Raja.....	3,725	164	173	4,062	1368	843	665	7	2		645	39	8,841	
Jelutang.....	2,406	24	158	2,588	727	210	72	29			23	18	5,313	
Glugore.....	935	9	96	1,030	161						9	35	1,734	
Sungei Kluang.....	2,078	103	126	2,307	53							15	3,119	
Western District.....	677	24	180	881	11								1,792	
Pulo Jeraja, Isle.....	112	..	7		8								122	
Pulo Reman, Isle.....	27	..	..										27	
TOTAL.....	13,224	347	1130	15,701	6075	1353	809	164		13	833		33,560	
WELLESLEY PROVINCES.														
Qualla Muda.....	6,605	..		153	55	154	250						7,295	
Teluk Ayer Tawar.....	7,683	4	16	164	78	368	42						8,357	
Qualla Prye.....	3,084	..	10	232	43	16	6						3,396	
Juru.....	1,548	..	17	82	..	6	4						1,657	
Batu Kawan.....	1,348	..	28	526	27	9							1,899	
TOTAL.....	33,492	331	1201	40,148	6276	1906	1117	158	19	13	1333	114	22,593	

European (40) and Native Military and Followers (1100), and convicts (1300), about 2,500
 Europeans, and their descendants, about 500
 Itinerants of various classification 1,000

General Total..... 60,153
 The present population is estimated at not less than 100,000

The civil establishment of the British Straits' settlement consists of a governor, a resident councillor at Penang, ditto ditto at Singapore, ditto ditto at Malacca; three other councillors are usually on furlough, and an assistant to the resident at Penang. In the Recorder's Court there are the recorder, registrar, sheriff, deputy-sheriff at Penang, ditto at Malacca, coroner at Penang, ditto at Singapore.

Money.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the coins chiefly in circulation being Spanish dollars and Dutch doits, or English copper of like value.

Weights and Measures.—The weights generally in use are those of China. The pecul, of 103 catties, equal to 133 1-3 avoirdupois. Rice from the Archipelago and salt are sold by the cojan of forty peculs; gold-dust by the bancul, weighing 832 grains troy, equal to two Spanish dollars. Grain from India, per bag of two Bengal maunds, or 164½ lbs. avoirdupois. Piece goods, &c., by the corge or score. English weights and measures are frequently adopted for European commodities.

The eastern part of Penang, owing to its moisture, is covered with rice fields. The south and west valleys, though partly cultivated for the same purpose, are chiefly laid out in pepper and spice plantations. Close along the coast there are extensive belts of cocoa-nut trees, and scattered over the island in various groups appear groves of the graceful areca palm (or penang), from which the isle takes its Malay name. The hills and low grounds, where not cultivated, are thickly covered with wood. Vegetation is splendidly luxuriant, and for miles and miles the eye rests on one dense mass of mountain forest. Besides Georgetown (the

capital), there is only one other town, *Jamestown*, situated on the sea-shore, four miles, to the south of the capital, amidst a grove of palms. The hill called the "*Highlands of Scotland*" is 1428 feet above the sea, the situation and climate of which (and of the other stations), are delightful. Numerous small villages and Malay topes are scattered over the island (especially on the south side), often beautifully and romantically situated near the coast, or amidst spice groves in the vales.

The harbour of George Town is capacious, with good anchorage and well defended : it is formed by a strait about two miles wide, that separates Penang from the opposite coast of Quedah on the Malay peninsula. Penang was ceded to the East India Company about a century ago, and soon became a place of commercial importance, which character it maintained until the establishment of Singapore. Valuable plantations of nutmegs, cloves, and pepper, were established by Europeans, which, all but the last, still form the chief wealth of the colony. It carried on a brisk and profitable trade with the neighbouring Malayan states, Sumatra, India, and China. The ships belonging to the East India Company, on their voyage from England to China, *via* India, made Penang a calling place, where large amounts of spices, gums, tin, and other products of the Straits, were purchased or taken in exchange for cotton cloths, iron, &c., &c. The junks from China also exchanged their ladings of tea, rhubarb, silks, camphor, &c., for beche-de-mer, sea-weed, opium, and other products of Europe or of the country.

Some years afterwards, the country now known as *Province Wellesley* was annexed to Penang, and the rice-fields, which were soon cultivated, supplied Penang. Nutmeg plantations were also laid out by Europeans and Chinese settlers. But a far greater enterprise was undertaken, and now further encouraged by the late reduction in the British sugar duties, which has induced the outlay of large capital in sugar manufacturing establishments. Within the last three years, much of the jungle which overspread the whole of that district has been cleared off, and that useless thicket is now succeeded by plantations of thriving sugar-canes, for the cultivation of which the immense plains of this province are found well adapted. From the drooping condition to which Penang, including Province Wellesley, was reduced after the establishment of Singapore, it has now greatly recovered, with every prospect of a permanent increase of prosperity. The population consists, for the greater part, of Malays and Chinese labourers. There are many Chuliahs or Klings, native dealers from the Madras provinces, about Georgetown. Commercial affairs on a large scale, are in the hands of the Europeans.

Penang has been a spice island from the period nearly of its first settlement. Pepper engrossed the consideration of capitalists for many years, until the price fell so low, that the returns no more than repaid the outlay. But previous to this check, another source of gain opened, by the introduction to the island

"The cultivation of the true nutmeg and clove tree, began nearly about the same time at Bencoolen and Penang; and the greater success which attended it at the former settlement than at the latter, was no doubt owing to the fact of Penang having been then a mercantile, rather than a cultivating community.

"In 1818, the bearing nutmeg-trees on the island were estimated to be 6900. Since that period, spices have been more extensively cultivated; there are now upwards of thirty spice plantations at this settlement, including Province Wellesley.

"The gross annual produce from the plantations may be roughly estimated at 130,000 lbs.; but young trees are yearly coming into bearing to swell this quantity; should the cultivation meet with no serious interruption, it may perhaps, in time, supply the whole of the English market with spices.

"Since 1831, the cultivation of the clove has rapidly advanced, an additional number of about 50,000 having been planted.

"In 1829, the quantity of nutmegs retained for home consumption, was 113,273½ lbs. or nearly 855 piculs. The cloves entered for home consumption at present in Great Britain, amount to 60,000 lbs. or about 460 piculs a year, of which a part comes from Cayenne.

NUMBER of Nutmeg-Trees and Plants growing on Prince of Wales' Island, the Amount and Gross Value of Produce derived therefrom, and Quantity of Ground under Cultivation, drawn up in October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S	Bearing Trees.	Males.	Not bearing.	Total planted dit.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of Ground under cultivation.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	or.
Total of forty-three large plantations in Penang.....	59,310	31,809	70,083	161,204	39,510	1811
Total of 114 smaller do. within the PANGULU-ship of Ayer Rajah..	792	1,000	5,039	7,431	5,000	77
" 34 do. do. do. of Jullutong.....	900	1,500	3,437	5,437	1,000	34
" 42 do. do. do. of Glugor.....	1,200	2,500	8,300	12,000	3,000	120
" 67 do. do. do. of Soonghy Kluang.....	600	0	6,700	8,000	1,000	80
" 104 do. do. do. of Balik Pulau.....	2,000	2,040	8,000	12,000	3,000	20
" 13 plantations omitted.....	100	100	1,821	2,021	..	..
Total number of nutmeg-trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....	61,902	39,209	103,982	208,093	52,510	2282

TABLE.—(continued.)

P L A N T A T I O N S.	P R O D U C E.				Gross Value of Produce in 1843.		Estimated Number of Nuts in 1843.	Estimated Number of Nuts for 1844.
	Number of good Nuts in 1842.	Number of inferior Nuts in 1842.	Total Produce in 1842.	Quantity of Nuts in 1842.	Good Nuts at five dol. per 1000.	Inferior Nuts at one dol. per. 1000.		
				pls. cats.	drs.	cts.		
Total of forty-three large plantations in Penang.....	14,650,391	1,481,229	16,117,620	277 74	74,643	14	1,768,763	23,579,000
Total of 114 smaller do. within the PANGULU-ship of Ayer Rajah.....	30,000	..	30,000	.. 60	150	..	60,000	300,000
Total of 34 do. do. do. of Jullutong.....	100,000	..	100,000	.. 3	500	..	120,000	300,000
" 42 do. do. do. of Glugor.....	14,400	..	14,400	.. 30	72	..	40,000	300,000
" 67 do. do. do. of Soonghy Kluang.....	55,000	..	55,000	1 12	279	..	100,000	300,000
" 104 do. do. do. of Balik Pulau.....	360,000	..	350,000	5 9	1250	..	350,000	600,000
" 13 plantations omitted.....	10,000	..	10,000	.. 20	50	..	20,000	50,000
Total number of nutmeg-trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....	15,116,591	1,481,229	16,577,820	286 196	76,944	14	12,158,763	24,329,000

NUMBER of Clove Trees, &c., growing in Penang up to October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S.					Bearing Trees.	Not Bearing.	Total planted out.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of Ground under Cultivation.
					number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total of 13 large plantations in Penang.....					25,972	64,452	64,452	20,500	406
Total of 23 small do. Panguluship of Ayer Rajah.....					543	2,758	3,300	2,000	20
do. 6 do. do. Jullutong.....					1,340	360	1,700	600	13
do. 10 do. do. Glugor.....					200	1,000	1,300	500	9
do. 27 do. do. Soonghy Kluan.....					85	442	527	1,000	3
do. 10 do. do. Balik Pulow.....					900	1,000	1,000	500	12
Total number of clove trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....					28,739	44,040	72,779	25,160	463

TABLE.—(continued.)

P L A N T A T I O N S.				No. of Piculs of Cloves in Season 1842, 1843.		Gross Value of Cloves and Mother Cloves for season 1842, 1843.		Estimated Produce of Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.	Estimated Produce of Mother Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.	
				pls.	cats.	drs.	cats.	pls.	pls.	
Total of 13 large plantations in Penang.....				74	50	3039	20	419	71	
Total of 23 small do. Panguluship of Ayer Rajah.....				9	..	300	..	50		
do.	6	do.	do.							Jullutong.....
do.	10	do.	do.							Glugor.....
do.	27	do.	do.							Soonghy Kluan.....
do.	10	do.	do.							Balik Pulow.....
Total number of clove trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....				87	50	3399	20	469	71	

NUMBER of Clove Trees, &c., growing in Province Wellesley up to October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S.					Bearing Tree.	Bearing.	Total planted out.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of Ground under Cultivation.
					number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total number of clove trees in Province Wellesley.....					1,073	6,566	7,639	..	54
do. of Prince of Wales' Island brought down.....					28,739	44,040	72,779	25,161	463
Total of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, 96 plns.....					29,812	50,606	80,418	25,161	517

TABLE.—(continued.)

P L A N T A T I O N S.					No. of Piculs of Cloves in Season 1842, 1843.		Gross Value of Cloves and Mother Cloves for Season 1842, 1843.		Estimated Produce of Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.	Estimated Produce of Mother Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.
					pls.	cats.	drs.	cats.	pls.	pls.
Total number of clove trees in Province Wellesley....					1	13	45	20	8	20
do. of Prince of Wales' Island, brought down.....					87	50	3399	20	469	71
Total of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, 96 plns.....					88	63	2444	40	477	71

A TABLE showing the Number of Nutmeg Trees and Plants growing in Province Wellesley, the Amount and Gross Value of Produce derived therefrom, and Quantity of Ground under Cultivation, drawn up in October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S	Bearing Trees.		Not Bearing		Total planted out		Plants in Nursery.		Quantity of ground under Cultivation	P R O D U C E					Estimated Number of Nuts for 1844.
	number.	Males.	number.	number.	number.	number.	or	Number of good Nuts in 1842.		Number of Nuts in 1832.	Total Pro. duce in 1842.	Quantity of Males in 1842.	Gross Value of Produce in 1843.		
													Good Nuts at 1000	inferior Nuts at 1000.	
Total number of nutmeg trees in Province Wellesley	10,500	8,095	7,307	27,092	247	1,469,619	18,842	1,048,361	33	5 1/2	9 1/2	63	Estimated Number of Nuts for 1843.		
Total of Prince of Wales' Island	61,902	39,209	164,902	206,013	2262	15,111,301	1,461,229	16,577,820	246	4 1/2	76,944	14	1,980,000 2,988,000		
Total of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, comprised in 423 Plantations.....	75,024	47,304	111,209	233,305	2509	17,086,210	1,460,071	18,625,681	320	5 1/2	86,10	16 1/2	12,458,762 25,499,000		

QUANTITY of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves, exported from Prince of Wales' Island, for Ten Years, commencing with the Year 1832—33. Extracted from the Books of the Registry of Imports and Exports Office.

E X P O R T S	1832—33				1833—34				1834—35				1835—36				1836—37				
	Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		
	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	
England	114	30	72	36	63	80	32	27	206	10	43	5	31	37	40	10	..	183	26	59	30
Calcutta	80	10	30	5	63	80	32	27	206	10	43	5	31	37	40	10	..	231	76	44	10
Madras .....	..	..	..	..	21	11	2	..	40	5	6	95	3	..	..	..	..	1	63	..	25
Bombay .....	..	..	..	..	2	50	1	50	..	..	1	50	1	19	7	21	..	19	4	4	21
China .....	..	..	..	..	26	52	9	..	294	18	22	50	2	114	..	..	..	154	79	23	18
All other countries	143	15	116	56	122	23	33	9	265	63	234	96	56	95	52	23	22	131	90	21	8
TOTAL.....	337	54	215	104	595	48	570	76	117	20	202	22	493	28	201	39	396	532	79	136	96
E X P O R T S.	1837—38				1838—39				1839—40				1840—41				1841—42				
	Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		Nutmegs		Mace		
	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	
England	80	34	91	114	130	78	70	70	108	52	39	10	38	50	71	40	183	12	182	10	62
Calcutta	205	30	71	30	36	69	32	60	303	33	78	23	11	34	30	11	9	80	434	14	75
Madras	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	7	4	93	2	75	14	2	13	111	23	67	50
Bombay	49	2	6	2	47	37	10	63	..	..	..	..	2	90	25	..	3	75	63	90	65
China	60	34	114	46	130	78	70	70	108	52	38	50	103	75	54	13	194	12	182	10	78
All other countries	220	30	30	35	143	12	192	30	626	60	19	73	63	2	..	..	91	98	167	..	249
TOTAL.....	639	94	158	45	413	61	819	82	215	29	1003	99	608	31	159	49	254	30	35	59	455

TRADE OF PENANG.

The value of imports and exports, not including treasure, nor that portion exempt from duty, nor that large portion which only sailed through the port, but such goods alone as paid duties, is stated as follows in the custom-house returns for the following years:—

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE WHICH PAID DUTIES.			
YEARS.		Value.	Value.
		Sp. dollars.	Sp. dollars.
1816—17			2,208,044
1817—18			2,251,490
1822—23		2,306,472	
Add value of piece goods, Siam trade, and opium, which is included in the former years, but the duties on which have been remitted, since July, 1820		1,243,219	3,549,691

The Trade of Penang, in 1828—29, was as follows:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
COUNTRIES.	Value.	COUNTRIES.	Value.
	Sa. Rs.		Sa. Rs.
From Calcutta	16,04,986	To Calcutta	3,57,120
Madras	16,95,850	„ Madras	2,38,765
Bombay	2,65,290	„ Bombay	2,30,146
England	1,67,670	„ England	50,608
China	2,18,440	„ China	9,65,834
Siam	1,77,610	„ Siam	96,093
Tenasserim	1,77,010	„ Tenasserim	1,55,152
Acheen	8,08,513	„ Acheen	10,75,842
Delhi	2,04,905	„ Delhi, Sumatra	1,58,930
Quedah	2,21,200	„ Quedah	1,35,930
Other places	1,92,398	„ Other places	1,30,414
TOTAL merchandise	52,23,872	TOTAL merchandise	36,00,300
„ treasure	8,32,232	„ treasure	7,19,870
TOTAL imports, Sa. Rs.	60,56,104	TOTAL exports, Sa. Rs.	43,20,176

QUANTITY of Straits' Produce exported by the Company's and Country Ships from Penang for China, as reported at the Office of the Registrar of Exports and Imports, 1833.

PRODUCE.	Quantity.	PRODUCE	Quantity.
	piculs.		piculs.
Black pepper	24,842	Betelnut	56,831
White ditto	406	Ratans	3,871
Tin	4,048		

COMPARATIVE Abstract Statement of the Trade of Penang with the undermentioned Places for the last Three Years.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS			COUNTRIES	EXPORTS.		
	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45		1842-43	1843-44	1844-45
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
From Great Britain.....	59,917	451,958	330,309	To Great Britain.....	230,491	233,679	515,071
„ Foreign Europe.....	15,402	71,724	4,437	„ Foreign Europe.....	178,788	983,880	82,787
„ America.....	..	58,078	81,773	„ America.....	..	46,520	233,423
„ Mauritius.....	5,369	31,071	6,307	„ Mauritius.....	57,892	27,259	39,363
„ Bourbon.....	5,339	15,533	30,342	„ Bourbon.....	10,244	10,760	6,816
„ Calcutta, &c.....	504,052	1,256,613	1,228,569	„ Calcutta, &c.....	559,429	775,236	543,587
„ Madras and Coast.....	732,662	426,683	607,131	„ Madras and Coast.....	860,267	185,086	243,963
„ Bombay.....	228,011	320,062	14,160	„ Bombay.....	112,084	221,621	41,801
„ Ceylon.....	25,447	54,604	36,819	„ Ceylon.....	20,884	35,827	10,373
„ Moulmein, &c.....	201,612	185,453	221,531	„ Moulmein, &c.....	393,095	262,522	271,275
„ Acheen.....	463,099	503,664	508,297	„ Acheen.....	926,685	994,015	943,749
„ Arabia.....	..	..	26,310	„ Arabia.....	..	..	18,401
„ China.....	208,532	108,252	147,553	„ China.....	639,491	367,614	425,524
„ Siam and Pungah.....	372,091	481,095	531,136	„ Siam and Pungah.....	163,679	220,985	224,459
„ Quedah.....	42,129	17,053	71,150	„ Quedah.....	68,628	72,875	74,206
„ Dellie.....	324,136	473,008	307,799	„ Dellie.....	247,761	201,596	250,687
„ Other Native Ports.....	115,012	121,728	165,035	„ Other Native Ports.....	70,616	91,952	109,914
• • Total.....	3,561,920	4,277,242	4,385,058	Total.....	4,040,644	3,845,557	4,035,437
• • Total Spec.....	847,218	802,072	1,230,511	Total Specie....	1,044,501	1,018,248	1,133,753
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,411,168	5,079,314	5,615,569	GRAND TOTAL.....	5,085,205	4,894,205	5,169,190
Total amount of Imports in 1844-45, as above.....	..	..	4,385,058	Total amount of Exports in 1844-45, as above.....	..	..	4,035,437
„ „ „ „ from Singapore.....	..	..	1,139,632	„ „ „ „ to Singapore.....	..	..	1,223,221
„ „ „ „ from Malacca.....	..	..	10,630	„ „ „ „ to Malacca.....	..	..	77,281
• • Total Company's Rupees.....	..	..	5,541,340	• • Total Company's Rupees.....	..	..	5,335,939

NUMBER and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Imported and Exported into Penang during the following Years :—

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS.			
	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Great Britain.....	3	1,045	5	1,817
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	1	131
New South Wales.....	..	2,154	1	184
Foreign Europe.....	7	2,376	3	1,008
„ America.....	..	1	3	1,053
„ Mauritius.....	3	680	7	1,605
„ Bourbon.....	..	..	7	1,013
„ Calcutta, &c.....	48	10,484	77	15,700
„ Madras and Coast.....	41	8,309	29	5,440
„ Bombay.....	12	3,051	15	2,074
„ Ceylon.....	1	182	3	593
„ Moulmein, &c.....	30	4,746	14	1,343
„ Acheen.....	34	4,479	24	3,067
„ Arabia.....	4	1,465	..	2,010
„ Malacca.....	6	712	9	1,315
„ Singapore.....	144	25,846	152	26,201
„ Batavia.....	..	2	1	300
„ China.....	26	11,441	19	7,524
„ Siam and Pungah.....	..	3	..	60
„ Quedah.....	..	..	1	1,044
„ Dellie.....	..	..	683	..

TOTAL.

Total in 1842-43 Number of Vessels 369 Number of Tons 78,337
 „ in 1843-44 „ „ 374 „ „ 76,664
 „ in 1844-45 „ „ 379 „ „ 75,360

NUMBER and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels, which have Imported and Exported into Penang, &c.—(continued.)

C O U N T R I E S.		E X P O R T S.					
		number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Great Britain.....	3	1,018	3	1,279	6	1,741	
Foreign Europe....	6	1,888	6	2,263	3	924	
America.....		..	1	433	2	564	
Mauritius.....		1,584	3	612	5	1,310	
Bourbon.....		..	..	..	1	232	
Calcutta, &c.....	53	12,302	64	16,613	99	21,737	
Madras and Coast.	50	10,740	39	8,160	41	7,409	
Bombay.....	13	6,792½	12	3,947	7	2,407	
Ceylon.....	1	103	3	581			
Moulmein, &c.....	41	7,693	27	3,082	27	4,148	
Acheen.....	34	4,336½	24	2,490	27	3,040	
Arabia.....		804	9	2,550	9	3,201	
Malacca.....		..	..	..	1	131	
Singapore.....		22,507	113	25,056	144	22,853	
Batavia.....			1	80			
China.....	22	7,321	17	5,495	12	4,027	
Siam and Pungah..	3	1,071		873			
Quedah.....	1	47					
Dellie.....	4	487					
		380	78,694	362	74,861	394	75,096
TOTAL in 1842-43.....		Number of Vessels 380		Number of Tons 78,694			
" in 1843-44.....		" 362		" 74,861			
" in 1844-45.....		" 394		" 75,096			

NUMBER and Tonnage of Native Vessels, Prahus, and Junks, which have Imported into and Exported from Penang during the following Years.

C O U N T R I E S	I M P O R T S.					
	1842-43		1843-44		1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Singapore.....	22	1517	25	2410	52	4035
Malacca.....	17	494	13	338	12	308
Moulmein, &c.....	40	4221	41	4045	45	4143
Acheen.....	264	2409	330	5616	209	3695
Siam and Pungah.....	73	2221	73	2150	159	3415
Dellie.....	181	3078	160	1784	194	2964
Quedah.....	239	1415	170	2705	284	1723
Other native ports.....	144	674	311	1093	376	1175
	984	16,030	1123	20,145	1331	21,762

STATEMENT.—(continued.)

C O U N T R I E S.	E X P O R T S.					
	1842-43		1843-44		1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Singapore.....	33	2,310	27	2,523	50	3,677
Malacca.....			24	1,508	21	330
Moulmein, &c.....	33	3,283	45	4,228	55	5,398
Acheen.....	240	4,391	312	5,690	216	4,030
Siam and Pungah.....	90	2,175	155	2,998	183	10,825
Dellie.....	189	3,280	181	3,095	423	2,148
Quedah.....	439	2,124	301	1,463	224	11,023
Other Native Ports.....	222	3,855	317	1,213	403	1,123
TOTAL.....	1240	20,018	1363	22,708	1575	38,574

ABSTRACT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels which have Imported into Penang during the following Years.

Y E A R S	Vessels.	Tons.
	number	number.
1842-43.....	984	16,030
1843-44.....	1123	20,145
1844-45.....	1331	21,762

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels which have Exported from Penang during the following Years.

Y E A R S.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons
1842—43.....	1246	20,918
1843—44.....	1362	22,708
1844—45.....	1575	38,574

CHAPTER XXV.

MALACCA AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PERHAPS there are few, if any, of the regions of the earth more highly favoured by nature than the peninsula stretching south from the British possession of Aracan. In none have men done less, and few are so thinly inhabited, or by a less enterprising or less thrifty race than the Malays, or even those who occupy that part of the peninsula included within the kingdom of Siam. The Burmese are a far more powerful, ~~strong~~, and brave race, but, we believe, not more industrious.

Malacca is undoubtedly, in its natural resources, a very rich country, abounding in useful woods, minerals, and fertile soils, with many good harbours; and, this Italian-like in form peninsula, with the numerous, and almost uncultivated islands, in the straits and of the coasts of Malacca,—and with Sumatra, as a gigantic Scilly of the Indian Sea, and Java, as it were an Oriental Crete, with Borneo and the other great and small and fertile islands of the Eastern Archipelago, have already opened the most ample fields for trade and navigation, which must rapidly be developed by the genius, skill, and intelligence of commercial enterprise, and by the speedy communications which have been extended by steam to those seas and islands.

In the Eastern Archipelago the inhabitants are remarkably varied both in character and employments. They consist of diversities both of agricultural and commercial classes; from the wildest tribes, who seek a precarious subsistence in their woods and forests, to the Javanese, who cultivates the fertile soil of that island; from the petty trader, who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist, who receives it from him, and disperses it again to more distant regions, situated between the continent of China on the one hand, and of India on the other; and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce.

“By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and connexion with each other, and the accessible nature of the coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world; while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce, is propagated in successive waves through the whole, may be, to an extent that could not otherwise have been obtained. Thus the savage and intractable Batta collects and furnishes the camphor and benjamin, the spontaneous produce of his woods, the equally barbarous Dyak and wild Harrafura ransack the bowels of the earth for its

gold and its diamonds; the inhabitant of the Soolo, seeks for the pearl beneath the waters that surround him, and others traverse the shores for the tripang or sea slug, or descend into its rocky caverns for the Chinese luxury of birds' nests. Ascending from these, we find the more civilised Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of pepper; the native of Moluccas in the culture of the nutmeg and the clove; the still higher Javan and Siamese, besides their abundant harvests of rice, supplying Europe with their coffee and sugar; and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this produce from all these different quarters, till it is finally shipped for Europe, India, and China; from the petty bartering trader, who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the river; the Malay, who conveys it from port to port; the more adventurous Buguese, who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the emporia, to the Chinese merchant, who sends his junks laden with this accumulated produce, to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Europeans with the cargoes of their ships. Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe; and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands, may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred, from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried under every disadvantage of monopolising policy, and of insecurity of person and property, by which the condition of the people has been depressed, and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprising and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle wherever security and protection are afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the energies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled; and that protection against despots and pirates only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create, it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary archipelago, will appear without limits.

"Borneo and the Eastern Islands may become to China what America is already to the nations of Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonisation; while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly, under such circumstances, these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines, and the extent of their own native population, added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of colonisation."—*From a number of the Calcutta Journal.*

The above extract, written some years ago at Calcutta, applies with equal force to the present condition of the straits' settlements, and islands, and of the Eastern Archipelago. The future of those regions must be great. The Malayan peninsula is in length about 770 miles, with an average breadth of about 120 miles. The British settlement of Malacca extends about forty miles along the shore of the Straits, and about thirty miles inland. Its area is about 900 square miles: bounded on the north by Salangore, on the south by Jehore, at the river Moara, on the east by the Rumbo country. The sea-coast is rocky. The interior is in some parts mountainous. It has several picturesque valleys. Mount Ophir, in the rear, rises about 4006 feet above the sea.

Although the great majority of the inhabitants of the peninsula are Malays, it is not the original country of that people. They are said to have emi-

grated, from Palembang in Sumatra, about A. D. 1252, and founded the city of Malacca. The aborigines of the country were oriental negroes, like the Africans, with woolly hair, jet black skin, thick lips, and flat nose, and of diminutive stature, were driven inland to the mountains, where some of their posterity are still living.

Milburne says of the city of Malacca, in 1813 :—

“ It is situated at the head of a small bay, in 2 deg. 12 min. north latitude, and 102 deg. 10 min. east longitude, and has a very neat and beautiful appearance from the sea. The city is large: many of the houses are of stone and well built; and several of the streets are spacious and handsome. The fort is on the south side of a small river, over which is a bridge of several arches. The church stands upon a hill, and being always kept white, is conspicuous at a great distance.

“ Large ships anchor with the church bearing east 27 deg. north, in ten fathoms, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. Ships' boats may proceed into the river at about three-quarters flood. In going in, keep the fort well open to the starboard, till the river is open between the fort and the houses; then steer directly in for the river, that being the deepest channel; the landing-place is on the larboard side, as soon as you enter the river, about two stones' throw from the bridge.

“ Malacca was first visited by the Portuguese, under Sequeira, in 1508, and they experienced a friendly reception from the king; but great jealousy arose among the commercial people of the different nations frequenting the place, especially the Arabs, which they so effectually instilled into the prince, as soon to destroy the good understanding between him and the Portuguese, whom he did not dare attack by open force, but used every species of treachery to destroy. Finding his plots detected, he ordered the massacre of all the Europeans who were in his power. Numbers were slain, but a few were kept as hostages, to prevent the revenge of the admiral. Albuquerque, who was then the Portuguese governor-general, taking advantage of this quarrel, sailed from Goa in 1511, and appearing before the port of Malacca, demanded the release of his countrymen. This demand was at first refused; but after some hostilities, the king was so terrified as to send the surviving Portuguese, and offered to make peace with them upon their own terms. Those prescribed by Albuquerque were very high; he demanded leave to build a fort where he thought fit; reparation of all damages done to the Portuguese; and a sum of money equivalent to the expense of the expedition. The king absolutely refused to yield to them; whereupon hostilities recommenced on both sides, which ended in Albuquerque's attacking the city by sea and land with great fury. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm, given to the pillage of the troops, and the plunder was very considerable. The Portuguese immediately erected a strong fort, and put a good garrison into it: in a very short time it became famous all over India and Europe, and from its situation, commanded the trade of the neighbouring countries.

“ In 1605 the Dutch attacked and destroyed a fleet of Portuguese vessels, consisting of thirty-four sail, in the roads, and made an attempt upon the place, but were repulsed. In 1640 the Dutch, knowing the importance of the place, and the vast advantages accruing to the Portuguese from the possession of it, fitted out a large fleet from Batavia with a great body of land forces, and at the same time concluded an alliance with the King of Johore, who invested the place by land, while the Dutch blocked it up by sea. It was taken after a gallant defence of six months against a very superior force.

“ The Dutch retained possession of it till the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, to whom it was surrendered on the 17th of August, 1795, since which period the establishment of Pulo Penang, having superseded the necessity of maintaining it, the Company came to the resolution in 1805, of withdrawing the garrison and stores from Malacca and its dependencies; and, previous to the abandonment of the place, the fortifications and public works of all descriptions were completely demolished, so as to render it of the least possible value to the enemy, in case it should ever again come into

his possession. Many of the inhabitants, with their families and effects, repaired to Prince of Wales' Island, and established themselves under the Company's protection."

The following sketches, condensed from recent accounts, afford further information respecting this settlement, which may become yet a great central point of trade.

The American consul at Singapore reported some time ago,—

"Malacca, formerly a great place of commerce, became extinct when Penang, by cession to the East India Company, was made a British port. At present, the trade of Malacca consists of imports of rice from Aracan, and of various articles from China, for the consumption of its Chinese and Malay inhabitants. The articles of export are some twenty thousand piculs of tin, of good quality, and the walking-canes which bear its name. The tin is smelted from stream ore, in and out of the British jurisdiction, principally by Chinese, who yearly resort to that port from China, *viâ* Singapore. This operation is attended with great risk to the undertakers and their labourers; for not unfrequently they fall victims to the cupidity of the Malay chiefs, who, too indolent themselves to undertake any task of continuous labour, seize the first opportunity of appropriating to themselves a rich booty. Hence the limited quantity of tin exported from a region so rich in this metal. Considerable quantities of gold dust are also sent from Malacca; but here again the enterprising adventurer is met, not only by treacherous Malays, but also by tigers."

Alluding to the mineral riches, another practical writer observes recently,

"The re-discovery of Malacca by Europeans (for such in reality was the recent movement) appears to have awakened a new spirit of enterprise. The Chinese miners, as if already feeling the presence of their great rivals from the west, and foreseeing that their monopoly must fall before their skill and combination, are eagerly extending their works. Four new mines have been opened within the last three months, and unless English capitalists bestir themselves in time they may find all the *stanniferous* valleys pre-occupied. An American gentleman lately visited all the mines in Malacca and in the Malayan states to the north and south, and as his report upon some of the localities where tin is now worked is very favourable, it cannot be doubted that the information which he has obtained will be duly appreciated by his enterprising countrymen, whose habit it is to plunge in *medias res*, whilst we sit weighing the *pros* and *cons*. It may give our Cornish readers some idea of the metallic fertility of Malacca, if we state that in one valley there are at this moment thirty-nine mines in operation. Can it be doubted that the granitic hills at the heads of this valley, the waters from which have strewed its whole length with tin sand, hold numerous rich veins? In one locality, where the ground was first broken so recently as October last (1845), there are now 1200 Chinese employed, and recent visitors state the ore to be so abundant that the miners have not yet had occasion to dig six feet below the surface. The Chinese capitalists, who have farmed the right of working mines in this locality from government, have hired a considerable number of Chinese emigrants, who lately arrived at Malacca."

ASPECT AND PRODUCTS OF MALACCA.—"Those who may be deterred from coming to Malacca from the associations connected with tropical jungles, and the difficulties of new settlements, must at once rid their minds of such impressions, and picture to themselves a great tropical garden, in which plains and valleys are surrounded and intersected by hills covered with an assemblage of fruit-bearing trees, and in front of this and stretching along a mediterranean sea, a long dark green zone formed of similar trees, and a vast abundance of cocoa-nuts, beneath which thousands of cottages and houses are scattered, and a country blessed with a pure atmosphere, and refreshing and salubrious breezes.

"Six centuries have passed over Malacca since it was found a jungle by the Hindoo Malay emigrants. Malayan civilisation during the succeeding two centuries and a half flourished and advanced under a strong government, and while the country behind gra-

dually assumed the aspect of antiquity, the coast for many miles was converted into one continuous market place, where a trading population of nearly 200,000 persons were established, and to which vessels resorted from India, Arabia, China, and all parts of the Indian Archipelago. During the next 130 years Portugal, in its palmiest time, impressed an European character on Malacca; and then, for a still longer period, a more kindred nation, the Dutch, prepared it for the reception of English residents. This successive infusion of new ideas and new habits has given to Malacca a very peculiar and very attractive character. At this day all the races who have one after another predominated, as well as many others who, without possessing authority, have played the most important parts in its history, exist not only distinct, but co-mixed. Prejudices of blood and religion have been broken down or subdued. Each tribe, more or less, cut off from the powerful segregating influences that reign in its native land, and subjected to the fraternising force of common pursuits and constant intercourse, has found nature stronger than prejudice, and Christian and heathen, papist and heretic, Islamite and unbeliever—men of every tongue, and race, and colour, from the Ultima Thule to the golden Chersonese, and further still—not only live in perfect harmony, but mingle their blood without any misgivings. It would have been a sin against nature, here so gracious and so bounteous, had humanity proved more stubborn. This harmonious diversity, which marks the people themselves, extends to their architecture and all their habits of life. The great cause of this peculiar character of Malacca is the fertility and beauty of the country, and the remarkable purity and salubrity of the air. These circumstances have wedded the emigrants from different nations to the place, so that, instead of hastily gathering what wealth they could, and returning to their native countries, they have found themselves unable to break their attachment to Malacca, and it has become their adopted home.

"The very liberality of nature has, to our utilitarian notions, had its drawbacks. Men who find that their own country possesses almost every thing which they can desire, and merely to live in which is pleasure, have no adequate motive for exertion. Nature has been so kind that her children are necessarily indolent, and more prone to enjoyment than labour. Hence it happens that while, on the one hand, the comforts and luxuries of civilised existence may be found in all their fulness and at a cheap cost at Malacca, on the other hand, civilisation has left a wide economical field almost untouched. On the sea shore you have a mixture of the oldest European and the oldest Asiatic civilisations, with every thing that can please the eye and satisfy the desires of man. Go a few miles into the interior, and you have backwoods rich in virgin soil, and hollows secreting valuable metals; in a word, everything that can excite the cupidity of the utilitarian sons of the West.

"The stream tin of the peninsula we believe to be so abundant that ages may elapse before it shall be necessary to have recourse to the expensive process of mining, properly so called. The stanniferous region is so great that, although it has long been wrought, not a single valley has been thoroughly worked, and not one valley in a thousand has probably been touched.

"A Malacca Sugar Company has since been formed, and a large and valuable tract lying on the River Lingie has been applied for on their behalf. This tract is described to possess soil of superior quality, strength, and fertility. It has the great advantage of having excellent water-carriage, being bounded on the north-west side for about three miles by the River Lingie, a broad stream that would admit a 300-ton ship over the bar, and carrying from four to five fathoms of water for a considerable way up its course. Of this land, about 3000 acres consist of an alluvial plain fitted for the growth of sugar, while the rest is hilly and adapted for pasturage. At no great distance from this there are two or three other alluvial plains, varying in size from 3000 to 800 acres, well fitted for sugar cultivation. But in other localities there is ample room for far more extended cultivation of sugar. In all parts of the territory there are valleys large enough for plantations on a small scale, but it is to the large plains on the sea-board that we would, in the first place, direct the attention of companies. By far the most eligible is the large plain on the north of the River Kissang, the southern boundary of Malacca. The

soil is here rich and deep. It appears that the upper soil is a black mould of about eight inches, resting on a dark soil of a foot in depth, composed of mingled earth and vegetable matter. The whole rests on the ordinary light clays of Malacca, which yield good crops of rice, &c.; but this is not found pure until a depth of three feet has been attained. The great advantages of the locality are the continuous extent of flat land, easily drained and easily irrigated, where draining or irrigation may be useful—the circumstance of its having a sea-board of ten or twelve miles, with numerous creeks and streamlets on one side, and a river frontage of about fifteen miles on another—and, above all, the absence of numerous scattered Malayan farms, which, in localities, oppose a considerable obstacle to the acquisition of connected tracts for large plantations. On the two remaining sides the tract is bounded by rivers, on the borders of which are broad zones, cultivated, and inhabited, and traversed by a highway. Another highway runs along the coast a little inland, and brings down another belt of cultivation; but this is not so far as to deprive the tract of a considerable sea-board, little inhabited. The extent of available land here may be roughly estimated at 150 square miles. It is probably larger.

“In addition to a number of private persons who are preparing to engage extensively in cultivation, another company, besides the Malacca Sugar Company, has been projected on a large scale, and arrangements have already been entered upon, so as to allow of active operations being commenced immediately upon the company being constituted in England. The gentleman who has made the preliminary arrangements is well versed in the practical details of such concerns, having been long engaged in sugar cultivation in the West Indies, Bengal, and the Straits; and in the latter locality has acquired that knowledge of the natives, their language, and modes of operation, which will enable him to proceed to work at once and with certainty. He has visited Malacca and selected the ground, and proceeds to England by the present mail, there to complete the further arrangements. The locality chosen is in the immediate neighbourhood of Malacca, and consists of a fertile tract of alluvial plain, on which 5000 acres have been provisionally arranged for with government. It possesses great facilities, in an unlimited command of water, for purposes of transport and manufacture, and abundance of wood for fuel. Its vicinity to Malacca will be advantageous for ensuring labour, and being bordered by an extensive plain, at present cultivated with rice, will permit of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar being prosecuted to any extent required. Chinese are engaged to commence the planting of cane to a considerable extent.

“In regard to labour, Malacca offers advantages for procuring it both in abundance and at a cheap rate. Chinese labourers to any extent can be obtained from Singapore, which is within two days’ sail of Malacca, and where from ten to fifteen thousand emigrants, labourers chiefly, annually arrive from China. The services of these men can be procured at a very small rate, and the cost of their maintenance will not be great, from the low price which the necessaries of life bear in Malacca.

“The contract system is decidedly the most advantageous, whether the manufacturer employs it upon land of his own, or merely erects a mill, and contracts with the cultivators for the cane. This plan has been followed, both at Penang and Singapore, with the most signal success. When the labourers are employed merely on monthly wages, the result is found highly unsatisfactory, as they have no great inducement to exertion, and the most constant and vigilant superintendence is unable to cope with the disposition to trifle and shirk their labour, which characterises natives in European employ, besides the constant risk of offence being given to their prejudices and feelings, and which, when given, renders them watchful to thwart and embarrass their employer. On the other hand, labourers (Chinese almost principally) under the contract system, which is now generally in operation for sugar planting in the Straits, have a direct interest in the produce, since their gains depend upon the quantity of sugar produced; they work not under a European, but under their own countryman, who knows how to humour and manage them, and the consequence is, that they work zealously and to the purpose. The following is a description of the system as pursued in Singapore:—

“The system of contracts with the Chinese has by experience been found to be the best plan of proceeding, and has, accordingly, we believe, been very extensively adopted.

By it, not only is a better cane produced, but the crop is more abundant. The plan is this—the ground is cleared, planted, and the whole management of it undertaken by the Chinese, who bring the crop to maturity and cut it down. It is carted from the ground by the manufacturer to the mill, and the Chinese are allowed at a certain rate upon the out-turn of sugar. The sum at present given is about a dollar and a half per picul; but as the cultivation extends, and more Chinese are found willing to engage in it, it will no doubt be considerably reduced, and still leave the Chinese contractor a very handsome profit."

Colonel Farquhar, for a number of years resident at Malacca, and Lieutenant Newbold, who speak from personal observation, are chiefly the authorities for the following remarks:—

"Nature has been profusely bountiful to the Malay peninsula, in bestowing on it a climate the most agreeable and salubrious, a soil luxuriantly fertilised by numerous rivers, and the face of the country diversified with hills and valleys, mountains and plains, forming the most beautiful and interesting scenery that it is possible for the imagination to figure; in contemplating which, we have only to lament that a more enterprising and industrious race of inhabitants than the Malays should not have possessed this delightful region; and we cannot but reflect with pain and regret on the narrow and sordid policy of the European powers, who have had establishments here since the early part of the fifteenth century, by which every attempt at general cultivation and improvement was discouraged; and to such length did the Dutch carry their restrictions, that previous to the capture of Malacca by the English in 1795, no grain of any kind was permitted to be raised within the limits of the Malacca territory; thus rendering the whole population dependent on the Island of Java for all their supplies. Under such a government it is not surprising that the country should have continued in a state of primitive nature; but no sooner were these restrictions taken off by the English, and full liberty given to every species of agriculture, than industry began to show itself very rapidly. Notwithstanding the natural indolence of the Malays, the Malacca district now produces nearly sufficient grain for the consumption of the settlement, and with proper encouragement would, I have no doubt, in the course of a few years, yield a considerable quantity for exportation.

"The paddy grows most luxuriantly, and yields from two to three hundred fold. One crop annually is all that is at present raised; but from the constant rains which prevail here throughout the year, two, or even more, crops might, with industry, very well be produced.

"There is great variety of the richest soil in the vicinity of Malacca, adapted to the growth of every thing common to tropical climates; the vegetation is luxuriant here beyond what is to be met with in any other parts of India; the sugar-cane is equal to any produced in Java, and far exceeds that of Bengal; coffee, cotton, indigo, chocolate, pepper, and spices, have all been tried here, and found to thrive remarkably well; but as yet no cultivation to any extent of these articles has taken place, principally arising from the uncertainty of the English retaining permanent possession of Malacca, and to the apprehensions the native inhabitants entertain of being obliged to desist from any species of agricultural pursuits should the settlement revert to the Dutch.

"The spontaneous productions of the soil are very numerous, consisting of an almost endless variety of the richest and most delicious fruits; amongst which the far-famed mangosteen holds the first rank, and attains a higher perfection here than probably anywhere else: indeed Malacca stands quite unrivalled in the quantity, variety, and agreeable flavour of its fruits. The country is covered with very fine and durable timber for ship and house building, although not enriched with forests of teak.

"The Port of Malacca is, beyond all comparison, the most convenient of any in the straits for ships to touch at for refreshments, and the supplies procurable here are most abundant at very reasonable rates. All kinds of poultry, fish, and vegetables, fruit, &c., &c., are to be had at all seasons of the year. Oxen cannot be obtained, but buffaloes are very plentiful, and of the largest and finest kind. Sheep are scarce, being all imported from Bengal; but goats and hogs may be procured at moderate prices.

"Nothing can be a stronger proof of the extent to which supplies are obtainable at Malacca, than the circumstance of the expedition to Java having rendezvoused here in 1811, during which period not less than 30,000 men were furnished daily with fresh provisions of every kind, as well for Europeans as Natives, in the greatest abundance.

"The climate of Malacca is one of the best in India; there you experience none of the extremes of heat and cold, but at all times enjoy a uniform temperature the most agreeable. The thermometer ranges from seventy-two to eighty-five degrees throughout the year, seldom exceeding the latter, or falling much below the former! The mornings and evenings are particularly cool and refreshing, and you have seldom to complain of hot, sultry nights. There are regular rainy or dry monsoons at Malacca, such as prevail over the continent of India; the rains, however, are more constant and heavy in the months of September, October, and part of November, than during the rest of the year, and from the month of December to the middle of March, whilst the north-east wind blows the strongest, the weather is considerably drier than in the other months. Malacca enjoys regular land and sea breezes; during the height of the north-east monsoon the sea-breezes are very faint, and the land-winds at that season frequently blow with considerable force and little variation for some weeks; they are not however of a hot and parching nature, like those on the continent of India, owing, no doubt, to their passing over a considerable tract of country thickly clothed with woods, so that the earth never becomes heated to any great degree. The mornings at this season are particularly agreeable, the weather being quite serene, and the air sharp and bracing. Very little variation takes place in the barometer at Malacca; during the year it is found to fluctuate between 30 deg. 3 min., the highest, and 29 deg. 83 min., the lowest, giving an annual variation of only one-fifth of an inch.

"The salubrity of the climate may be pretty fairly judged of by the number of casualties that have occurred in the garrison for the last seven years, which, from a correct average taken from the medical register of those men who have died from diseases contracted here, does not amount to quite two in the hundred, a smaller proportion than will be found in almost any other part of India."—*From Col. Farquhar's Statement concerning the Settlement of Malacca.*

"The soil of Malacca is remarkably fertile, and in many places capable of producing excellent nutmegs and cloves. Rice is grown in abundance, the ground frequently yielding more than two hundred fold. The supply of water, both from springs and rivulets, is easy and plentiful. The chief rivers are the Lingie, the Malacca river, the Cassang, the Sungie Baru, and the Duyong. The first is navigable for small brigs ten or twelve miles from the mouth. They take their rise among the hills in the interior, and empty themselves into the Strait of Malacca. The mouths of these rivers are more or less obstructed by bars and sandbanks; their sides are generally low, in many places swampy, and covered with forest.

"The last census (July, 1836) gives the total population of Malacca and its territory, including Nanning, at 37,706 souls, of whom the greater proportion are Malays. In 1818 it amounted only to 25,000, giving an increase, in eighteen years, of 12,706.

"Agriculture is on the increase, and primeval forests are fast disappearing under the axe of the clearer. The notorious salubrity of Malacca, the richness of the soil, and the facility of water-carriage, offer great attractions to colonists. The spots I would recommend are the banks and mouths of the largest rivers. Qualla Lingie, or the mouths of the Lingie river, is a locality extremely well adapted to the wants of a young colony. Its advantages are, a navigable river, leading up to the tin mines of Sungie-ujong, filled with fine fish; a safe and easy communication both by land and sea with the town of Malacca; and a great extent of undulating territory, particularly favourable for the cultivation of rice, cocoa-nuts, and spices."—*Newbold's British Settlements, &c.*

CHAPTER XXVI.

SINGAPORE.

THE Island of Singapore is admirably situated for commercial and maritime enterprise. It may be said to command the Indian Seas. A narrow strait, in some parts little more than a canal, a quarter of a mile wide, divides it from the main land. It is about twenty-seven miles from east to west, and its extreme breadth about fifteen miles; estimated area about 270 square miles, or 172,800 acres. A great number of small and nearly desert isles are scattered round at a distance of a few miles.

The rise and prosperity of this settlement are owing chiefly to the enterprise of British merchants. It was founded in 1818 by Sir Stamford Raffles; a few hundred Malay fishermen were then its only inhabitants. Next to Batavia it has become the greatest commercial port in the Eastern Archipelago.

The island of Singapore is low, marshy, and monotonous in its appearance. The erection of substantial public buildings and handsome well-constructed dwelling-houses, and of baths, concert-rooms, and other elements of civilisation, render it both an attractive and agreeable place. The leading merchants, brokers, shopkeepers, &c., are British, and there are several wealthy resident Chinese merchants and shopkeepers in the place; great numbers of Chinese arrive annually in their trading junks; many of whom settle at Singapore. The climate is considered salubrious, and the inhabitants frequently live to a very advanced age.

Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars divided into cents. The usual credit on sales is as follows:—Europe goods, three months; Indian and China ditto, two months; Opium, two months. The last article is frequently sold for cash. Produce is generally bought for cash.

The common weight is the picul of 133½ lbs. avoirdupois, divided into 100 catties. Salt and rice are sold by the coyan of forty piculs. Java tobacco by the corge of forty baskets. Bengal rice, wheat, and gram, by the bag, containing two Bengal maunds. Indian piece goods, by the corge of twenty pieces. Gold and silver thread, by the catty of thirty-six dollars weight. Gold dust, by the bunkal, which weighs dollars equal to 832 grains troy.

Singapore is in every respect a free port, there being neither import nor export duties, nor harbour or shipping dues,—vessels of every nation are free of all charges. The intercourse with China, the Eastern Peninsula, and the islands in the Archipelago, is conducted by natives in junks, prahus, and craft of the most varied description—every year showing an addition to their number and to the places in which they have been equipped. If to these be added the European, Indian, and American vessels, the whole amount of the shipping annually entering Singapore is upwards of 300,000 tons.

The *Singapore Chronicle* was commenced about the year 1823, in a quarto

form, and for several years appeared once a fortnight, and being printed at the Mission Press, contained for a long time little else than government notifications and a very small share of commercial news.

Early in 1827, however, the odious censorship having been withdrawn from the press of Singapore, new vigour was infused into the journal, and in a year or two afterwards we find the *Chronicle* coming forth in an enlarged and improved form, taking the sub-title of "Commercial Register," and issued weekly.

On the 8th of October, 1835, a second paper, entitled the *Free Press*, was established, and by the united, and sometimes conflicting efforts of these two journals, the local occurrences and interest of Singapore are fully and airily represented. Both papers now devote much attention to mercantile affairs, and publish useful commercial and statistical information.

.. COMPARATIVE Statement of the Census of Singapore, from 1823 to 1845.

DESCRIPTION.	1823			1825			
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Europeans	74	81	30	111	73	19	92
Native Christians	74	133	73	206	228	117	345
Armenians	16	13	5	18	16		23
Arabs	16	17		17	28		28
Klings	390	573	32	605	1,437	54	1,491
Natives of Hindostan	366	257	127	381	308	114	422
Bugis and Balinese	1,801	863	579	1,442	1,048	812	1,860
Malays	4,580	3264	2433	5,697	2,643	2530	5,173
Chinese	3,317	3853	396	4,229	6,621	534	6,535
Javanese .....	..	113	33	146	381	226	607
Caffres							
Siamese							
Indo-Britons					31		39
Jews					9		9
Parsees							
Boyanes							
Portuguese							
Military and followers...	10,030	9147	3708	12,855	12,213	4421	16,634
Strangers, on an average.	890	535	130	663			
Convicts	2,500	204					
Sick and insane in hospital .....	..					
TOTAL	13,579	9886	3840	13,726			

1845

DESCRIPTION.	Males.			Males.		
	Females.	TOTAL.	Females.	TOTAL.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Europeans	102	63	165	204	122	326
Native Christians	365	202	467			
Armenians	19	17	36	39	27	66
Arabs	21	7	28	210	50	260
Klings	2,455	152	2,607	3,948	700	4,648
Natives of Hindostan	357	185	540	350	200	550
Bugis and Balinese	1,769	916	2,685	1,340	631	1,971
Malays	4,980	4052	9,032	6,217	4,818	10,035
Chinese	15,518	1661	17,179	28,765	3,367	32,132
Javanese	648	386	1,034	1,149	182	1,331
Caffres	13	11	24	26	23	49
Siamese	19		27			
Indo-Britons	84	69	153	158	123	280
Jews	8		8	37	16	53
Parsees	16		12	14		14
Boyanes				223		223
Portuguese				214		214
Military and followers	26,340	7792	34,132	2,793	10,454	32,347
Strangers, on an average			450			450
Convicts			4,000			3,000
Sick and insane in hospital			1,262			1,500
			..			87

57 421

Trade of Singapore.—There were no correct accounts of the trade kept until 1824. The value of merchandise imported and exported on junks, prahus, &c., amounted in eighteen months, from the 1st of May, 1820, to the 31st of October, 1821, to nearly three millions of Spanish dollars; and the value of the imports and exports, by square-rigged vessels, was estimated at two millions.

In November, 1821, eighteen ships arrived at, and fourteen departed.

1822.—Tonnage employed in the trade of the island, 130,629 tons; value of imports and exports, 8,568,172 Spanish dollars.

I M P O R T S.		E X P O R T S.	
DESCRIPTION.	Value.	DESCRIPTION.	Weight.
	Spanish dollars.		
Indian piece goods..	500,000	Sugar.....tons	1,000
British piece goods.	250,000	Pepper.....do.	1,400
		Tin.....piculs	13,528

The number of clearances to European vessels, at Singapore, from the end of December, 1822, to the beginning of January, 1824, amounted to 208. Forty-seven cleared out for Hindostan, forty-two for Malacca and Penang, forty-eight for China, nine for Great Britain, four for Manilla, three for Siam, four for Tringanu and Kalautan, five for Borneo, twenty-nine for Java, six for Sumatra, eleven for Borneo, and one for New South Wales. The tonnage of these vessels amounted to more than 75,000 tons; many vessels put in for the convenience of wooding and watering only, others traded to a small extent; some took in a portion, and a few, the whole of their lading. The port is so convenient for entering and departing, that almost every ship that sails through the Straits of Malacca touches, either for cargoes, supplies, or to obtain information. Out of 424 vessels that passed and repassed the Straits of Malacca during the year 1823, not more than six or seven passed on without touching, and these were chiefly Dutch men-of-war.

A very important branch of trade is that of the Chinese junks from Canton and Fokien. In 1823 these amounted to six in number, averaging about 3000 tons. They import and export full cargoes to and from Singapore.

The native vessels from Siam in 1823, were forty-three junks, equal to about 11,000 tons. The greater number of these imported full cargoes, and carried away other articles in return. A few Siamese vessels traded previously at the ports of Java and Penang, and touch at Singapore to make up their cargoes.

The native trade with Cochin China during the same period, was carried on in twenty-seven junks, of about 4000 tons. These vessels, with the exception of a few to Malacca and Penang, traded direct with Singapore.

The trade of the India islanders with Singapore was then much the same as now, divided into the following classes. That of the Bugis, of the Borneans, the Sumatrans, and that of the Malaysians in the immediate neighbourhood. The

whole of the port-clearances throughout the year 1823, amounted to 1445; and in this enumeration the same vessels making repeated voyages were frequently included. Between this port and every place within the Straits of Malacca, frequent intercourse was kept up throughout the year; and there was then a class of vessels which often made three voyages a month between Singapore and the Dutch settlement of Rhio, about sixty miles distant. The most important branch of the trade of the Indian Archipelago has been that of the Bugis, who, from their distance and the nature of the monsoons, make but one voyage throughout the year. In 1823 the Bugis prahus of the different countries they sailed from, and traded to, Singapore, were not less than eighty in number, comprising nearly 3000 tons. The trade with the state of Borneo Proper has been, even in 1823, another considerable branch of the island trade. It employed about twenty-five large prahus, carrying about 1500 tons. The whole of the native trade of the Archipelago to Singapore, taken together, (exclusive of the ephemeral trade of the immediate vicinity and of the Straits of Malacca, was stated, in 1823, at 4500 tons annually.

Sir Stamford Raffles, writing to the Duke of Somerset, says:—

“The commerce, therefore, which I have endeavoured to secure by the occupation of Singapore, is no less important to us than it is our legitimate right. Within its narrowest limits, it embraces a fair participation in the general trade of the Archipelago and Siam, and in a more extensive view, is intimately connected with that of China and Japan. We should not forget that it was in these seas the contest for the commerce of the East was carried on and decided—that it was this trade which contributed to the power and splendour of Portugal, and at a later date, raised Holland from insignificance and obscurity, to power and rank among the nations of Europe.”

The rapid advance of Singapore from its establishment in 1818, to the present period, fully justifies the policy of that great man.

The prosperity and gradual increase of trade has taken place too, in despite of many early obstacles: the principal of which were the unchecked prevalence of piracy in these seas, which seriously affected the native trade throughout; the secret as well as the open opposition of the Dutch; the prohibition to import fire-arms and ammunition, which (as applicable to purposes of defence as of attack) the natives were obliged to procure when and how they could; and the exclusion of American traders, for some years, from a participation of the trade of the settlement, by which it was deprived of much of the specie which they have usually brought from the United States, to purchase Oriental products.

ABSTRACT Statement of all Exports from Singapore during the following Official Years--In Dollars

C O U N T R I E S.		1873-74	1884-85	1895-96	1906-07	1917-18	1928-29	1939-40	1950-51	1961-62	1972-73	1983-84	1994-95	2005-06	2016-17	2027-28	2038-39	2049-50	2060-61	2071-72	2082-83	2093-94	2104-05	2115-16	2126-27	2137-38	2148-49	2159-60	2170-71	2181-82	2192-93	2203-04	2214-15	2225-26	2236-37	2247-48	2258-59	2269-70	2280-81	2291-92	2302-03	2313-14	2324-25	2335-36	2346-47	2357-58	2368-69	2379-80	2390-91	2401-02	2412-13	2423-24	2434-35	2445-46	2456-57	2467-68	2478-79	2489-90	2500-01	2511-12	2522-23	2533-34	2544-45	2555-56	2566-67	2577-78	2588-89	2599-00	2610-11	2621-22	2632-33	2643-44	2654-55	2665-66	2676-67	2687-68	2698-69	2709-70	2720-71	2731-72	2742-73	2753-74	2764-75	2775-76	2786-77	2797-78	2808-79	2819-80	2830-81	2841-82	2852-83	2863-84	2874-85	2885-86	2896-87	2907-88	2918-89	2929-90	2940-91	2951-92	2962-93	2973-94	2984-95	2995-96	3006-97	3017-98	3028-99	3039-00	3050-01	3061-02	3072-03	3083-04	3094-05	3105-06	3116-07	3127-08	3138-09	3149-10	3160-11	3171-12	3182-13	3193-14	3204-15	3215-16	3226-17	3237-18	3248-19	3259-20	3270-21	3281-22	3292-23	3303-24	3314-25	3325-26	3336-27	3347-28	3358-29	3369-30	3380-31	3391-32	3402-33	3413-34	3424-35	3435-36	3446-37	3457-38	3468-39	3479-40	3490-41	3501-42	3512-43	3523-44	3534-45	3545-46	3556-47	3567-48	3578-49	3589-50	3600-51	3611-52	3622-53	3633-54	3644-55	3655-56	3666-57	3677-58	3688-59	3699-60	3710-61	3721-62	3732-63	3743-64	3754-65	3765-66	3776-67	3787-68	3798-69	3809-70	3820-71	3831-72	3842-73	3853-74	3864-75	3875-76	3886-77	3897-78	3908-79	3919-80	3930-81	3941-82	3952-83	3963-84	3974-85	3985-86	3996-87	4007-88	4018-89	4029-90	4040-91	4051-92	4062-93	4073-94	4084-95	4095-96	4106-97	4117-98	4128-99	4139-00	4150-01	4161-02	4172-03	4183-04	4194-05	4205-06	4216-07	4227-08	4238-09	4249-10	4260-11	4271-12	4282-13	4293-14	4304-15	4315-16	4326-17	4337-18	4348-19	4359-20	4370-21	4381-22	4392-23	4403-24	4414-25	4425-26	4436-27	4447-28	4458-29	4469-30	4480-31	4491-32	4502-33	4513-34	4524-35	4535-36	4546-37	4557-38	4568-39	4579-40	4590-41	4601-42	4612-43	4623-44	4634-45	4645-46	4656-47	4667-48	4678-49	4689-50	4700-51	4711-52	4722-53	4733-54	4744-55	4755-56	4766-57	4777-58	4788-59	4799-60	4810-61	4821-62	4832-63	4843-64	4854-65	4865-66	4876-67	4887-68	4898-69	4909-70	4920-71	4931-72	4942-73	4953-74	4964-75	4975-76	4986-77	4997-78	5008-79	5019-80	5030-81	5041-82	5052-83	5063-84	5074-85	5085-86	5096-87	5107-88	5118-89	5129-90	5140-91	5151-92	5162-93	5173-94	5184-95	5195-96	5206-97	5217-98	5228-99	5239-00	5250-01	5261-02	5272-03	5283-04	5294-05	5305-06	5316-07	5327-08	5338-09	5349-10	5360-11	5371-12	5382-13	5393-14	5404-15	5415-16	5426-17	5437-18	5448-19	5459-20	5470-21	5481-22	5492-23	5503-24	5514-25	5525-26	5536-27	5547-28	5558-29																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Great Britain.....	Merchandise.....	1,095,994	580,006	1,008,311	1,002,507	1,293,629	1,386,040	1,533,166	341	442	442	3,337,129	1,397,795	868,407	1,180,853	73,715	147,220	1,450,208																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

* The Value of Exports to these Places, for the five first years, is

IMPORT TONNAGE.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Imported into Singapore, during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S	1829—30		1830—31		1831—32		1832—33		1833—34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Great Britain.....	19	7,056	..	5,038	..	2,162	18	6,226	28	7,754
Continental Europe.....	6	1,476	..	500	..	..	3	651	7	1,661
America.....	2	610	..	864	..	260	2	676	2	615
Isle of France.....	2	901	..	1,337	..	..	..	..	3	819
Bourbon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	451
New South Wales.....	1	424	..	3,655	..	652	9	3,000	15	5,834
Cape of Good Hope.....	1	231	..	..	..	175	1	205	..	..
Ceylon.....	2	263	..	285	..	138	3	300	4	839
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	36	24,578	..	31,210	..	29,236	32	22,666	51	33,958
Malacca and Coast.....	12	6,800	..	4,106	..	1,090	10	3,455	10	2,802
Calcutta.....	32	14,801	..	19,371	..	18,376	38	16,517	40	17,194
China.....	45	21,148	..	24,199	..	27,998	47	19,160	57	24,743
Java.....	59	13,878	..	13,301	..	16,745	81	17,035	73	12,224
Manilla.....	14	4,025	..	3,554	..	2,769	21	6,094	20	6,002
Arabia.....	1	150	..	1,023	..	..	..	..	2	548
Sumatra.....	1	198	..	1,386	..	2,443	5	596	16	3,174
Borneo.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	3	327	12	1,781
Siam.....	12	3,580	..	3,080	..	1,148	4	628	5	1,681
Rhio.....	1	234	..	516	..	1,865	10	1,547	6	733
Cochin China.....	3	900	..	575	..	1,285	4	987	3	770
Moulmein.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	76
Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
Malacca.....	49	4,836	..	6,176	..	9,107	67	9,002	64	5,850
Penang.....	43	5,912	..	6,158	..	7,884	54	9,573	46	6,447
Other Ports.....	23	5,287	..	1,961	..	394	8	803	8	1,135
TOTAL.....	364	117,940	406	128,676	413	124,545	420	120,443	475	137,298

IMPORT TONNAGE.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Imported into Singapore—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1834—35		1835—36		1836—37		1837—38		1838—39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Great Britain.....	16	5,316	19	5,596	19	5,251	16	4,726	32	10,895
Continental Europe.....	3	961	3	836	2	387	1	340	8	2,440
America.....	3	894	2	709	4	1,684	3	1,100	4	1,511
Isle of France.....	1	598	1	150	1	742	3	781	6	1,616
Bourbon.....	1	120	1	280	..	..	1	338	1	340
New South Wales.....	9	2,739	6	1,657	4	1,190	8	2,717	30	12,338
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	1	185	1	105	1	263
Ceylon.....	..	..	4	665	4	600	1	260	2	430
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	45	26,770	31	15,081	51	28,990	52	30,722	71	41,262
Malacca and Coast.....	13	4,072	18	10,237	14	10,342	10	4,351	15	7,220
Calcutta.....	79	30,965	87	38,013	67	27,107	59	21,568	48	15,549
China.....	62	29,351	88	40,582	111	48,971	60	30,503	73	32,860
Java.....	80	19,013	78	10,677	74	13,546	72	12,987	65	13,045
Manilla.....	22	5,698	27	6,379	16	4,415	18	6,955	21	7,413
Arabia.....	1	448	1	254	2	387	1	322	3	904
Sumatra.....	15	2,652	14	3,417	17	2,746	14	3,304	17	3,526
Borneo.....	17	3,013	13	2,484	10	1,888	13	2,028	16	2,451
Siam.....	6	1,984	9	3,650	8	2,541	14	3,563	22	6,301
Rhio.....	10	2,409	3	304	7	1,119	13	771	3	467
Cochin China.....	5	1,662	4	997	4	1,150	3	1,125	4	1,445
Moulmein.....	1	203	3	300	1	150	2	469	2	155
Rangoon.....	5	1,021	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..
Malacca.....	54	6,538	53	5,812	37	3,864	55	5,692	38	2,904
Penang.....	47	7,703	57	10,157	75	12,051	92	14,018	80	11,895
Other Ports.....	13	2,410	17	2,410	12	1,515	7	687	61	1,206
TOTAL.....	517	156,513	539	166,053	541	170,035	526	156,632	574	178,796

EXPORT TONNAGE.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Exported from Singapore during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829-30		1830-31		1831-32		1832-33		1833-34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number
Great Britain.....	19	5,627	..	8,881	..	5,698	30	5,800	26	8,023
Continental Europe.....	5	1,216	..	1,102	..	..	3	581	..	..
America.....	2	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of France.....	3	605	..	357	..	..	1	231	1	200
Bourbon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	238
New South Wales.....	3	928	..	..	..	..	3	559	2	301
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	175	..	..	1	231	..	..
Ceylon.....	3	580	..	110	..	..	1	110	..	362
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	29	15,185	..	16,729	..	15,505	22	12,257	26	14,019
Madras and Coast.....	9	2,007	..	2,442	..	1,398	7	2,150	14	4,021
Calcutta.....	6	10,379	..	14,955	..	8,091	33	8,148	33	9,734
China.....	60	46,374	..	52,550	..	47,196	73	43,780	103	50,043
Java.....	59	13,300	..	11,481	..	10,926	54	10,085	74	14,869
Manilla.....	11	2,788	..	1,908	..	2,483	10	1,740	11	2,374
Arabia.....	..	..	..	942	..	..	1	300	..	1,248
Sumatra.....	1	360	..	..	..	2,071	12	1,495	..	3,565
Borneo.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,057	2	371	..	1,559
Siam.....	12	3,940	..	2,814	..	2,099	4	960	8	2,573
Rho.....	8	1,202	..	2,680	..	2,786	31	5,706	..	..
Cochin-China.....	2	163	..	1,150	..	800	4	1,200	6	1,545
Moulmein.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	4	569
Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	450	..	..
Malacca.....	42	4,209	..	4,829	..	11,236	108	14,426	34	3,507
Penang.....	48	5,783	..	5,390	..	2,560	18	3,551	68	8,018
Other Ports	9	1,704	..	3,138	..	322	8	1,022	10	1,461
TOTAL.....	367	117,900	410	131,633	419	113,529	429	119,825		

EXPORT TONNAGE—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1834-35		1835-36		1836-37		1837-38		1838-39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number
Great Britain.....	32	9,432	25	7,210	29	8,308	21	6,791	34	10,394
Continental Europe.....	6	1,525	7	1,791	1	395	4	1,011	4	1,208
America.....	1	450	7	2,117	13	4,450	4	1,091	2	683
Isle of France.....	..	..	2	506	..	..	1	1,166	8	2,280
Bourbon.....	1	120	1	211	1	342	..	..	128	61,613
New South Wales.....	2	357	2	304	2	597	1	191	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	1	218	..	..	..	..	17	2,009
Ceylon.....	2	550	2	117	2	769	..	..	32	2,243
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	28	16,319	31	18,794	38	19,083	32	18,289	4	867
Madras and Coast.....	8	2,513	10	5,771	8	3,228	7	1,981	35	20,913
Calcutta.....	51	18,108	53	17,131	61	22,801	49	10,055	14	5,300
China.....	127	61,392	131	66,923	132	67,446	105	53,943	14	3,127
Java.....	75	17,025	62	11,082	74	12,823	58	10,282	23	5,101
Manilla.....	14	2,757	13	1,834	11	2,086	15	3,481	48	16,119
Arabia.....	3	901	5	1,378	1	150	4	1,190	2	930
Sumatra.....	17	3,439	12	2,759	13	2,288	15	2,430	8	1,188
Borneo.....	15	2,215	17	2,683	8	1,487	10	1,569	16	3,797
Siam.....	6	1,083	8	2,892	11	3,554	14	3,720	2	750
Rho.....	16	3,219	12	2,009	5	513	19	2,814	22	5,928
Cochin-China.....	1	250	6	1,686	5	1,400	2	740	3	1,777
Moulmein.....	3	510	7	2,214	4	1,210	2	315	..	..
Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	73
Malacca.....	33	3,515	52	5,390	33	3,580	31	2,588	93	12,504
Penang.....	62	7,618	54	8,566	76	10,206	111	19,304	57	11,439
Other Ports	9	1,230	17	2,695	9	1,159	5	475	0	2,315
TOTAL.....	515	155,471	533	165,417	537	166,509	514	149,665	570	137,788

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels (Prahus and Junks) which have Imported at Singapore during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829-30		1830-31		1831-32		1832-33		1833-34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	11	2,535	21	4,432	24	2,454	17	1,247	27	4,642
Cochin China and Cambodia ..	40	4,167	75	4,142	36	3,045	17	998	49	3,010
Java		3,926	77	4,465	46	3,167	48	2,347	72	2,966
Sumatra	276	3,122	292	2,951	356	2,613	518	3,531	514	3,744
Rhio	346	4,102	263	3,097	241	3,158	251	3,182	251	3,618
East Coast Peninsula.		2,321	152	2,723	128	2,740	143	3,097	72	1,089
West Coast Peninsula		1,908	213	1,11		625	55	474	46	341
Siam.....	31	3,554	33	5,58	31	1,235	37	4,397	24	3,792
Borneo.....	176	3,878	161	3,640	132	2,961	96	2,291	138	3,096
Celebes.....	61	1,542	68	1,699	34	747	81	1,812	55	2,345
Bally.....	36	790	60	1,556	40	857		664	63	1,566
Neighbouring Islands ...	214	1,896	310	2,151	170	1,531		1,623	220	2,075
Malacca.....		2,206	57	2,148	92	2,771		2,276	60	2,608
Penang.....	25	1,230	18	1,578	15	1,188		475	8	420
TOTAL.....	1705	37,921	1744	32,372	1743	38,887		28,714	1599	34,927

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels, &c.—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1834-35		1835-36		1836-37		1837-38		1838-39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	21	3,710	17	3,081	21	5,084	36	6,990	54	8,613
Cochin China & Cambodia ..	37	2,487	35	2,820	14	1,608	49	3,113	70	4,469
Java	42	2,928	56	3,458	52	3,268	74	4,714	55	3,638
Sumatra	527	5,122	339	3,083	360	3,555	402	3,296	496	4,856
Rhio	275	4,107	264	3,762	321	4,288	252	3,382	275	4,110
East Coast Peninsula.....	71	1,621	70	1,406	80	1,506	90	1,558	120	2,148
West Coast Peninsula.....	40	808	50	452	109	938	165	708	127	559
Siam.....	30	5,802	24	4,004	33	6,322	28	5,551	24	5,219
Borneo.....	123	3,427	193	5,663	131	4,238	102	3,362	167	3,394
Celebes.....	68	1,745	87	2,490	84	2,569	102	2,885	122	3,305
Bally.....	27	1,032	73	1,606		1,800	95	2,581	46	1,314
Neighbouring Islands ..	150	1,400	160	1,647	241	1,897	251	2,495	210	2,505
Malacca.....	70	2,168	62	2,351	92	2,104	240	3,375	339	4,030
Penang	3	455	6	437	6	355	4	162	7	280
TOTAL.....	1484	37,921	1411	36,316	1,684	39,582	1,880	44,378	2090	38,514

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels (Prahus and Junks) which have Exported at Singapore during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829-30		1830-31		1831-32		1832-33		1833-34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	12	2,900	23	3,713	22	4,192	13	2,675	9	1,447
Cochin China and Cambodia ..	56	5,111	18	1,795	23	3,906	26	2,397	27	1,966
Java	10	655	78	1,375	13	568	5	467	44	2,120
Sumatra	262	2,323	240	2,706	308	2,538	470	3,132	397	3,309
Rhio	394	5,311	255	3,154	306	4,701	302	4,538	264	3,863
East Coast Peninsula.....	92	1,638	121	2,201	113	1,995	111	2,557	76	1,565
West Coast Peninsula.....	189	1,122	199	971	79	517	50	487	36	250
Siam.....	44	5,122	30	4,634	29	4,213	37	3,990	17	2,557
Borneo.....	129	2,255	127	2,970	130	3,368	75	1,704	148	3,231
Celebes.....	81	1,918	75	1,790	58	1,402	97	1,985	102	2,041
Bally.....	26	651	65	1,774	41	1,080	37	1,115	73	2,043
Neighbouring Islands.....	232	1,755	244	1,885	110	1,495	187	2,015	211	2,055
Malacca.....	46	2,532	82	2,501	101	2,890	82	2,181	68	3,003
Penang	37	1,304	13	1,098	17	1,861	3		5	427
TOTAL.....	1670	31,090	1620	35,586	1398	31,620	1195	30,178	1480	29,877

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, &c.—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1834—35		1835—36		1836—37		1837—38		1838—39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	19	3,805	18	3,234	17	3,875	27	5,504	30	5,975
Cochin China and Camboja..	50	3,647	16	1,166	24	2,096	30	1,880	46	2,557
Java.....	29	2,435	26	1,627	21	1,914	31	3,453	18	2,021
Sumatra.....	403	3,786	284	2,841	373	3,408	400	3,186	474	4,527
Rhio.....	260	4,077	288	4,876	379	5,443	291	4,084	380	4,952
East Coast Peninsula.....	58	1,026	62	1,071	94	1,619	172	2,447	142	2,280
West Coast Peninsula.....	26	580	55	374	312	1,399	215	691	103	737
Siam.....	21	4,042	31	5,357	31	5,190	31	5,997	17	3,582
Borneo.....	109	3,317	160	4,872	105	3,440	93	3,011	98	3,182
Celebes.....	79	2,395	143	3,942	97	2,598	134	3,897	119	3,092
Bally.....	18	340	63	1,391	77	1,759	95	2,329	60	1,798
Neighbouring Islands.....	221	2,805	177	1,494	393	2,419	345	2,433	301	2,488
Malacca.....	83	2,835	63	2,015	130	2,101	265	3,606	336	3,953
Penang.....	29	573	9	662	12	326	5	57	12	372
TOTAL.....	1418	35,658	1399	34,932	2065	38,135	2094	42,361	2136	41,436

THE following is a Summary of the Shipping Trade, for a Series of Years.

NATIVE VESSELS.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	vessels.	tonnage.	vessels.	tonnage.
1830.....	1705	37,921	1670	34,030
1831.....	1743	32,372	1576	35,580
1832.....	1713	38,886	1398	34,626
1833.....	1566	28,714	1495	30,178
1834.....	1599	31,927	1480	29,877
1835.....	1494	37,521	1418	35,668
1836.....	1444	36,346	1399	34,932
1837.....	1684	39,532	2065	38,185
1838.....	1880	44,378	2094	42,361
1839.....	2090	48,514	2136	41,436
1842.....	2490	64,208	2514	59,477

S Q U A R E - R I G G E D V E S S E L S.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	vessels.	tonnage.	vessels.	tonnage.
1830..	364	117,940	367	117,900
1831..	406	128,676	410	131,633
1832..	413	124,915	419	113,529
1833..	420	120,443	429	119,825
1834..	475	137,398	474	136,349
1835..	517	156,513	516	152,471
1836..	539	166,053	523	160,417
1837..	541	170,635	537	166,309
1838..	520	150,532	514	149,585
1839..	574	178,790	570	173,887
1842..	870	286,357	814	269,020

VALUE of the Imports and Exports in the Year 1842—43.

MONTHS.	BY SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS.		MONTHS.	BY NATIVE CRAFT.	
	Imports.	Exports		Imports.	Exports.
	Spanish dollars.	Spanish dollars		Spanish dollars.	Spanish dollars
May.....	811,898	722,782	May.....	823,894	952,398
June.....	777,038	648,242	June.....	647,357	724,916
July.....	1,271,799	808,826	July.....	150,883	153,862
August.....	742,312	679,271	August.....	116,290	114,078
September.....	679,164	548,448	September.....	107,578	109,926
October.....	1,344,894	737,280	October.....	149,402	140,183
November.....	708,813	718,977	November.....	180,158	163,624
December.....	920,780	829,687	December.....	94,562	82,283
January.....	406,650	347,467	January.....	41,640	48,786
February.....	712,661	658,605	February.....	122,040	200,543*
March.....	1,201,779	858,467	March.....	85,332	111,216
April.....	895,779	926,025	April.....	129,266	133,773
	10,501,117	8,531,607		1,651,411	2,935,698
			TOTAL.....	1,152,888	11,467,355

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43
	Sp. dlrs.	Sp. dlrs.	Sp. dlrs.
Great Britain	2,212,937	1,730,140	1,405,400
Foreign Europe	11,845	141,137	289,817
United States	90,009	44,096	89,212
Mauritius and New South Wales	385,942	195,090	278,608
Calcutta	1,074,018	1,286,211	1,565,229
Madras and Coast	163,861	105,852	152,069
Bombay	629,005	703,048	520,267
Arabia	99,269	55,876	117,067
Manilla	257,987	137,247	127,319
Ceylon	140	3,230	6,408
China	2,892,872	3,058,202	3,027,802
Java	516,129	122,177	451,056
Rho	217,609	200,103	141,504
Sumatra	292,680	248,324	227,848
Cochin China	211,600	258,156	188,322
East Coast Peninsula	317,426	393,184	454,962
West ditto	21,990	11,911	1,054
Celebes and other Eastern Islands	328,117	349,321	123,019
Borneo	262,187	318,918	296,637
Italy	202,073	213,978	189,333
Neighbouring Islands and other places	127,934	95,141	161,149
Exports to Penang	10,827,207	10,545,512	10,783,324
to Malacca	809,020	..	473,210
	270,165	..	129,604
TOTAL	11,900,392	..	11,386,138

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43
	Sp. dlrs.	Sp. dlrs.	Sp. dlrs.
Great Britain	3,054,958	2,681,374	2,847,577
Foreign Europe	227,746	243,971	353,002
United States	28,504	56,774	75,782
Mauritius and New South Wales	60,193	32,903	25,961
Calcutta	2,861,567	3,446,145	2,927,305
Madras and Coast	219,524	348,991	215,154
Bombay	747,373	817,115	410,876
Arabia	76,615	11,119	21,476
Manilla	351,779	212,842	323,932
Ceylon	4,000	3,883	85
China	2,112,501	1,947,304	1,990,810
Java	1,143,439	898,823	1,108,273
Rho	180,080	141,922	141,767
Sumatra	326,411	412,003	260,115
Cochin China	245,521	208,481	254,785
Sumatra	341,306	248,566	284,001
East Coast Peninsula	353,155	452,967	411,330
West ditto	18,151	11,123	2,150
Celebes and other Eastern Islands	348,024	327,552	115,709
Borneo	253,919	251,909	261,184
Bally	162,769	182,502	183,395
Neighbouring Islands and other places	111,338	128,517	199,771
Imports from Penang	13,247,127	13,004,520	12,435,251
from Malacca	639,661	..	497,703
	258,134	..	219,934
TOTAL	4,164,922	..	13,152,888

"Singapore derives its importance solely from being an *entrepôt* for the commerce between Eastern and Western Asia, and also between the latter and Europe. For this it is admirably situated by its geographical position, being in the direct track of vessels going betwixt the Indian and Chinese Seas, and in the immediate vicinity of the Malay Peninsula, and the richest of the Indian islands. There is scarcely a port whose trade is so diversified as that of Singapore. The chief Asiatic productions to be found in its market are gold-dust, pepper, Banca-vin, betel-nut, edible birds' nests, coffee, raw silk,

sugar, tortoise-shell, bêche-de-mer,* cassia, sago, ebony, gambier or catechu, gunnies, rattans, and a multitude of other articles, the produce of the Eastern Islands, Siam, Annam, and the Philippines, which are re-exported principally to England, China, and India, in exchange for British cottons, woollens, iron, hardware, fire-arms, Chinese articles, Indian piece-goods, opium, &c.

“There are a great number of sago manufactories on the island, which afford employment to several hundred Chinese manufacturers. The sago is imported in its rough state from Borneo. The total quantities exported from the island were, in

	1838		1839
Sago Flour	20,404 piculs.		23,590 piculs.
Sago Pearl	62,924 „		56,036

“18,103 piculs of pearl sago and 28,030 piculs of flour sago were exported to England in 1840—41; 774 piculs of pearl and 200 of flour to foreign Europe; 242 of pearl to the United States; 320 to Mauritius and Australia; 1765 to Calcutta; 356 to Madras; 639 to Bombay; 233 to Manilla; and 744 to China.

“The extent of the commerce with different countries will be seen by a reference to the following return of the comparative statement of the trade of Singapore, imports and exports, during the past five years.

“The Official Report of the Trade of Singapore for the official year 1842-43, is compiled with great care from the vouchers furnished by the merchants and traders, but it is believed that the actual amount of business transacted exceeds considerably what is shown by these tables. There is an apparent decrease in the trade, attributed to the diminished importation of two articles, viz., opium and cotton—the general trade has not diminished, and with China, where the greatest fears were entertained of a falling off, there is a decided improvement on the whole. This report is condensed as follows in the *Singapore Free Press*.

“The value of imports into Singapore for the official year ending the 30th of April, 1843 (exclusive of the intermediate trade with Penang and Malacca), aggregated 1,243,251 dollars, exhibiting a decrease compared with the preceding year of 659,269 dollars. This decrease is attributable to a falling off in the trade with the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Siam, and Celebes.

“The exports from Singapore for the same period amounted in value to 10,783,324 dollars, showing an increase over last year of 237,812 dollars.

“The whole imports and exports for the period under notice were, 23,218,575 dollars, and the intermediate trade with Penang and Malacca, during the same period, netted 1,401,668 dollars, making the entire value of the trade, 5,535,565*l.* sterling. This amount is exclusive of the value of goods transhipped in the harbour, which, from the official statements, appears to have been considerable.

“The yearly-increasing extent of the commercial intercourse with Great Britain, both as regards value and extent, is calculated to afford much gratification. In cotton goods, which forms the most considerable article of import from Great Britain, a considerable increase was reported last year, which has continued during this; and the like is the case with the general trade, and especially in the staple article of cotton twist.

“The imports from Great Britain in the official year 1842-43, amounted to 2,847,577 dollars, exhibiting an increase over the previous year of 166,203 dollars. The principal

* Bêche-de-mer, called also tripang or sea-cucumber, is a very peculiar kind of sea-slug (*Holothurion*), which, after being gutted, pressed, dried in the sun, and smoked, is regarded by the Chinese as a luxury, much in the same way in which we regard caviare. It is carried to China from almost every island of the Eastern Archipelago, from Australia, and of late from Mauritius and Ceylon. The value varies, according to the quality, from six up to fifty dollars per picul; and the natives alone, for the most part, are judges of its worth. The principal market at 25,251 China is by the junk, and the quantity is so considerable that the fishery of it, estimated at 717 piculs, of New Holland, where it abounds, might probably be entered into with Europeans.

† A strong coarse fabric used in matting bags or sacks.

articles imported, consisted of cotton twist, 7,726 piculs,* valued at 327,023 dollars; cotton and woollen goods, 404,904 pieces, 12,478 corges,† 52,218 dozens—long pills, 280 pieces, striped lists, 1858 pieces, camlets, 2055 pieces—caps, blankets, &c., altogether of the estimated value of 1,622,627 dollars; iron, steel, and other metals, 121,547 dollars; iron guns, muskets, fowling-pieces, and other munitions of war, 61,300 dollars; flint stones, 18,724 piculs; and gunpowder, 2777 piculs; together with various other articles.

“The exports to Great Britain during the same period, amounted in value to 1,405,400 dollars, exhibiting a decrease, compared with the preceding year, of 324,740 dollars. In the articles of gambier, tea, and tin, there is noticeable a considerable increase. The principal articles exported during this period were, gambier, 125,033 piculs; sago, pearl, and flour, 22,471 piculs; pepper, 13,753 piculs; tea, 17,017 piculs; tin, 10,215 piculs; camphor, 1911 piculs; and antimony ore, 8286 piculs.

“The net imports and exports between the two places, aggregated 4,252,977 dollars, being nearly one-sixth of the entire trade of the port. During the same period, 114 British registered vessels, amounting to 37,010 tons, arrived from and departed for Great Britain, being a considerable increase over the previous year.

“The magnitude and importance of the commercial intercourse with the Mother Country, is sufficiently obvious from the preceding statements, and as there can be no doubt that it is, in a great measure, owing to the entire freedom from restrictions of any kind on commerce which prevails at Singapore, it is to be hoped that no such measures may ever be imposed to check or arrest the progressive advancement of this settlement.

“CONTINENTAL EUROPE.—The trade with Continental Europe has, as was anticipated last year, increased; for, while the imports then amounted to 243,971 dollars, they have risen in the official year 1842-43, to 353,002 dollars. During this latter period, the principal imports were arms, valued at 15,872 dollars; beer, wines, and spirits, 35,737 dollars; cotton and woollen manufactures, 45,766 dollars; glass-ware, 24,882 dollars; metals, 40,752 dollars; and specie equivalent to 40,330 dollars. There appears substantial ground to believe, that the English merchant and manufacturer will have to encounter powerful and successful competition from Belgium, as it appears that the woollens from that country are generally of equal, if not superior texture, to those usually sent out from England, and more reasonable in price, owing, no doubt, to the greater cheapness of the cost of production. The Belgian manufacturer will find in China an ample field for the disposal of his goods, as soon as the trade of that vast empire shall be fully thrown open to the enterprise and capital of the commercialists of Europe.

“The exports from Singapore to Continental Europe also exhibit an increase over the preceding year of 139,180 dollars. The articles exported, consisted of, cassia, 2252 piculs; sugar, 3637 piculs; pepper, 11,809 piculs; tea, 2681 piculs; tin, 3855 piculs; and other minor articles. During this period, twenty-eight vessels of the burden of 9073 tons arrived from, and departed for, foreign Europe, principally under the French, Belgian, Hamburg, Bremen, and Danish flags.

“UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The trade with the United States has improved during the official year 1842-43, but it is still very inconsiderable, the whole imports being limited to 75,782 dollars, and the exports, 89,242 dollars. The two principal articles of import were cotton goods, amounting to 13,070 pieces, valued at 34,358 dollars; and lead, 2688 piculs, 15,972 dollars. The exports consisted of sago, spices, tea,

and opium. —The trade with AUSTRALIA, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The value of the imports in the year of 31 january, might be expected, very insignificant, amounting to only 25,960 dollars, the most important article being provisions. The exports are more considerable, from these places is, showing an increase over the preceding year of 83,518 dollars, the chief articles being, coffee, 2082 piculs; rice, 3964 piculs; sugar, 31,174 piculs; tea, 278,608 dollars; and opium, 12 piculs. It is also stated that during this year, several vessels have gone from Singapore to the Cape of Good Hope, and 12 piculs of opium (Chinese weight of 100 catties, or 1600 lbs., equal to 133 lbs. avoirdupois).

* A seck.

Isle of France with Chinese coolies. These men exhibited no reluctance, but the reverse, to proceed to that colony. They usually enter into a written engagement, by the terms of which they bind themselves to serve for two years, receiving five current dollars a month of wages, with a daily allowance of two pounds of rice; a quarter of a pound of salt-beef, pork, or fish; and two jackets and drawers and a blanket yearly. They are likewise provided with medicines and medical attendance at the expense of their employers.

"CALCUTTA.—The commerce with Calcutta is of great importance, and extent, and of the most valuable description. The imports for the year ending April, 1843, amounted to 2,927,305 dollars, showing a decrease, as compared with 1841-42, of 519,240 dollars. This is mainly attributable to the diminished import of the article opium. Of this drug, 7890 chests were imported during 1841-42, whereas, in the succeeding year, the number reported at the Registry Office, was only 4558 chests. This decrease has, no doubt, arisen from a greater quantity than formerly having been sent direct from India to China since the peace, no doubt under the expectation of finding in Hong-kong a nearer and more convenient depôt than Singapore. The most important articles of import were, cotton, 4337 bales; rice, 8871 bags; wheat, 7208 bags; gunnies, 475,050; opium, 4558 chests. The exports amounted to 1,565,329 dollars, exhibiting an increase of 285,118 dollars over 1841-42. The most prominent articles of export were, gold-dust, 13,812 bunkals,* valued at 420,100 dollars; bullion and specie, equal to 770,884 dollars; cigars, 8,813,500 nos., in value, 68,488 dollars; pepper, 16,067 piculs; tea, three packages, 140 boxes, and 2088 piculs; and tin, 2881 piculs.

"The fact of so large a portion of the returns being made in the precious metals, shows that the trade is highly advantageous to Calcutta, and that even were Continental India required to defray a share of the expense of the government at Singapore, the Indian revenue would be more than remunerated by the great vent which is afforded by this port to the products of Continental India, especially of the article opium.

"MADRAS AND COAST OF COROMANDEL.—The traffic with the coast is on the decline, and has been so for several years past; there appears little likelihood of its experiencing any material improvement, since the former extensive and lucrative trade in Madras piece goods, which were the principal imports from the coast, has been nearly destroyed by the British article, which has been making such rapid progress both in the straits and India as to be gradually driving the Indian manufacture from the field. The imports for the year 1842-43 amounted to 215,154 dollars, exhibiting a decline as compared with the previous year of 133,757 dollars. The two principal items were cotton, 1942 bales, and cotton piece goods 16,841 corges. The exports do not show an encouraging aspect. In 1841-42 there were 195,852 dollars, while last year they only attained to 152,069 dollars. The most important export was specie to the extent of 76,212 dollars.

"BOMBAY.—A very serious decline is apparent in the imports from Bombay, as will be seen from the comparison of the two last official years;—in

1841-42 they amounted to 817,115 dollars.

1842-43 410,876 ..

"This decrease is chiefly from the diminished importation of two articles, viz. cotton and Malwa opium; the former having declined from 11,298 to 9363 bales, and the latter from 1393 to 393 chests.

"The exports for the year 1842-43 were 520,867 dollars, showing a decrease from the previous year of 183,081 dollars. This decline appears to have arisen chiefly from the articles of sugar and spices. Of the former only one-half of the quantity exported in 1841-42 was sent last year—this is to be attributed to sugar being now sent direct from Siam to Bombay, instead of being landed at Singapore as formerly. The principal exports during the past official year were, alum, 2925 piculs; benzoin, 1021 piculs; camphor, 454 piculs; gambier, 3218 piculs; gold-dust, 826 bunkals, 1021 piculs; dollars; raw silk, 270 piculs; sugar, 41,783 piculs; cigars, 2131 boxes; tea, 717 piculs; tin, 2200 piculs; and specie equivalent to 55,834 dollars.

* Bunkal, a weight of two dollars, or 832 troy grains.

"**ARABIA.**—The whole imports and exports in 1842-43 aggregated 145,143 dollars, showing an increase over the previous year of 38,148 dollars. The commerce is solely carried on by vessels which annually proceed to Arabia with Mahomedan pilgrims, who congregate here from Java and the surrounding Malayan States.

"**MANILLA.**—It is gratifying to observe an improvement in the commerce with Manilla compared with the previous year. During the past official year the gross imports were valued at 323,932 dollars, being an increase of 111,090 dollars. The most important articles of import consisted of hemp and rope, 2014 piculs; cigars, 20,770,100; sugar 6546 piculs; tea, 585 piculs; and sapan-wood, 19,306 piculs: it would also appear 5300 pieces of British piece goods were imported, probably on account of their being unsuitable for the Manilla market. The exports have decreased 9932 dollars, as in the year 1841-42 they amounted to 137,117 dollars, and in the past official year they were 127,315 dollars. The chief articles were opium, 49 chests; iron, 3762 piculs; and British cotton goods, 88 dozen, 60 corges, and 4189 pieces.

"**CEYLON.**—The trade between Singapore and Ceylon is nearly extinct, the only item of import being 170 piculs of ebony, valued at 85 dollars. The exports amounted to 6,498 dollars, consisting of numerous small articles.

"**RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.**—The increase in the imports last year amounted to 10,401 dollars, which, considering the whole extent of trade, is satisfactory. In 1841-42 the imports amounted to 27,411 dollars and in 1842-43 to 46,841 dollars. They consisted of gram 1915 bags; paddy, 2800 piculs; wheat, 3000 bags; rice, 3950 piculs; timber valued at 22,864 dollars. The exports have declined from 20,445 dollars to 15,034 dollars. They principally consisted of opium 10½ chests; muskets, 640, and specie = 2227 dollars.

"**CHINA.**—The trade between this port and China, it is gratifying to find, continues improving, the imports amounted to 1,990,810 dollars, being an excess of 43,506 dollars over the previous year, tending to show that the falling off in that year arose from temporary causes, and not from any permanent decline in the trade. There is a considerable increase in the articles of tea, cassia, camphor, crockery, tobacco, bullion, and copper cash; on the other hand, there has been a falling off in raw silk from 1095 piculs to 253. The principal imports were cotton and silk goods, 3467 pieces and 16 cases; nankins, 71,950 pieces; cassia, 11,696 piculs; camphor, 2185 piculs; crockery valued at 168,259 dollars; raw silk, 253 piculs; sugar, 5,889 piculs; tea, 74,205 boxes, and 6335 piculs valued at 675,964 dollars; tobacco, 2740 baskets; specie and bullion equivalent to 418,195 dollars. It may be noticed that a large portion of the tea imported was of a very inferior quality, and caused most serious, and in many cases, ruinous losses to the shippers, principally Chinese merchants. This particular branch of the junk trade may be expected to decline rather than augment. The exports to China amounted to 3,627,802 dollars, being double those to any other country or state, not even excepting Great Britain. They exceed those of the previous year by 569,600 dollars. The principal exports were, betel-nut, 20,291 piculs; béche de mer, 5076 piculs; birds' nests, white and black, 343 piculs; cotton, 27,192 bales and 50 piculs; cotton twist, 1799 piculs; cotton piece goods, 88,288 pieces, 505 yards, 36 corges, 109 dozens; iron, 10,814 piculs; opium, 3436 chests; rattans, 34,520 piculs; sea-weed, 5377 piculs; pepper, 18,602 piculs; tin, 2936 piculs; woollens to the value of 121,515 dollars; specie, equivalent to 22,542 dollars. During the official year 1842-43, 181 junks equal to 22,542 tons arrived from different ports on the coast of China with cargoes and emigrants; showing an increase over the previous year of 31 junks and 4142 tons.

"**JAVA.**—The imports of the official year 1842-43 exceed those of the preceding year by 209,450 dollars, the gross amount being 1,108,273 dollars. The imports in the most important items were, birds' nests, 47½ piculs; benjamin 1181 piculs; coffee 5804 piculs; cotton goods, Malay, 2423 corges, and 8000 dozens; rice, 194,817 piculs; copper, 673 piculs; mace, 72½ piculs; nutmegs, 135½ piculs; cloves, 150 piculs; spirit valued at 49,411 dollars; sugar, 17,548 piculs; tin, 4198 piculs; tobacco, 712 corges and 12 piculs; woollens valued at 40,032 dollars; and specie equivalent to 196,527 dollars. The exports aggregated 451,056 dollars, showing an increase of 28,571 dollars over the preceding year. The principal articles were, country cotton good

9173 corges, and China cotton goods 1,552 corges; China crockery valued at 52,440 dollars; opium, 66 chests; raw silk, 55 piculs; tea, 10,258 boxes, and 443 piculs; China paper valued at 22,520 dollars; and specie equal to 15,969 dollars. The small quantity of grain produced at Singapore, hardly equal to the consumption of the population for one week, renders it exceedingly desirable to have the means at hand of obtaining a large and constant supply—this Java furnishes, and this alone renders the trade with that island of considerable importance and interest. If the returns for 1842-43 are at all correct, 194,817 piculs were imported during that year, equal to 25,975,600 lbs., which, estimating each adult to consume 730 lbs., per annum, would furnish a supply for 35,583 adults. The whole population of Singapore is supposed to be about 50,000.

"RHIO.—The imports were 145,767 dollars, showing a trifling decrease of 155 dollars, contrasted with the previous year. The chief imports were, gambier, 36,658 piculs; pepper, 2910 piculs; and rice, 4060 piculs. Rhio is the only place from whence gambier is imported into Singapore, so that there would be little difficulty in ascertaining the quantity produced in the island during the past seven years. The quantity now grown and manufactured is certainly not less than 70,000 piculs. In 1841-42, 93,342 piculs were exported, and 18,644 piculs were imported, leaving 74,695 piculs to be accounted for. In the past official year 148,746 piculs were exported, and 38,595 piculs were imported, showing a difference of 110,451 piculs. It is, however, very probable that a quantity was in hand, or in progress of shipment, when the official returns were made up. The exports have declined considerably, having fallen from 200,103 dollars in 1841-42, to 144,504 dollars in the succeeding year. The decrease appears to be in opium, sugar, and salt. Rhio may be considered as a free port, as there are neither imports or export duties strictly so called.

"SIAM.—A considerable decrease in the imports from Siam, amounting to 151,888 dollars, has been experienced. They amounted during the period under review, to 260,115 dollars. This diminution is attributed to a falling off in the importations of oil, rice, and sugar.

ARTICLES.	1841-42		1842-43	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	piculs	rupees.	piculs.	dollars.
Oil....	2,166	14,766	1,270	7,225
Rice....	17,290	24,272	5,550	11,850
Sugar.	54,848	204,265	25,113	125,335

"It is probable that the falling off in the import of sugar arose from its being sent direct to Bombay, as before mentioned. Besides the three articles above noticed, the other imports were, hardware, valued at 13,413 dollars; salt, 51,520 piculs; sticklac 2297 piculs; tea, 1229 boxes, 132 piculs, &c. The exports amounted to 357,492 dollars, being a decline to the extent of 51,614 dollars from the previous year. The exports consisted, among other things, of cotton twist, 581 piculs; British cotton goods, 500 corges, 61,466 pieces, and 200 dozens; cotton goods, country, 680 corges; China ditto, 4044 pieces; iron and steel, 2642 piculs, and 259 kegs; raw silk, 41½ piculs; specie and bullion equal to 89,835 dollars.

"COCHIN CHINA.—There appears to be an improvement in the imports from this country, there being an excess over the previous year to the extent of 46,301 dollars. The total amount of imports during the official year 1842-43, was 254,785 dollars. They consisted chiefly of raw silk, 149 piculs; rice, 12,010 piculs; sugar, 27,540 piculs; and salt, 15,120 piculs. The exports, on the other hand, exhibit a decrease of 20,476 dollars. The gross exports during this period were, 227,848 dollars, consisting chiefly of cotton, 1084 bales and 985 piculs; British cotton goods, 3588 pieces; opium, 263 chests; and woollens to the value of 25,378 dollars. During the same time, eighty-two barges, equal to 4195 tons, arrived here from Cochin China.

"It was noticed in last year's report, how extremely liable the Cochin Chinese boats

were to be plundered, and their crews murdered or made slaves of by Malay and Chinese pirates, in consequence of their being entirely defenceless. During the past year many instances have occurred which too well justify the statement. It is hoped that the measures which government are contemplating will have the effect, during the approaching season, of materially diminishing, if not altogether checking the evil, at least in the vicinity of our shores.

EAST COAST OF PENINSULA.—The returns show a decrease in the imports of 41,637 dollars. The total imports were, 411,340 dollars; amongst which were comprised, gold dust, 7356 bunkals, valued at 223,193 dollars; pepper, 1555 piculs; tin, 6666 piculs; specie, equal to 42,021 dollars. The exports amounted to 454,962 dollars, showing an excess over 1841-42 of 61,478 dollars. They comprised cotton twist, 1512 piculs; British cotton goods, 17,430 pieces, and 1544 corges; opium, 297 chests; specie, equal to 83,496 dollars, &c. During the year 1842-43, 336 boats, equal to 4393 tons, arrived at Singapore from the different ports on the east coast of the Malay peninsula.

WEST COAST OF PENINSULA.—This commerce is by no means improving, the gross imports and exports for 1842-43 being only 3204 dollars.

CELEBES AND OTHER EASTERN ISLANDS.—In the year 1841-42, the imports reported were equal to 327,552 dollars, and in 1842-43, they only amounted to 113,709 dollars, showing a decline of 243,843 dollars. Were the cause of this seemingly great falling off not of easy and satisfactory explanation, it would be calculated to excite fears as to the stability of this valuable branch of the commerce of the port. It is well known that the Bugese and other eastern traders come here with the southerly winds, trenching as close as possible upon the last of the monsoon. Whether the monsoon set in earlier last season, or the Bugese boats were later than usual in departing for Singapore, is not ascertained—twenty-seven boats only, however, succeeded in reaching Singapore; the rest were compelled, in consequence of adverse winds, to put into Java, where the Nacodahs sold their cargoes and purchased returns. It is said that the Dutch authorities considered it politic to exhibit unwonted liberality on the occasion, by a remission of the usual duties, no doubt as an inducement to the Bugese to resort to Java in future, instead of Singapore. It is extremely probable, however, that this encouragement, even if continued, will fail in producing the wished-for effect, as, from the absence of all restrictions, Singapore is deservedly held in high estimation by the Bugese and other traders from the Eastern Islands; and so long as the existing wise policy is adhered to, we may calculate on retaining the chief portion of the Bugese trade.

"We are glad to know, that this season there is no falling off in the number of the Bugese traders who generally resort to this port. The number of boats which have already arrived exceed 400, so that the Chinese and other native merchants, who chiefly transact the business with the Bugese, are in full activity. The present great scarcity of money, however, we are informed, is rather impeding the brisk exchange of commodities. Owing to the difficulty thereby created to the native merchants, of obtaining from the European commission-houses the piece-goods which they barter with the Bugese for their imports. We also learn that the Bugese this year are, to a much greater extent than formerly, dealing directly with the European merchants, having, through some cause or other, lost their confidence in the native dealers."—*Singapore Free Press*, October 26.

"The exports amounted to 123,919 dollars, showing a decrease from 1841-42 to the extent of 225,405 dollars.

BORNEO.—Although in the comparative abstract statement, there is an apparent increase of imports to the extent of 9275 dollars, there has been an actual decrease in the legitimate trade of 35,725 dollars—76 chests of opium, which went to swell the amount of imports, having been returned. The imports consisted of antimony ore, 7478 piculs; gold-dust, 4337 bunkals, valued at 126,652 dollars; rattans, 9050 piculs; specie, equal to 7395 dollars, &c. The antimony ore comes principally from Sarawak. The exports for the year 1842-43, amounted to 296,637 dollars, showing a decrease of 22,311 dollars. The most important were British cotton goods, 3908 corges, and 15 dozen; opium, 227 chests; tea, 1928 boxes, and 52 piculs, and specie, equal to 34,202 dollars.

"During the year 1842-43, 88 boats, equal to 2701 tons, arrived at this port from Borneo.

"**BALLY, LOMBOK, AND SARAWAK.**—The imports were 183,395 dollars, being a slight increase of 892 dollars over the previous year. They consisted of coffee, 1010 piculs; rice, 96,211 piculs; and tobacco, 2449 piculs. The gross value of the exports amounted to 189,333 dollars, being a decrease of 23,745 dollars from the preceding year. There were British cotton goods, 6193 pieces and 177 corges; opium, 217 chests; and copper tokens valued at 27,089. The trade during the past official year was carried on chiefly by square-rigged vessels. Twenty-eight native boats only arrived, whereas in 1841-42 there were 123: the same cause, which prevented the Bugease reaching operated in the present case.

"**SUMATRA.**—The imports in the year 1842-43 amounted to 284,001 dollars—being an increase of 35,435 dollars. There were bees' wax, 611 piculs; benjamin, 852 piculs; betel nut, 9324 piculs; coffee, 2581 piculs; cotton, 3660 piculs; gold dust, 647 bunkals valued at 19,705 dollars; rice, 8153 piculs; pepper, 4987 piculs; raw sago, 201,910 bundles; and specie equal to 57,810 dollars, &c. The exports exhibit a decrease of 69,234 dollars, having amounted in 1842-43 to 188,922 dollars. The chief were British cotton goods, 5285 pieces and 336 corges; country ditto, 2116 corges; China crockery valued at 9609 dollars; raw silk, 43 piculs; copper tokens valued at 24,655 dollars; and specie equal to 30,866 dollars.

"**NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS AND OTHER PLACES.**—The value of the imports in 1842-43 amounted to 169,771 dollars, showing an increase of 41,254 dollars. They principally consisted of bêche-de-mer, 1214 piculs; gold dust, 665 bunkals, valued at 19,450 dollars; tin, 1438 piculs; oil, 2269 piculs; rice, 11,530 piculs; and specie equal to 29,817 dollars. The exports exhibit a still greater increase—the gross amount was 161,449 dollars, exceeding 1841-42 by 66,308 dollars. The chief articles were British cotton goods 3087 pieces and 90 corges; opium, 27 chests; sugar, 1292 piculs; and specie equal to 73,210 dollars.

"**PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND AND MALACCA.**—The intermediate trade with Penang has materially declined, and the exports to Malacca have also fallen off.

I M P O R T S.			E X P O R T S		
FROM WHENCE.	1841—42	1842—43	DESTINATION.	1841—42	1842—43
	dollars	dollars		dollars	dollars
Prince of Wales' Island	609,700	497,703	Prince of Wales' Island	611,110	473,125
Malacca	204,486	219,934	Malacca	245,019	210,006
TOTAL	814,186	717,637	TOTAL	856,129	683,131

"**The Junk Season.**—The number of junks which have arrived this season, 1843, greatly exceed the arrivals last year at the same time. The arrival of emigrants has also been very large, being to the 19th instant 6883, of whom 1168 have come by square-rigged vessels—a new feature in the history of Chinese emigration—and 5725 by junks. The number of emigrants last year was about 1600, and the year before 7000; but judging from the number who have already arrived, we may anticipate that this season they will not fall much short of 9000. They are chiefly dispersed through the Straits' settlements and the neighbouring Dutch one at Rhio. In the Straits there will be an increased demand for labour for the sugar estates, which will absorb some of the surplus, and we understand that the cultivation of the gambier is being carried on in Johore rather extensively by the Singapore gambier planters. We do not know what number go to Rhio, but we should think that it cannot be on the increase, as we are informed most of the gambier and pepper plantations in the vicinity of Rhio have already been or will soon be exhausted and abandoned."

The following is the Total Number of Vessels which passed the Straits of Sunda during the Year 1844, which were signalised :—

C O U N T R I E S.	Vessels.	C O U N T R I E S.	Vessels.
	number.		number.
Dutch	282	Brought forward....	613
English	217	Danish	4
American	7	Spanish	4
French	22	Belgian	3
Hamburg	15	Ships from Australia....	2
Swedish	11	Russian	1
Bremen	6		
Carried forward	613	TOTAL	627

TRADE OF SINGAPORE FOR 1846-47.*

"CHINA.—The imports during 1846-47 amounted to 4,282,327 rupees, exceeding those of the previous year by 1,138,787 rupees. The improvement of the imports from China appears, however, to be more apparent than real. The increase is more than covered by two items—namely, excess of treasure and bullion over preceding year 1,220,136 rupees, and 200 chests of Turkey opium valued at 223,258 rupees. There was a great falling off in the articles usually imported by the junks, such as camphor, alum, China crockery, China piece goods, gold thread, silk, &c. The principal imports were China camphor, 5516 piculs; China crockery, valued at 285,523 rupees; raw silk, 323 piculs; tea, 22,295 boxes, 282 packages, and 292 piculs; joss sticks, valued at 110,180 rupees; alum, 9740 piculs; hardware, 44,497 rupees; China tobacco, 2708 baskets, and 370 boxes.

"The exports present a decline, having only amounted to 4,923,556 rupees, being a falling off from the previous year to the extent of 838,120 rupees. This arises from a diminished export from this to China of British cottons, flints, sapanwood, cotton, twist, copper, tin, lead, &c. The chief articles of export were—guns, 415; betel nut, 7602 piculs; birds' nests, 296 piculs; bêche de mer, 7521 piculs; cotton, 6594 bales; twist, 465 piculs; British cottons valued at 84,391 rupees; iron, 6961 piculs; tin, 1270 piculs; Bengal opium, 1831 chests; Malwa opium, 936 chests; rice, 41,358 piculs; rattans, 14,006 piculs; black pepper, 10,603 piculs; woollens, 62,346 rupees; Garro and Lakko wood, 4122 piculs; Sapan wood, 2567 piculs.

"Ninety-one junks, equal to 15,076 tons, arrived from China, being a decrease of thirty one junks, and fifty-one tons. The number of emigrants from China during 1846-47, by junks were 7593, and by sixteen square-rigged vessels 1976—total 9569. The most industrious and healthy proceeded to Penang, Malacca, and elsewhere, in search of labour, the sickly, idle, and vicious, remained at Singapore.

"JAVA.—The imports amounted to 1,676,078 rupees, being a decrease of 133,423 rupees. This decrease appears to arise on the articles arrack, benjamin, coffee, Java piece goods, &c. The principal imports consisted of—arrack, 127,187 gallons, and 526 cases; Japan copper, 6577 piculs; Java, piece goods, 2003 corges; rice, 43,369 piculs; nutmegs and mace, 87 piculs; sugar, 17,217 piculs; Java tobacco, 20,322 baskets, and 168 piculs; treasure and bullion valued at 111,491 rupees.

"The exports amounted to 801,965 rupees, showing an increase of 11,096 rupees, arising on opium, tin, China crockery, &c. The chief exports were British piece goods, valued at 49,218 rupees; country ditto, 106,956 rupees; China crockery, 69,412 rupees; tin, 1873 piculs; Bengal opium, 49 chests; Turkey ditto, 30 chests; raw silk, 66½ piculs; tea, 3851 boxes, and 1189 piculs; wheat, 3982 bags; China paper, 24,092 rupees; bullion and treasure, 46,029 rupees.

"RHO.—The imports amounted to 506,672 rupees, being an increase of 1836 rupees. The principal articles were, gambier, 27,657 piculs; black pepper, 17,683 piculs; white pepper, 1866 piculs; rice, 12,160 piculs; sugar, 3375 piculs.

"The exports amounted to 417,782 piculs, showing a decrease of 89,816 rupees. The chief exports were rice, 27,226 piculs; specie valued at 303,679 rupees.

* * * Condensed in the Singapore *Free Press*, from Official Report

"SIAM.—The imports amounted to 106,432 rupees, showing a decrease of 51,813 rupees. The principal imports were sugar, 10,565 piculs; gambouge, 385 piculs; hardware, 43,733 rupees; cocoa-nut oil, 1750 piculs; rice, 9176 piculs; salt, 14,480 piculs; sticklac, 1036 piculs; sapanwood, 10,050 piculs; besides a large quantity of sugar, &c., trans-shipped in the harbour.

"The exports amounted to 750,357 rupees, showing an increase of 152,903 rupees. The chief exports were bees' wax, 143 piculs; cotton twist, 1088 piculs; British piece goods, 255,615 rupees; country ditto, 47,085 rupees; raw silk, 54 piculs; specie, 220,452 rupees.

"Seventeen junks with an aggregate burthen of 4088 tons arrived from Siam, being an increase of three junks and 808 tons.

"The trade with Siam is capable of considerable increase, were our commercial relations with that country put on a better footing.

"COCHIN-CHINA.—There is a falling off in the trade with this country.

	Imports.	Exports.
1845—46.....	619,001 rupees	762,601 rupees
1846—47.....	318,864 „	314,845 „
Decrease	300,137 rupees	447,756 rupees

"The principal imports consisted of, oil, 1970 piculs; raw silk, 112 piculs; 34,080 piculs; salt 12,160 piculs; sugar 6160 piculs.

"The principal exports consisted of British cotton, 41,135 rupees; gambier, 3520 piculs; opium, 146 chests; tea, 280 boxes and 1860 piculs.

"The following are stated to be the port dues levied on vessels trading at the port of Turon.

For a vessel of 30 to 36 candies in breadth	162 ligateens per candee.
do. 26 to 27	do. 144 do.
do. 14 to 25	do. 126 do.
do. 11 to 13	do. 81 do.
do. 9 to 10	do. 63 do.
Under 9	do. 31½ do.

"The value of the ligateen is fluctuating; two are generally equivalent to a dollar. The candee is equal to eighteen French inches, or 19 $\frac{1}{16}$ English inches.

"BORNEO.—The imports from Borneo amounted to 791,803 rupees, showing a decrease of 300,401 rupees, chiefly in gold dust, pepper, rattans, Malay amphor, &c. The principal items were antimony ores from Sarawak, 1950 piculs; bees-wax, 670 piculs; bird's-nests, 275 piculs, black, and 9 piculs, white; Malay camphor, 14 piculs; rattans, 20,972 piculs; sago, raw, 113,980 bundles, and 1100 piculs; treasure and bullion, valued at 356,729 rupees.

"The exports were 885,982 rupees, showing a decrease of 52,645 rupees. The chief were:—cotton twist, 57 piculs; British piece goods, 258,541 rupees; country do., 174,730 rupees; China crockery, 17,628 rupees; hardware, 9648 rupees; iron, 1147 piculs; nankeen, 15,000 pieces; opium, 123 chests; rice, 12,124 piculs; tokens, valued at 31,374 rupees; bullion and treasure, 96,064 rupees.

"One hundred and twelve boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 3544 tons, arrived from Borneo, being a decrease of ten boats, and 281 tons." A great increase of trade will, however, take place with Borneo, from the thorough protection against the pirates, which the British naval and political station at the commanding port of Labuan, will hereafter afford.

"BALLY, LOMBOCK, and SUMBAWA.—The imports amounted to 411,488 rupees, showing a decrease of 148,902 rupees. The chief items were:—white birds'-nests, 4 piculs; coffee, 3771 piculs; rice, 38,632 piculs; tobacco, 2840 piculs; copper tokens, 17,972 rupees, and specie, 66,643 rupees.

"The exports amounted to 482,017 rupees, showing a small decrease of 9848 rupees. The principal exports were:—muskets, 975; British piece goods, 70,266 rupees; opium, 148 chests of Bengal, and 55 of Turkey; raw silk, 24 piculs; and copper tokens, valued at 39,241 rupees.

"Eighty-eight boats, with a tonnage in all of 3356 tons, arrived from Bally, being

"CELEBES.—There is a considerable falling off in the trade when compared with the preceding year; but if contrasted with the year 1844—45, there is a considerable increase. The returns of the trade for these three years are as follows :—

Y E A R S.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
.....	rupees. 589,84	rupee 688,985
.....	1,131,558	1,118,135
.....	795,339	780,140

The principal imports, in 1846—47, consisted of:—bêche de mer, 2528 piculs; beeswax, 23* piculs; coffee, 7146 piculs; country piece goods, 225,205 rupees; mother-of-pearl shells, 2881 piculs; rice, 6090 piculs; tortoise shells, 101 piculs; treasure and bullion, 170,477 rupees.

The exports of importance were arms, valued at 11,934 rupees; cotton twist, 1273 piculs; British piece goods, 231,103 rupees; country ditto, 54,389 rupees; gambier, 4668 piculs; hardware, 16,068 rupees; nankeens, 5000 pieces; opium, 102 chests; and copper tokens, 167,946 rupees. The number of Bugis boats which arrived here in each of the three following years were :—

	No.	Tons.
1844—45.	94	3459
1845—46.	145	3228
1846—47.	110	3120

"SUMATRA.—The trade with Sumatra appears to have somewhat diminished. The following is the result compared with the previous year :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1845—46.	703,054	524,825
1846—47.	551,402	514,509
Decrease.	151,652	10,318

The principal imports consisted of beeswax, 451 piculs; betel-nut, 6400 piculs; benjamin, 2520 piculs; coffee, 1442 piculs; pepper, 1906 piculs; rattans, 6755 piculs; raw sago, 288,192 bundles; fish maws and shark fins, 262 piculs; treasure and bullion, 176,093 rupees.

The most important exports were twist, 63 piculs; Chi a crockery, 10,439 rupees; British piece goods, 98,301 rupees; country ditto, 105,030 rupees; hardware, 7258 rupees; opium, 41 chests; raw silk, 16 piculs; salt, 19,683 piculs; copper tokens, 37,695 rupees; treasure and bullion, 12,203 rupees; 507 native boats, with a tonnage of 5617 tons, arrived here, being an increase of 33 boats.

"EAST COAST OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.—A very considerable increase is observable under this head.

	Imports.	Exports.
1846—47.	1,239,723 rupees	1,453,350 rupees
1845—46.	1,129,270 "	1,160,054 "
Increase.	110,453 rupees	293,296 rupees*

The principal imports consisted of country piece goods valued at 42,459 rupees; hides, 826 piculs; pepper, 3116 piculs; salt, 25,340 piculs; tin, 4184 piculs; Garro wood, 403 piculs; bullion and treasure, 866,793 rupees.

The principal exports appear to have been cotton twist, 2514 piculs; British piece goods and woollens, 166,637 rupees; country piece goods, 33,163 rupees; iron and steel,

* The following exhibits this trade for seven years past.

Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.	Y E A R S.	Imports.	
1840—41.	tons 792,951	tons 780,647	1841—45.	1,173,748	1,114,956
1841—42.	1,017,061	883,303	1845—46.	1,129,270	1,160,054
1842—43.	923,573	1,021,541	1846—47.	1,239,723	1,453,350
1843—44.	1,194,216	1,149,117			

11,566 rupees; opium, 483 chests; silk, 54 piculs; rice, 8750 piculs; tobacco, 49,269 rupees; specie, 139,127 rupees.

"WEST COAST OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.—The imports and exports amounted to 72,675 rupees. The principal trade is with Penang and Malacca.

"NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS AND OTHER PLACES.—The trade, contrasted with that of the preceding year, gives the following results:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1846—47.....	330,416 rupees	364,752 rupees
1845—46.....	290,097 "	346,832 "
Increase.....	40,319	17,920

"The principal imports were bêche-de-mer, 1441 piculs; oil, 1970 piculs; raw sago, 125,500 bundles; coffee, 493 piculs; birds' nests, 14½ piculs; tin, 843 piculs.

"The exports consisted amongst others of silk, 19 piculs; opium, 69 chests Bengal and 13 Turkey; British pièce goods, 16,664 rupees; rice, 12,020 piculs; specie, 113,544 rupees.

"The amount of trade in 1846-47, by square-rigged vessels and by native vessels is thus contrasted.

	Imports. rupees.	Exports. rupees.
By square-rigged vessels.....	21,135,695 ..	16,544,890
By native boats, junks, &c.....	5,570,383 ..	5,659,040

"PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.—There has been a considerable decrease in the trade with this place, arising no doubt from the revived direct trade between Penang and Great Britain. The total imports from Penang in 1846-47 amounted to 1,435,650 rupees, and of exports to 1,356,006 rupees. The decrease on imports amounted to 227,305 rupees, and on exports to 513,361 rupees.

"MALACCA.—The trade with this quarter is improving. The imports amounted to 831,893 rupees, being an increase to the extent of 159,020 rupees. The principal import was tin, to the amount of 15,131 piculs, valued at 605,025 rupees, or about 60,000*l.* sterling.

"Shipping.—There is a decrease of 411 tons in importing in square-rigged vessels, and a decrease of 1945 tons in native boats.

"In 1846-47 there arrived of—

	Vessels.	Tons.
Square-rigged vessels.....	790 ..	222,325
Ditto ditto, junks, &c.....	2304 ..	68,160
Total tonnage.....		290,485

"The square-rigged craft are classified as follows:—

DESCRIPTION.	Vessels. number.	Tons. number.	DESCRIPTION.	Vessels. number.	Tons number.
American ..	27	11,640	Brought forward.....	223	49,175
Arabian...	8	2,101	Portuguese ..	7	2,302
Austrian ..	1	330	Prussian....	1	600
Belgian ..	2	1,140	Russian.....	1	330
Bremen.....	3	804	Spanish....	16	4,490
Cochin-Chinese ..	3	1,480	Siamese ..	6	1,526
Danish	7	2,035	Swedish....	5	1,419
Dutch.....	123	18,947			
French.....	14	4,244	TOTAL foreign..	259	59,862
Hamburg	14	4,068	British.....	531	162,462
Native.....	21	2,899	Total	790	222,324
Carried forward...		49,175			

There likewise arrived—

	number.
British men-of-war	15
Her Majesty's steam-vessels	1
East India Company's ditto	3
Dutch ditto	2
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COMPARATIVE Abstract Statement of the Trade of Singapore with the undermentioned Places, between the Official Years 1845—46 and 1846—47.

I M P O R T S.

C O U N T R I E S.	1845—46			1846—47		
	Merchan- dise	Treasure and Bullion	TOTAL	Merchan- dise	Treasure and Bullion	TOTAL
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Great Britain.....	7,060,860	274,635	7,308,525	5,898,091	233,728	6,121,819
Continental Europe.....	816,859	28,516	875,375	1,157,310	16,391	1,73,701
United States.....	48,503	..	48,503	58,740	..	58,740
New New South Wales.....	328,631	2,223	130,884	49,853	..	49,853
Mauritius.....	1,987	1,199	6,181	15,082	6,868	21,050
Bourbon.....	539	2,215	2,784	7,924	..	7,924
Calcutta.....	1,786,869	38,111	4,925,280	6,161,722	799	6,152,521
Madras and Coast.....	166,730	225	160,555	331,035	..	331,035
Bombay and Coast.....	693,819	9,216	703,065	510,236	42,920	553,156
China.....	2,758,119	388,223	3,146,642	2,227,243	2,055,106	4,282,349
Manilla.....	698,311	8,770	697,111	382,216	4,370	386,686
Rangoon and Moumein.....	65,492	..	65,492	55,399	..	55,399
Araçan.....	278,226	..	278,226	160,256	1,347	161,603
Ceylon.....	38,056	3,101	41,157	350,343	9,208	368,551
Java.....	1,426,397	383,104	1,809,501	1,296,327	379,751	1,676,078
Rhio.....	381,484	20,354	404,838	373,623	33,049	406,672
Arabia.....	25,489	20,433	45,922	14,110	6,736	20,846
Cochin China.....	604,215	14,786	619,001	309,701	9,163	318,864
Siam.....	446,848	11,397	458,245	404,636	1,796	406,432
Borneo.....	518,737	513,467	1,092,204	435,071	356,720	791,893
Bally Lombeck, and Sumbawa.....	482,109	78,281	560,390	326,873	84,615	411,488
Celebes and other Eastern Islands.....	894,028	238,530	1,131,558	607,588	187,901	795,489
Sumatra.....	481,981	221,073	703,054	368,669	182,734	551
East Coast Peninsula.....	362,364	766,907	1,129,270	372,930	866,793	1,239
West ditto.....	11,368	10,755	22,123	19,166	12,462	31
Neighbouring Islands and other places.....	174,635	115,462	290,097	236,539	93,877	330
Company's Rupees.....	23,432,105	3,184,343	26,616,448	22,119,635	4,586,443	26,706
	22,119,635	..	..	..	3,184,343	26,610
Decrease.....	1,312,470	..	..	..	1,402,100	..
Increase.....	..	..	..	..	1,312,470	..
Decrease.....	..	..	..	..	1,312,470	..
Nett increase.....	..	..	..	..	89,630	..
TOTAL Amount of Merchandise Imported in 1846—47 as above.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
.. .. of Treasure and Bullion in ditto ditto	22,119,635	4,586,443	..	..	..	..
.. .. of Merchandise Imported from Penang in 1846—47.....	1,177,821	..	..	..	..	26,736,078
.. .. of Treasure and Bullion ditto ditto	257,829	..	..	..	..	1,435,650
.. .. of Merchandise Imported from Malacca in 1846—47	710,248	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. of Treasure and Bullion ditto ditto	121,645	..	..	..	..	831,893
GRAND TOTAL.....	..	..	..	..	..	28,973,621

COMPARATIVE Abstract Statement of the Trade of Singapore, &c.—(continued).

X P O R T S.

C O U N T R I E S.

1846—47

	Merchan- dise.	Treasure and Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchan- dise.	Treasure and Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Great Britain.....	2,193,403	..	2,193,403	2,114,078	..	2,114,078
Continental Europe.....	865,798	17,963	883,761	743,137	..	743,137
United States.....	25,381	..	25,381	68,710	..	68,710
New South Wales.....	162,762	..	162,762	362,078	..	362,078
Cape of Good Hope.....	21,575	..	21,575	48,355	..	48,355
Mauritius.....	31,236	..	31,236	29,037	..	29,037
Bourbon.....	4,378	..	4,378	..	..	..
Calcutta.....	902,195	2,170,570	3,072,765	1,001,084	3,833,211	4,834,295
Madras and Coast.....	145,599	188,221	333,820	188,225	242,108	430,333
Bombay and Coast.....	503,819	46,564	550,383	985,098	36,392	1,021,490
China.....	5,432,503	229,173	5,661,676	4,771,724	151,832	4,923,556
Manilla.....	446,232	22,262	468,494	823,169	..	823,169
Rangoon and Moukmein..	31,223	30,212	61,435	85,248	9,105	94,353
Arcatan.....	148	124,073	124,221	10,499	50,320	60,819
Ceylon.....	43,476	20,212	63,688	27,004	44,419	71,023
Java.....	736,173	24,076	760,249	753,713	48,252	801,965
Rhio.....	124,591	283,007	407,598	114,103	303,670	417,773
Arabia.....	123,555	40,416	163,971	250,750	3,368	254,118
Cochin China.....	732,948	9,655	742,603	313,161	1,084	314,245
Siam.....	471,803	95,631	567,434	829,898	220,519	750,357
Borneo.....	793,775	148,852	942,627	762,544	127,438	889,982
Bally, Lembock, and Sambawa..	452,738	39,127	491,865	441,242	40,772	482,015
Celebes and other Eastern Islands.....	1,001,672	116,463	1,118,135	617,271	169,069	786,340
Sumatra.....	412,073	112,752	524,825	355,609	158,898	514,507
East Coast Peninsula.....	1,035,166	124,848	1,160,014	1,366,200	147,150	1,433,350
West Coast ditto.....	24,880	6,523	31,403	33,278	7,769	41,047
Neighbouring Islands and other Places.	281,702	65,130	346,832	250,791	113,961	364,752
Company's Rupees.	17,045,974	4,117,013	21,162,987	16,493,486	5,710,144	22,203,630
	16,493,486	..	..	..	4,117,013	21,162,987
Decrease..	552,488	..	..	..	..	..
Increase..	..	..	..	..	1,393,131	..
Decrease..	..	..	..	..	552,488	..
Nett increase.....	..	..	..	..	1,040,643	1,040,643
TOTAL Amount of merchandise exported in 1846—47, as above.	..	..	..	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	..
of treasure and bullion in ditto..	..	..	..	16,493,486	..	..
of merchandise exported to Penang in 1846—47..	..	..	..	5,710,144	22,203,630	..
of treasure and bullion to ditto in ditto...	..	..	..	..	..	..
of merchandise exported to Malacca in 1846—47..	..	..	..	954,534	..	..
of treasure and bullion to ditto in ditto...	..	..	..	401,472	1,336,006	..
of merchandise exported to Malacca in 1846—47..	..	..	..	..	..	..
of treasure and bullion to ditto in ditto...	..	..	..	810,936	..	..
	..	..	..	222,827	533,763	..
GRAND TOTAL.	..	..	..	..	24,093,399	..

END OF VOL. IV.